

# ANNUAL REPORT



Results Achieved Under the  
Workforce Innovation and  
Opportunity Act (WIOA)

**Program Year 2015**



## Table of Contents

Introduction .....	ii
I. Summary of Activities Related to the Development, Approval and Implementation of the Strategic Workforce Development Plan: <i>“Skills Attainment for Upward Mobility; Aligned Services for Shared Prosperity 2016-2020”</i> .....	1
II. PY 2015 Activities and Initiatives .....	17
III. WIOA Title 1 Results .....	27
Appendix .....	A-1
A. California’s High-performance Local Workforce Development Boards .....	A-1
B. WIOA Implementation Workgroup .....	B-1
C. California Workforce Development Board Membership .....	C-1
D. California’s 46 Local Workforce Development Areas .....	D-1
E. PY 2015 Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent Governor’s Discretionary Fund Investments .....	E-1
F. PY 2015 25 Percent Expenditures .....	F-1
G. PY 2015 10 Percent Governor’s Discretionary Fund Investments .....	G-1
H. PY 2015 Work-Based Training Investments .....	H-1

**“SlingShot” and “Accelerator” At a Glance** (online at: <http://cwdb.ca.gov/Initiatives.htm>)

**PY 2015 Annual Report Tables B-Q** (online at [http://cwdb.ca.gov/resources\\_reports.htm](http://cwdb.ca.gov/resources_reports.htm))

## Introduction

In Program Year (PY) 2015, California outlined a comprehensive four-year strategy for the investment of federal workforce training and employment services dollars in a manner that aligns, coordinates, and when appropriate, integrates service delivery for the six core programs funded under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). California's new strategic plan *"Skills Attainment for Upward Mobility; Aligned Services for Shared Prosperity 2016-2020"* (State Plan) is being lauded as one of the best in the nation. This annual report summarizes the progress made in PY 2015, most notably:

- The continued implementation of the State Plan goal to develop a regional strategy to partner and invest in training and education to obtain industry-valued credentials in sector-based occupations with a career pathway to a living wage (SlingShot);
- The continued implementation of SlingShot, a regional strategy to bring together government, community and industry leaders to work strategically to tackle employment issues across California. Through collaboration, partners are working to stimulate economic growth, create jobs and build the talent needed to increase income mobility and regional prosperity;
- The continued strategic leveraging and investing of funding from multiple sources to support the State Plan's goal of improving labor market outcomes for those with barriers to employment through the development of strategies that fills gaps, accelerates processes or customizes services to ensure greater access to employment and training in priority industry sectors (Workforce Accelerator Fund);
- The continued reinvestment and reshaping of California's workforce system by implementing a framework that focuses on worker education and training that meets the needs of employers and emerging high-wage jobs, and aligns programs through coordinated regional planning;
- Bringing together WIOA core programs and partners to emphasize regional planning that reflects the needs of employers that allows for comparing results across programs and creates pathways to careers;
- Providing job seekers, employers, policymakers and taxpayers with transparent information on how employment assistance services are working; and
- Designating WIOA local workforce development areas and Regional Planning Units.

The California Workforce Development Board (State Board) presents this summary of accomplishments, activities and performance in support of California's workforce development system.

## **Section One – Summary of Activities Related to the Development, Approval and Implementation of the Strategic Workforce Development Plan: *“Skills Attainment for Upward Mobility; Aligned Services for Shared Prosperity 2016-2020”***

### **California Leads the Nation in Job Growth Following the Great Recession**

With a population of 39 million people, a labor force of 19.2 million people and 16.5 million nonfarm payroll jobs in July 2016, California has the largest economy of any state in the nation. It also has one of the nation’s best performing economies. Labor market conditions in the state are the strongest they have been in the last decade.

California’s unemployment rate has decreased steadily over the last six years, and fell to a nine-year low of 5.2 percent in May 2016. California’s rate subsequently rose in each of the next two months to 5.5 percent in July 2016. These increases, which were the only unemployment rate increases the state has experienced since September 2010, did not appear to signal that labor force conditions in the state were weakening. Instead, they reflected a larger than normal surge of Californians entering the labor market in search of summer employment opportunities, that was too large for even California’s growing economy to absorb fully.<sup>1</sup> In effect, the unemployment rate rose in June and July because the strong economy attracted a large number of workers into the labor market who had previously been sitting on the sidelines (many of whom were teenagers). California’s trend of falling unemployment is expected to resume in the coming back-to-school months when a larger than usual pool of seasonal workers complete their summer term of employment.

California’s unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage point over the 12-month period ending in July 2016. The level of decline in the rate tied California with Delaware, Oregon, and Virginia for the 10th largest year-over unemployment rate decrease among the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

In October 2010, during the Great Recession, California had the nation’s second highest unemployment rate, hitting a record high of 12.2 percent. However, the unemployment rate

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<sup>1</sup> California’s labor force typically swells in June and July as the school year ends and summer activities begin. Even though this seasonal swell is statistically filtered out of seasonally adjusted data, California’s labor force grew by 85,000 persons in the months of June and July 2016, which was the largest two-month increase in labor force the state has experienced since February and March 2000, a period of more than 16 years. However, civilian employment rose by just 32,000 persons in the months of June and July 2016, resulting in a 53,000-person increase in unemployment and a 0.3 percentage point unemployment rate increase over the two months.

has improved nearly continuously since then, and in July 2016 was 6.7 percentage points lower than it was at its 12.2 percent peak. Only Michigan and Nevada, whose unemployment rates each fell by 7.2 percentage points, experienced larger unemployment rate decreases than California over the October 2010-July 2016 period. California's rate had improved so much by July 2016 that it was within 0.6 percentage point of the most recent pre-recession low of 4.9 percent in December 2006.

The number of unemployed Californians fell below one million in May 2016 for the first time since August 2007, before the early summer surge of people into the labor force pushed the number back over one million. There were 1,048,000 unemployed Californians in July 2016. This was nearly 1.2 million persons less than in October 2010, when the number of unemployed Californians peaked at over 2.2 million. In fact, the number of unemployed Californians in July 2016 was just 189,000 persons above the pre-recession low of 859,000 persons in September 2006.

With seasonally adjusted nonfarm payrolls totaling nearly 16.5 million jobs, California was home to one out of every nine of the nation's jobs in July 2016. Texas (12.0 million) had the second largest number of jobs among states followed by New York (9.4 million) and Florida (8.4 million). California has experienced five years of nearly continuous job growth. The state's 36,400-job increase in July 2016 was its 60th monthly job gain in the last 61 months. The state added 2.1 million nonfarm jobs over this 61-month period, which was far more than any other state in the nation. Texas (1.5 million) and Florida (1.1 million) were the only other states to gain more than one million jobs over the same period. California's 14.6 percent job gain over the 61 months from June 2011 through July 2016 was fifth largest among the 50 states.

California gained 374,600 total nonfarm jobs over the 12-month period ending in July 2016. This was the largest year-over job gain of any state in the nation. Florida was a distant second with a year-over gain of 250,200 jobs, followed by Texas (173,000). California nonfarm jobs grew by 2.3 percent over the 12-month period ending in July 2016. This bettered the nation's 1.7 percent year-over job growth rate by 0.6 percentage points and tied with for the 11th fastest rate of job growth among the states.

The pace of job growth in California has picked up in recent months. California gained 218,900 jobs over the six months ending in July 2016. This accounted for three-fifths of the state's year-over job gains in July 2016. California's six-month job gain nearly equaled the combined gains of the two states with the next largest six-month gains, Florida (123,500) and New York (99,600). California's 1.3 percent job gain over the six-month period ending in July 2016 tied for fifth highest among states.

Despite these strong trends, California continues to face difficult employment challenges, including addressing the crippling effects of income inequality caused by long-term unemployment and underemployment; reintegrating returning veterans, and connecting career education and training to available jobs.

### **Regional Job Trends**

Nearly all of California's 11 major industry sectors contributed to California's job growth over the course of the February 2010-to-July 2016 expansion period, the exception being the tiny mining and logging sector. The plunge in oil prices in recent years negatively affected employment in the mining and logging sector. The industry sectors that gained the most jobs over this period were professional and business services (534,800), which has a high concentration of high-tech, high-wage jobs; educational and health services (458,900); leisure and hospitality (413,500); and trade, transportation, and utilities (392,500). These four sectors combined to contribute nearly four-fifths (78.1 percent) of the 2.3 million jobs that California has gained during the current expansion. Construction has also made an important contribution to California's job growth during the expansion, adding 197,700 jobs. The sector's 35.1 percent job gain from February 2010 through July 2016 was the largest of any sector.

More recently, 9 out of California's 11 major industry sectors gained jobs over the 12-month period ending in July 2016. The largest year-over job gains were in educational and health services (87,000), professional and business services (77,800), and leisure and hospitality (65,900). Over three-fifths of the overall jobs that California gained over the last year were in one of these three sectors. Three additional industry sectors added more than 25,000 jobs over the last year: trade, transportation, and utilities (53,500); government (44,600); and construction (29,100). In contrast, manufacturing (-5,000) and mining and logging (-3,600) experienced small year-over job losses over the last year.

In terms of percentage growth, four industry sectors grew at a faster rate than the overall economy and drove California's job growth over the 12-month period ending in July 2016. They were the industry sectors that have been the drivers of the expansion: construction (4.0 percent), leisure and hospitality (3.6 percent), educational and health services (3.5 percent), and professional and business services (3.1 percent). Four additional industry sectors grew at a respectable pace of more than 1.5 percent or more over the last year, but failed to match the overall economy's 2.3 percent job gain: trade, transportation, and utilities (1.8 percent); government (1.8 percent); information (1.8 percent); and financial activities (1.5 percent). Government emerged as an increasingly important contributor to California's job growth during the last year.

California's total employment is projected to increase by 5.7 percent between the second quarter of 2015 and the second quarter of 2017, reaching more than 18.7 million jobs in the second quarter of 2017. The occupational groups with the most growth are food preparation and serving related (116,000), office and administrative support (111,800), and construction and extraction (91,400).

In addition to job growth, workers will be needed to replace those who have left the labor force or have changed jobs. Job vacancies due to turnover will account for 44.7 percent of all job openings projected for this two-year period.

For the 2015-2017 projection period, California is expected to generate a combined total of approximately 1.84 million job openings:

- 1,017,600 new jobs from industry growth
- 821,980 jobs due to replacement needs<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> EDD "A Labor Day Briefing for California," September 2016

## Recertification of WIOA Local Workforce Development Boards

In PY 2015, the State Board made the following recommendations to the Governor:

### Full Certification for the period of July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2018

Alameda County	Orange County
City of Anaheim	Riverside County
Contra Costa County	San Bernardino County
Foothill	San Diego County
Golden Sierra Consortium	San Francisco City/County
Humboldt County	City of San Jose
Imperial County	City of Santa Ana
Monterey County	Solano County
Mother Lode Consortium	South Bay Consortium
North Central Counties Consortium	Stanislaus County
North Valley Job Training Consortium (NOVA)	Tulare County
City of Oakland	Ventura County
	Yolo County

### Conditional Recertification pending receipt of fully executed applications and/or seating of a compliant local board

Fresno County	City of Richmond
Kern, Inyo, Mono Counties Consortium	Sacramento County (SETA)
Kings County	San Benito County
City of Los Angeles	San Joaquin County
Los Angeles County	San Luis Obispo County
Madera County	Santa Barbara County
Mendocino County	Santa Cruz County
Merced County	Sonoma County
Northern Rural Training & Employment Consortium	Southeast Los Angeles County
Napa, Lake, Marin Counties	Verdugo County
City of Long Beach (Pacific Gateway)	

### Denial

San Bernardino City

The Mayor of San Bernardino City, with the approval of the City Council, has notified the Secretary of the Labor and Workforce Development Agency that the City wishes to be relieved

of its WIOA related obligations as it is no longer able to deliver WIOA services to city residents. As an interim measure, the San Bernardino County Workforce Board has agreed to continue providing services to San Bernardino City residents until a formal local area modification and/or designation (adding the City to the County's jurisdiction) can be completed.

## **Certification of High-Performance Local Boards**

In PY 2013 and 2014 the State Board certified 31 high-performance local boards. Each high-performance local board exceeded the minimum local board recertification requirements, surpassed their negotiated performance targets, and demonstrated a commitment to achieving the State Plan vision through:

- Strategies, goals and objectives that are evidence based;
- Having a business services plan that partners with priority industry sector employers and educators in developing and operating regional workforce and economic development networks;
- Prioritizing the Development of Adult and Dislocated Worker funds in pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship training in priority industry sectors in the local or regional economy resulting in the attainment of a degree and/or other credentials valued by priority sector employers within the region;
- Partnering with K-12 education, employers, community-based organizations and others to develop Youth strategies that reduce high school dropout rates and encourage disconnected and at-risk youth to focus on attainment of post-secondary degrees and other credentials important to sector employers in the local and regional labor market that provide a career pathway to a living wage and a career; and
- Striving for continuous improvement at the local level through performance reviews of local programs and initiatives and transparently communicating the results with the community.

A listing of the high-performance local boards can be found in Appendix A. The next certification of high-performance local boards will take place at the midway point of WIOA.

## **State Plan Development**

Under the guidance of the Labor Secretary and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA), the State Board has played the role of convener, broker, matchmaker, and facilitator, pulling together state plan partners, including both core and noncore program partners, to develop the policy content of the plan in a manner that meets federal and state plan requirements.

Beginning in December of 2014, the State Board convened state partner agencies and stakeholders representing local workforce development boards, business, and labor, and began to meet publically on a bimonthly basis as the WIOA Implementation Committee Workgroup of the State Board. This group worked to guide the development of the vision, programmatic strategy, and shared goals for the State Plan.

Between bi-monthly WIOA Workgroup meetings, staff workgroups comprised of high level policy staff assigned by state partner agencies met together and with stakeholders to help develop the content of the plan. Participants included staff from the State Board, California Department of Education (CDE), Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (CCCCO), the Employment Development Department (EDD), Department of Rehabilitation (DOR), Department of Social Services (CDSS), Employment Training Panel (ETP), California Workforce Association (CWA), and designated representatives of local boards.

Following this series of meetings between staff workgroups, a series of high level "bilateral" meetings were initiated by the State Board to develop more specific input into the State Plan from the leadership of the various state planning partners, (the State Board, CDE, CCCCCO, EDD, DOR, CDSS, ETP), and other stakeholders (LWDA and CWA).

During bilateral meetings, baseline information developed by staff workgroups was used to frame conversations, and identify what partners could and could not do at the state, regional, and local levels, to align and coordinate services across the programs participating in the planning process.

Following these bilateral conversations, multiple issues, operations, and program specific workgroups continued to develop content for the State Plan. These workgroups included the following:

- a Labor and Workforce Development Title I and Title III coordinating workgroup comprised of LWDA, ETP, EDD, and the State Board;
- CDE-CCCCO-State Board workgroup on Adult Education, Basic Skills, and Carl Perkins programs;
- a DOR-State Board workgroup on Vocational Rehabilitation services;
- a CDSS-CWDA-CWDB-CCCCO workgroup on TANF programs;
- a multiagency and multi-departmental workgroup on Youth Services;
- a State Board lead workgroup on AJCC service delivery ("The One-Stop Design Workgroup");
- a EDD-State Board workgroup on labor market information; and
- a Data-Sharing and Performance Accountability workgroup.

These workgroups shared information about best practices and reviewed model partnerships utilized in other states and in various California local areas and regions to come to agreement on the policy content of the State Plan and how partners would work jointly to implement these policies at the state, regional, and local levels.

Over the course of this process the State Board worked to brief planning partners on the policy and operational requirements called for under both state and federal law as well as the federal regulatory requirements for implementation.

### **State Board Committees**

The State Board focused its resources on developing the State Plan goals and WIOA implementation activities. The work of the State Board remained focused on the following critical elements:

- Regional Coordination – Build regional coalitions for WIOA and Regional planning, development and implementation.
- Industry/Employer Leadership – Engage with employers and organized labor in industries that are driving regional employment.
- Increase Skills/Credential Attainment – Connect career education and training directly to jobs, especially via “earn and learn” models, and validate which credentials are recognized by employers.
- System Alignment – Coordinate program performance measures, services, and funding to achieve greater scale around solving big employment challenges.
- Performance & Accountability – Implement performance metrics that reflect State and regional priorities.

#### ***Executive Committee:***

In PY 2015 the Executive Committee continued to perform high-level strategic planning and approved the framework for the State Board moving forward with the SlingShot Initiative and Workforce Accelerator Fund. The Executive Committee provided the State Board with needed flexibility to respond timely to important issues, and the finalization of agendas and recommendations for State Board meetings.

#### ***WIOA Implementation Workgroup:***

The goal of the WIOA Implementation Workgroup is to work toward a shared vision on the strategic state plan that will guide the new legislation’s implementation. The WIOA provides an opportunity to codify best practices in the workforce development and education field as well

as try innovative approaches for greater alignment amongst programs, funding streams, and administrative entities with emergent opportunities that may offer more successful program outcomes. The Workgroup was instrumental in providing input and guidance on key elements of the State Plan throughout the development process. A listing of Workgroup members is in Appendix B.

***Increased Skills & Credential Attainment Work Group:***

The State Board approved the creation of the Increased Skills & Credential Attainment Work Group in September 2014 to focus on identifying skills credentials that are industry-valued, supporting regional calibration of labor market supply and demand, articulating diverse career pathways in key industries, and supporting regional Slingshot coalitions. The Workgroup supports and catalyzes experimentation, statewide workforce goals, and large scale change.

In PY 2015 the Workgroup developed policy recommendations for a state credentialing framework and supported the State Board's successful Apprenticeship USA planning grant application.

***Green Collar Jobs Council (GCJC):*** The GCJC continued its focus on a "strategic initiative" framework to address emerging skills demands due to the expanded use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency to meet the State Plan goals. This framework includes the development of public, private, philanthropic, and nongovernmental partnerships, identifying multiple funding resources and making recommendations on how to expand, leverage and braid these resources. The GCJC successfully applied this framework in two initiatives that will help to build and expand the state's workforce development programs, network, and infrastructure:

*Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology (AB 118)* – Leveraging funds from the California Energy Commission (CEC) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology Program, the GCJC developed a competitive grant program that will award workforce apprenticeship training grants totaling \$250,000 annually beginning in PY 2016 to collaborative partnerships for the development of an alternative fuels and advanced vehicle technology workforce apprenticeship training program to increase the number of individuals able to repair and maintain alternative fueled vehicles for California's growing clean vehicles market.

*Clean Energy Job Creation (Proposition 39)* – The GCJC continued to monitor the pre-apprenticeship support, training and placement competitive grant program that awarded \$5.7 million in PY 2015 Proposition 39 funds to eight community-based and workforce training organizations to prepare disadvantaged youth and/or veterans for

employment and job training in clean energy jobs associated with the retrofitting and modernizing of California's public schools (Appendix H). In addition to these grant programs, the GCJC again worked with the California Energy Commission (CEC), Public Utilities Commission, CDE, CCC and other partners to develop and review Local Education Agencies and college districts energy efficiency and clean energy project proposals that were be funded through the \$550 million annual Clean Energy Job Creation Fund appropriation.

**Health Workforce Development Council (HWDC):** The HWDC continued to pursue its mission of helping to expand California's primary care and allied health workforce in order to provide access to quality, affordable healthcare, and better health outcomes for all Californians. In PY 2015 the HWDC provided input and guidance in the development of the State Plan.

## **Implementation of State Workforce Legislation and Policy**

PY 2015 saw continued progress at the state level in the combined policy area of workforce development, skills training, employment services, and layoff response. Below is a summary of the legislation and policy implementation activities directed toward establishing a more proactive, integrated, industry-sector driven, and ultimately more effective workforce Development system that emphasizes high-quality workforce services, especially skills training and retraining for unemployed, underemployed, and disadvantaged Californians.

### **High-Performance Local Board Standards (SB 698, Statutes of 2011)**

SB 698 requires the Governor to establish, through the State Board, standards for certification of "high-performance" local boards, in accordance with specified criteria. In PY 2014 the State Board certified 31 high-performance local boards (Appendix A). The next high-performance local board certification will occur at the midpoint of WIOA implementation.

### **Development of Industry-Valued Skills Training (SB 734, Statutes of 2011)**

SB 734 requires local boards to spend at least 25 percent of their Adult and Dislocated Worker funds on training services. This minimum training expenditure requirement increased to 30 percent on July 1, 2016. The purpose of SB 734 is to establish minimum training investment levels for local boards in support of the data-driven, sector-based strategic investment activities identified in the State Plan. In PY 2014 the EDD submitted the first biennial report summarizing the total training expenditure of each local board and 43 of 49 local boards met the training expenditure requirement. The next biennial report will be released in fall 2016 and the results will be included in the PY 2016 annual report.

### **Connecting WIOA to Approved Apprenticeship Programs (AB 554, Statutes of 2011)**

AB 554 requires the State Board and each local board to ensure that programs and services funded by WIOA and directed to apprenticeable occupations, including pre-apprenticeship training, are conducted in coordination with one or more apprenticeship programs approved by the Department of Industrial Relations-Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DIR-DAS) for the occupation and geographic area (The State Board has also addressed coordination with DOLETA Registered Apprenticeship Programs). AB 554 also requires the State Board and each local board to develop a policy of fostering collaboration between community colleges and approved apprenticeship programs in their geographic area to provide pre-apprenticeship training, apprenticeship training, and continuing education in apprenticeable occupations through the approved apprenticeship programs.

In partnership with the DIR-DAS, State Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, Jobs For the Future, local boards and local building trades councils, the State Board incorporated the collaboration between local boards, community colleges and approved apprenticeship programs into the SlingShot and Accelerator initiatives and in local and regional planning guidance.

### **Disadvantaged Youth and Veterans Work Experience and Job Training on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy Projects (SB 73, Statutes of 2013)**

In June 2013, Governor Brown signed SB 73 which implements Proposition 39 – the November 2012 voter-passed initiative that establishes objectives for clean energy job creation, including funding energy efficiency projects and renewable energy installations in public schools, universities, and other public facilities. SB 73 appropriated \$3 million to the State Board to establish a competitive grant program for eligible community-based and other training workforce organizations preparing disadvantaged youth or veterans for employment and job training on energy efficiency and clean energy projects.

In PY 2015, the State Board awarded \$2.1 million in Proposition 39 grants (See Appendix H). The grant program includes the following requirements:

- Specific skills gained through hands-on application related to energy efficiency and clean energy that is embedded in, or linked to, a broader occupational training program.
- Actual work experience gained through hands-on clean energy project implementation.
- Industry-recognized credentials and certificates.
- Training that demonstrates a high probability of placement of trainees into career track jobs.

- A partnership with state-approved apprenticeship programs that promote industry-recognized skills and credentials through work experience and lead to placement in a state-approved apprenticeship program.

### **Establishment of a California Industry Sector Initiative and Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) Eligibility Criteria (SB 118, Statutes of 2013)**

In October 2013, Governor Brown signed SB 118 which requires the State Board to annually publish and update an Industry Sector Initiative that will align and leverage federal, state, and local WIA/WIOA funding streams, identify specific industry sectors and clusters, provide skills-gap analysis, and establish specified eligibility criteria for the ETPL.

State Board worked with the EDD-LMID to develop eight regional industry sector economic and workforce profiles in addition to the statewide profile. These regional profiles are published in EDD's annual Labor Day Briefing:

[http://www.edd.ca.gov/Jobs\\_and\\_Training/pubs/2016LaborDayBriefing.pdf](http://www.edd.ca.gov/Jobs_and_Training/pubs/2016LaborDayBriefing.pdf).

Also as part of SB 118 implementation, in PY 2015 the State Board implemented additional revisions to the ETPL initial and subsequent eligibility standards. Please refer to the "High Quality Training Providers" section for more detail.

### **Expansion of "Earn and Learn" Job Training and Employment Opportunities for Allied Health Professions (AB 1797, Statutes of 2014)**

In July 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 1797, which requires the State Board to consult with the DIR-DAS to identify opportunities for "Earn and Learn" job training opportunities and develop the means to identify, assess, and prepare a pool of qualified candidates seeking to enter "Earn and Learn" job training models in order to expand job training and employment for allied health professions. In November 2015 the State Board submitted to the Legislature a report documenting the above findings and making recommendations based on those findings.

### **Offender Workforce Training Grant Program (AB 2060, Statutes of 2014)**

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 2060, which requires the State Board to establish and administer a Supervised Population (early release offender) Workforce Training Grant Program. The specific offender populations to be served are those persons who are on probation, mandatory supervision, or post-release community supervision and are supervised by, or are under the jurisdiction of, a county. In PY 2015 the State Board competitively awarded \$3 million in grants (See Appendix H) to provide vocational training, stipends for trainees, and

apprenticeship opportunities for the supervised population. The State Board, by January 1, 2018, is required to submit a report to the Legislature that includes an evaluation of the effectiveness of the grant program.

#### **Cross System Metrics Dashboard (AB 2148, Statutes of 2014)**

In September 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 2148, which requires the State Board to assist the Governor in the development of an annual workforce metrics dashboard that measures the state's human capital investments in workforce development and that provides a status report on credential attainment, training completion, degree attainment, and participant earnings from workforce education and training programs. AB 2148 also requires the EDD to aggregate data, which the bill requires to be provided by participating workforce program partners, and to report this data to the State Board to assist the Board in producing the annual workforce metrics dashboard.

The WIOA Implementation Workgroup has incorporated the requirements of AB 2148 into the WIOA expanded performance requirements.

#### **Incorporating WIOA into State Law (AB 1270, Statutes of 2015)**

In July 2015, Governor Brown signed AB 1270, which incorporated most WIOA statutory requirements for state and local boards into the Unemployment Insurance Code. AB 1270 revised the definitions of terms used within WIOA and renamed the State Board to the California Workforce Development Board. AB 1270 requires the State Board to assist the Governor in the development of a State Plan, which will serve as a comprehensive framework and coordinated plan for the aligned investment of all federal and state workforce training and employment service funding streams and programs.

AB 1270 also renamed the local boards as local workforce development boards, revised the timeline for State Board certification of high-performance local boards, revised the guidelines used to appoint members of the local boards, and revised the duties of the local board consistent with WIOA. Lastly, AB 1270 requires the local boards to develop a comprehensive 4-year local plan, revise the content of the local plan, and revise the manner by which the local board shares that plan with the public.

#### **Incorporating "Earn and Learn" Approaches to Skill Development (SB 342, Statutes of 2015)**

In October 2015, Governor Brown signed SB 342, which directs the State Board to help individuals with barriers to employment, including low-skill, low-wage workers, the long-term unemployed, and members of single-parent households to achieve economic security and

upward mobility by implementing policies that encourage the attainment of marketable skills relevant to current labor market trends. SB 342 also encourages the State Board and local boards to adopt local and regional training and education strategies that include workplace-based “earn and learn” programs and defines “earn and learn” policies as those training and education policies that combine “applied-learning in a workplace setting with compensation allowing workers or students to gain work experience and secure a wage as they develop skills and competencies directly relevant to the occupation or career for which they are preparing.”

### **Strategic Planning Regions**

WIOA §106(a) requires the Governor to identify WIOA planning regions in the state with local board placement in regional planning units based primarily on economic data, the location of WIOA client populations, the way these populations fit into regional economies, commute patterns between counties, and the geographic distribution of industry sectors. The local boards within each regional planning unit will be required to develop a regional plan that establishes such things as regional service strategies, development and implementation of sector initiatives, and administrative cost arrangements.

In PY 2015, the State Board approved 14 regional planning units and issued policy directive [WSD15-17](#). Guidance for the content of regional plans will be provided in PY 2016.

### **Project SlingShot**

The SlingShot grant program seeks to seed collaborative efforts by employers and industry, government, workforce and economic development, and education stakeholders within a region to identify and then work to solve employment challenges that slow California’s economic engine. Grants are designed to foster the development of regional solutions to regionally-defined workforce and employment problems. The guiding premises of the SlingShot program are as follows:

- Policy impacts on major jobs and employment issues will be greatest if solutions are formulated at the regional level. California is a collection of distinct regional economies; aligning work at the regional level will be more effective than will city, county, district, or state level efforts.
- Income mobility in California is a major policy issue in the state. Policies must accelerate education, employment, and economic development for those Californians in danger of being left out of the state’s prosperity.
- Policy and programming should aim at addressing big issues. California’s regions face no shortage of vexing workforce challenges. Slingshot grants offer opportunities to

take on tough issues that if solved, would meaningfully move the needle on employment.

- Policy should be evidence-based and data-driven. All strategies need to be grounded in effective use of data and metrics.
- Big problems require risk-taking. In an era of perpetual economic volatility, traditional programs don't solve tough workforce challenges. Slingshot encourages regional partnerships to prototype new ideas, based on strong research and development, without fear of "failure" if the effort falls short of expectations. For every impactful practice that emerges, there will be others that are tried and then dropped for lack of sufficient impact.

In PY 2016, the State Board awarded \$6 million WIOA Governor's 10 Percent Discretionary funds to continue implementing SlingShot throughout California (Appendix G).

### **Rapid Response and Layoff Aversion**

WIOA §134(a)(2)(A)(ii) authorizes the Governor to set aside up to twenty five percent (25%) of the State's Dislocated Worker formula funds for California's Rapid Response system and for Additional Assistance to dislocated workers in the local areas.

In PY 2015, the State Board revised its Rapid Response policy (Refer to Policy directive [WSD16-04](#)) to better support layoff aversion strategies. This new policy focuses on job retention through the delivery of a specific business solution that will ensure jobs are retained at the current place of employment and when not able to do so, to engage in rapid re-employment strategies to minimize the impact to the state's unemployment insurance fund, and keep the impacted employees in the labor market. The policy also encourages local boards to collaborate with other state and local partners such as the Governor's Office of Economic Development, Employment Training Panel, Manufacturing Extension Partnership, Small Business Development Centers, local Economic Development Agencies, and the California Labor Federation to develop a comprehensive strategy to conduct business engagement activities that use the expertise and funding of each partner to develop the best solution for that employer.

In PY 2015 these activities continued to be supported by four quarterly rapid response regional roundtables where state and local representatives such as business service representatives, rapid response coordinators, TAA program representatives, EDD regional advisors, DOLETA, and State Board staff shared best practices, discussed trends in their region, discussed and developed policy in the area of layoff aversion and business engagement strategies.

## High Quality Training Providers

California's revised ETPL initial and subsequent eligibility policy was issued in April 2014, was revised in February 2015, and further revised in November 2015 (See policy directive [WSD15-07](#)). The revised ETPL policy ensures that all training providers on the ETPL adequately provide workers with the quality skills training needed to obtain long-term employment in their career of choice and includes community college programs, registered apprenticeship programs and for-profit providers. The policy also provides an initial eligibility waiver process for Private Postsecondary Training Providers who are awaiting approval from the backlogged State Bureau of Private Postsecondary Education.

## Negotiating State and Local WIOA Common Measure Performance Targets

In PY 2015, the State Board followed the authorization set forth in WIOA §503, and extended PY 2014 negotiated state and local performance goals into PY 2015 (See policy directive [WSD 15-16](#)).

## Additional State Performance Measures

In March 2012, the California State Auditor issued a report titled *"Federal Workforce Development Act: More effective State Planning and Oversight is Necessary to Better Help California's Jobs Seekers Find Employment"* (Refer to the following link for a full version of this report: (<http://www.bsa.ca.gov/pdfs/reports/2011-111.pdf>). In the report, the State Auditor urged the State Board to define quality services and evaluate system performance accordingly.

In PY 2012, the State Board began working with local boards, state-level partner agencies, and other stakeholders to develop additional performance indicators [as authorized in WIOA §136(b)(2)(C)] beyond the WIOA Common Measures. The intent was to develop measures focused on attainment of industry recognized credentials (consistent with DOLETA TEG 15-10) and to integrate education and training Developments among multiple federal and state programs and funding streams. These additional performance measures were approved by the State Board in August 2012.

WIOA "aligns the performance indicators for core programs, and adds new ones related to services to employers and postsecondary credential attainment. Performance goals must reflect economic conditions and participant characteristics." The State Board and EDD worked with DOLETA in PY 2015 to develop and plan for the implementation of these new performance indicators and goals on July 1, 2016, including making the necessary changes in the CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> system.

## **Section Two – PY 2015 Activities and Initiatives**

### **Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent Governor’s Discretionary Fund Investments**

In PY 2015, California continued to invest Wagner-Peyser 10 percent discretionary funds in support of state target populations. These funds continue to support and mentor at-risk and foster youth, provide greater access to CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> services for the deaf and hard of hearing and for returning veterans, and provided financial support to the California Committee for the Employment of Persons with Disabilities (Appendix E).

### **25 Percent Dislocated Worker Additional Assistance Projects**

In PY 2015, the state awarded over \$7.2 million to fund ten Additional Assistance projects throughout California (Appendix F). Most notable is the La Cooperativa Campesina de California (LCC) agricultural project. LCC was awarded \$6.4 million from the WIOA 25% Dislocated Worker Additional Assistance funds to serve 1,108 dislocated from the agricultural industry in the Central Valley to provide supportive services and training that focuses on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency. The period of performance for this grant is January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2017. The funding will be allocated in multiple increments during the three year life of the project. During the first year, \$1.6 million was allocated to LCC. During the first six months of project operation, a total of 148 dislocated workers were served and 62% of the budget expended. Approximately 121 participants were enrolled into occupational skills training. Four of the participants that received training entered training-related employment and attained certificates.

### **WIOA Governor’s 10 Percent Discretionary Investments**

In PY 2015, Congress continued to limit the amount Governors may set aside for the statewide employment and training activities specified in WIOA §134(a)(2)(B) and §134(a)(3) to 10 percent of Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth formula funds. In PY 2015, the Legislature distributed \$14.6 million for the following initiatives:

#### **SlingShot Awards**

During PY 2015 the State Board continued SlingShot, an innovative initiative focused on regional system change. SlingShot is laying the foundation for the regional leadership, calibration of supply & demand, and broad system building that will drive the regional planning processes. SlingShot is about “creative realignment”- putting existing resources to work to achieve SCALE for greater employment impacts. SlingShot is funding twelve regions using WIOA Governor’s Discretionary Funds. This initiative seeks to create system change

on a regional level by bringing together various stakeholders from different backgrounds to address the most vexing challenges facing Californians with employment barriers. These partnerships work outside of traditional, pre-existing organizations, breaking away from “business as usual” practices.

As a WIOA initiative, Slingshot’s principle goals are to:

- Increase intergenerational income mobility.
- “Move the needle” on big employment, education and jobs issues.
- Increase prosperity and agility of regions, businesses and workers.

The SlingShot initiative addresses these goals by seeding change and supporting risk-taking through local, collaborative partnerships developed at the regional level. Slingshot’s three pillars are: Industry Engagement and Leadership, Integrated Systems Approach, and Shared Outcomes among the partnerships (Appendix I).

During PY 2015, the participating regions attended two convenings to provide technical assistance for the development of their regional coalitions. Additional assistance will be offered in the upcoming Program Year.

To see what Industry is saying about SlingShot, please click on the following links:

[Linda Bradley](#), CEO Centinela Hospital

[Wendy Petras-McMichael](#), HR Director, MAG Instrument, Inc.

[Angel Sanchez](#), COO Phenix Technology

### **Workforce Accelerator Fund Grants**

The Workforce Accelerator Fund enables Local Boards to try-out new partnerships, new ways to approach barriers to employment, and ultimately program or system innovations that accelerate employment for target populations. These innovative practices and policies – WHAT WORKS – will be built into the regional and local plans and service delivery infrastructure, becoming the New “Business As Usual” for California’s workforce system.

In PY 2015 the State Board awarded \$5.7 million in Governor’s WIOA Discretionary funds to create and prototype innovative strategies to accelerate skill development, employment, and re-employment for one or more of the target populations. The target populations being served by the Accelerator are:

- Long-Term Unemployed

- Returning Veterans
- Individuals with Disabilities
- Low-Income Job Seekers
- CalWORKs Participants
- Disconnected Youth
- Ex-Offenders

The purpose is for grantees to identify a challenge or gap that, if successfully addressed, will significantly “move the needle” on removing barriers to employment for one or more of these targeted populations. The solutions achieved through these Accelerator grants are being used by regions grappling with similar challenges, and are being shared with the SlingShot regional coalitions and other stakeholders to create lasting change and improvements in the workforce system.

Accelerator Fund grantees and award amounts are listed in Appendix G.

### **Disability Employment Accelerator Grants**

In PY 2015 EDD awarded \$1.4 million in Governor’s WIOA Discretionary funds for the Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA) grant program. The DEA program focuses on creating linkages and engaging businesses in high-growth industries. Local Areas that receive funding will strive to use these business linkages to develop “earn and learn” service strategies (Work Experience, Transitional Jobs, On-the-Job Training, etc.) to ensure that Persons with Disabilities (PWD) have the necessary skills to obtain and retain competitive, integrated employment.

DEA grantees and award amounts are listed in Appendix G.

### **Work for Warriors**

In PY 2015 \$700,000 in Governor’s WIOA Discretionary funds were used to support the California Military Department’s Work for Warriors (WFW) program. WFW provides one-time bridge funding while the Military Department identifies a permanent funding source to support the WFW program. The WFW program matches the skill sets of service members, veterans, and their spouses with the needs of civilian employers.

### **Veteran’s Employment-Related Assistance Projects (VEAP)**

The intent of the VEAP is to help veterans with significant barriers to employment, with a focus on applicants’ experience working with veterans, partnerships with the EDD Jobs for Veterans State Grant veterans’ staff and Local Areas, strengthening outreach to employers

in targeted high-growth industries, and use of “Earn and Learn” strategies. The EDD expects the performance period for these grants to be 18-21 months. In PY 2015 \$3.8 million in Governor’s WIOA Discretionary funds were awarded to fund eleven projects (Appendix G).

## **National Emergency Grants and National Dislocated Worker Grants**

### **Dislocated Worker Training National Emergency Grant**

In PY 2013 DOLETA awarded California \$1.78 million for the Dislocated Worker Training National Emergency Grant (DWT NEG). The project launched in June 2013 to serve dislocated workers and veterans with a focus on long-term (27 weeks or longer) unemployed workers. Through the work-based learning approaches of apprenticeships, on-the-job training (OJT), and customized training, participants trained for employment in the healthcare industry. The project concluded on June 30, 2016, resulting in 304 enrollments of which 74 were enrolled in OJT. Also, 213 participants exited from the program with the other 91 participants continuing services through co-enrollments in other grants. A total of 177 participants secured employment, including 37 of the OJT participants.

### **Job Driven National Emergency Grant**

The Job Driven National Emergency Grant (JD NEG) began in July 2014 when DOLETA awarded California \$6.175 million to provide services to dislocated workers. Funds were allocated to two region leads in the Central Valley and Inland Empire. The region leads contracted with eight other local areas fostering partnerships between the ten local areas participating in this grant. Partnerships between the State Board, the EDD, the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz), the Governor’s Interagency Council on Veterans, the California Department of Veterans Affairs (Cal VET), the California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office (CCCCO), and the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) provided comprehensive employment services to the JD NEG participants to help them re-enter the workforce. The JD NEG provides work-based learning that leads to credentials or certificates that are industry recognized in manufacturing, healthcare, water technology, transportation/logistics, and agri-business. The grant targets long-term unemployed, unemployment insurance recipients that have exhausted their benefits, or are likely to exhaust, and returning veterans. In the past two years of operation, the JD NEG yielded the delivery of 1,313 intensive services with the enrollment of 681 participants into training including 180 enrolled in OJT. A total of 129 participants received supportive services. Through June 30, 2016, a total of 623 participants exited the grant. A total of 401 of the participants that exited gained employment. Approximately 90 of the participants remained employed with their OJT employer, and 90 participants gained OJT-related employment at exit. The grant is scheduled

to end on September 30, 2016. To ensure all planned project goals are met, a request to extend the project through March 31, 2017, has been submitted to the DOL.

### **Sector Partnership National Emergency Grant**

In partnership with the State Board, EDD was granted \$7 million from DOLETA to manage the Sector Partnership National Emergency Grant (SP NEG). The SP NEG funds were allocated to eight workforce investment boards to provide work-based training that include: career technical education (CTE), OJT, and apprenticeships that lead to employment into high-demand sectors. The period of performance for the SP NEG is from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2017. During the first year of the project, a total 298 intensive services were provided. A total of 114 participants were enrolled into training including 19 OJT enrollments, four Internships, and two Work Experience (WEX) enrollments. A total of 57 participants received supportive services for counseling, transportation, and medical assistance. There are a total of 15 participants that have exited, and 8 of those participants have gained employment.

### **California Valley and Butte Fire National Dislocated Worker Grant**

The California Valley and Butte Fire of 2015 was declared a public assistance-eligible disaster by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in September 2015. As a result, DOLETA awarded the first increment of \$2 million in National Dislocated Worker Grant (NDWG) funds to EDD to manage the project. The total funding amount for this grant is projected at \$11 million at the conclusion of the grant. Based on the affected areas, La Cooperativa Campesina de California (LCC) and the Northern California Indian Development Council, Inc. (NCIDC) were allotted funds to operate the project. The focus of the project is to serve workers displaced as a result of the fire to provide clean-up and recovery efforts including humanitarian aid through food, clothing, and other supply distribution through temporary jobs. In eight months of project operation, 129 participants have been enrolled in the project. A total of 61 participants obtained intensive services and supportive services. The project is scheduled to conclude on March 31, 2017.

### **2015 Drought National Dislocated Worker Grant**

As a result of four consecutive years of severe drought conditions in California, DOLETA awarded \$18 million to EDD to administer the 2015 Drought National Dislocated Worker Grant (NDWG). Funds were allocated to two project operators: La Cooperativa Campesina de California (LCC), and the Northern Rural Training Employment Consortium (NoRTEC) to serve workers displaced by the drought, with an emphasis on agricultural workers dependent upon seasonal work in 23 counties throughout California. Through temporary work, the 2015 Drought NDWG provides immediate employment to dislocated workers to assist in the clean-up

efforts to prevent fire hazards and distribute food to families affected by the drought. In the one year of project operation, a total of 1,218 persons have been served exceeding the original project goal of 1,000 participants. A total of 161 participants were co-enrolled in the State funded Drought Employment Assistance Program (DEAP). Approximately, 39 of the 86 participants that were co-enrolled in the National Farmworkers Job Program (NFJP) gained employment. Through June 30, 2016 a total of 156 participants in the 2015 Drought NDWG obtained employment. The period of performance for this grant is July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2017.

### **Regional Industry Cluster of Opportunity Grants (RICO)**

Assembly Bill 118 (Chapter 750, Statutes of 2007) created the Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology (ARFVT) Program. AB 118 authorizes the CEC to annually fund projects for the development and deployment of innovative transportation technologies. The intent is to transform California's transportation market to one comprised of a diverse portfolio of alternative fuels and advanced vehicles that reduce California's greenhouse gas emissions and dependence on petroleum.

In PY 2015 the RICO grantees worked with their regional industry cluster-based collaborations to develop or enhance a talent pipeline with a career pathways strategy consistent with their action plans. The goal is to develop AB 118 ARFVT sector interest programs at the high school level, leveraging elements for multiple benefits such as career awareness, fulfillment, mobility, etc.

The State Board and the CEC agreed to an extension of the RICO program beginning in PY 2016 to focus on expanding apprenticeship training opportunities in ARFVT job clusters. The CEC has pledged \$250,000 in ARFVT funds annually in support of this program.

### **Clean Energy Job Creation Workforce Training Grants (SB 73-Proposition 39)**

In June 2013, Governor Brown signed SB 73 which implements Proposition 39 – the November 2012 voter-passed initiative that establishes objectives for clean energy job creation, including funding energy efficiency projects and renewable energy installations in public schools, universities, and other public facilities. SB 73 appropriates funds to the State Board to establish a competitive grant program for eligible community-based and other training workforce organizations. The program focuses on serving at-risk youth, veterans, and disadvantaged or disconnected job seekers to attain skills in the construction and green energy trades.

In PY 2015, the State Board awarded \$2,091,855 to fund a second cohort of grantees in support of activities in three program areas:

1. *Technical Assistance and Capacity Building* – Regional, statewide or stakeholder-based projects that increase the scale, effectiveness, and/or replication of successful pre-apprenticeship training programs, job placement efforts, and service delivery strategies.
2. *Development* – Creation of short-term (six month) projects that develop program and/or system infrastructure necessary for successful training implementation.
3. *Training Implementation* – Provide training that utilizes performance targets and goals related to the specific focus of the grant, including completion and certification in Multi-Craft Core Curriculum Training (MC3), placement in state-certified apprenticeships, placement in continuing education, and/or placement in employment.

The focus of the training implementation is to create “earn-and-learn” job training and placement that allows disadvantaged job seekers the opportunity to fill critical workforce skill gaps. During the 2015 Program Year, training participants completed pre-apprenticeship training programs utilizing MC3, a program designed by the National Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), to create pipelines for job seekers into apprenticeships and journey-level employment.

The grantees were required to implement strong partnerships with a broad mix of stakeholders, including California Community Colleges, California Conservation Corps, pertinent labor organizations, community-based organizations, Local Boards, and coalitions of industry employers. The State Board estimates that two-thirds of the jobs created by the programs will go towards traditional construction jobs with green energy elements.

In addition, Proposition 39 funds appropriated from the California Energy Commission (CEC) were allocated to the development of public works projects. Many of these projects included energy efficiency updates to public schools. The Pre-Apprenticeship programs are intended to develop skilled workers who will be equipped to work on these upcoming projects. Currently, these projects are in progress.

In addition to this grant program, as required by SB 73, the State Board developed a formula, in consultation with UC Berkeley Labor Center’s Donald Vial Center on Employment in the Green Economy, which allows Local Education Agencies and community college districts to estimate direct job-year creation resulting from facilities improvements funded by the Clean Energy Job Creation Fund. The State Board works with the DIR-DAS to capture reported public works jobs data through an electronic certified payroll system. The State Board analyzes this data and

reports on the jobs outcomes resulting from the Proposition 39 investments to the Citizens Oversight Board.

PY 2015 Prop 39 grantees and award amounts are listed in Appendix H.

## **Supervised Population Workforce Training Grant Program (AB 2060, Statutes of 2014)**

During the 2015 Program Year, the State Board and EDD announced the availability of a second cohort of grant funds to address the goal of recidivism reduction through workforce training and development programs targeted at the supervised population, as defined in AB 2060. The “supervised population” includes all persons who are on probation, mandatory supervision, or post release community supervision and are supervised by, or are under the jurisdiction of, a county.

AB 2060 grant programs are intended to create opportunities for the supervised population to succeed in pre-apprenticeship programs, apprenticeship programs, community college or other adult career technical education programs, and direct job placement. In May 2016, 8 grantees were awarded a total of \$2,993,116.62 to address the expansion of existing, mature, collaborative relationships between county-based Community Corrections Partnerships (parole, probation, courts, mental health services, community colleges, etc.) and local boards in support of innovative strategies that accelerate educational attainment and reemployment for the supervised population.

AB 2060 grantees and award amounts are listed in Appendix H

## **Wagner-Peyser/Labor Exchange Activities**

### **Enhancements to the CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> Case Management System**

In PY 2015 the EDD made the following enhancements to the CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> case management system:

- Document Scanning ([IN 15-7](#))

The CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> Document Management and Scanning Module allows scanned documents to be captured and reviewed online and stored securely in the central database. This module supports Wagner-Peyser, WIOA, Trade Adjustment Act, and any Generic Programs. The ability to upload documents and associate them with an individual requires claimants to provide documents only once versus multiple times if

they were to visit different locations for services. The Document Management functionality includes the ability to attach documents to case notes and program verifications, as well as tagging and retrieving digital documents associated with a user record. Linked documents can also be attached and reviewed within the program forms or by viewing the Documents link under General Profile.

- Customer Relationship Management ([IN 15-21](#))

The Customer Relationship Module (CRM) meets the business needs of managing, recording, and conducting employer recruitments actively. Currently, CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> uses “Preferred Employer” as the only employer account type. CRM offers “Marketing Lead” as a second employer account type where staff can convert a business contact into an active recruiting employer. Marketing Leads can be created by staff in two different ways:

- (1) Creating Marketing Leads by manual entry will require staff to provide employer contact information, or
- (2) Creating Marketing Leads by using an external (spidered) employer will allow staff to populate employer contact information from employers who have active job orders in CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> by converting an external (spidered) employer.

- Scan Card System ([IN 15-33](#))

The VOScan Module is designed to give Title IB and Title III staff the ability to track and record client services through a fully integrated scan card system. The module will allow offices to improve front desk service delivery and reduce wait times. In order to take advantage of this functionality, individuals must first be registered in CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> and have an active Wagner-Peyser application, which then allows the VOScan activities to populate into the individual’s Wagner-Peyser application. Scan cards may be provided during or after the registration process by recording the card’s unique number in the individual’s registration. The following three specific activity codes can be used with the scan card:

- 101 – Orientation
- 104 – Workshop
- 120 – Resource Room

- Generic Module ([IN15-41](#))

The Generic Module allows Local Areas to track locally funded grants that are not administered nor reported by the state through the WIOA or Wagner-Peyser Act. The module allows tracking of the local program from the application, to enrollment, to program outcomes using screens similar to those in the WIOA application. The parameters of each program are established and managed at the local level and are associated with the specific Local Area. The Generic Module allows Local Areas to create programs using unique eligibility questions based on program-specific requirements. Access to each generic program is privilege-based by Local Area and by program.

## Section Three – WIOA Title 1 Results

### Analysis

California’s workforce development system is comprised of 46 Local Areas, each with its own local board (See Appendix D). These 46 local boards work in concert with their local chief elected official to oversee the delivery of workforce services relevant to their local residents and businesses. Critical to their charge is their oversight of the local America’s Job Centers of California (One-Stop) offices, which are the hub of the system’s statewide service delivery for workforce, education, training and business services. The America’s Job Centers of California provide access to jobs, skill development, and business services vital to the social and economic well-being of their communities through partnerships with other local, state, and federal agencies, education, and economic development organizations.

California’s PY 2015 federal allotments for WIOA Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth funds totaled \$399,830,801. The allotments to California and the amounts available for formula allocation are as follows:

Program Year 2015	Total Allotment	Amount Available for Formula Allocation
Adult Program Title I	\$115,354,275	\$103,818,849
Youth Program Title I	\$120,707,084	\$108,636,376
Dislocated Worker Program Title I	\$163,769,442	\$106,450,140

Source: EDD WSIN 15-16 November 16, 2015

### Program Outcomes and Cost Effectiveness

A total of 800,911 customers were served in the WIOA and WPA programs in PY 2015, including self-service adults. Within this total, 730,459 were WIOA Adult participants, of which, 633,580 were self-service, 96,879 received staff assisted services, 35,203 were WIOA Dislocated Worker participants and 17,625 were WIOA Youth participants<sup>3</sup>. The total number served is markedly increased from past years due to the new CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> ability to maintain a universal participant record as opposed to having two separate participant tracking systems.

The PY 2015 “Adults Entered Employment” rate of 66.7 percent represented a slight increase over the PY 2014 rate of 66.4 percent. The PY 2015, “Dislocated Worker Entered Employment” rate of 73.4 represented an increase over the PY 2014 rate of 72.8 percent. The “Employment Retention” rate of 83.5 percent for Adults represented a slight decrease from the PY 2014 rate

<sup>3</sup> PY 2015 Annual Report Tables B-Q - Table M - Participation Levels

of 83.9 percent and the rate of 87.3 percent for Dislocated Workers represented a slight increase over the PY 2014 rate of 87.2 percent. Adult and Dislocated Worker Average Earnings continued to increase in PY 2015.<sup>4</sup> These continued increases can be attributed to the continuous improvement efforts the State Board has made in the area of state and local area performance, emphasis on prioritizing demand sectors in California’s regional economies, and California’s improving economy as a whole. The “Employment and Credential” rates for Adults and Dislocated Workers in PY 2015 were 48.5 percent and 58.8 percent respectively.

## **Adult Services**

In PY 2015, California easily achieved the four Adult Measures. While Table M shows fewer total exiters compared to PY 2014, Entered Employment, Employment Retention and Average Earnings all increased. Table C shows California also saw Adult Measure performance improvement among all of its special populations. Table D shows that Adults who entered employment after receiving training services remained essentially unchanged with 76.3 percent in PY 2015 and 76.3 percent in PY 2014. Adults who retained employment after receiving training services also remained unchanged with 85.9 percent in PY 2015 and 85.9 percent in PY 2014. Average Earnings for Adults who received training services decreased from \$16,385 to \$16,009.

## **Dislocated Workers**

In PY 2015, California met/exceeded the four Dislocated Worker Measures. While Table E shows a slight increase in the number of Dislocated Worker exiters that Entered Employment, there were fewer exiters that Retained Employment compared to PY 2014. Table F shows California also saw Dislocated Worker Measure performance declines in three of four special population categories, with Displaced Homemakers being the exception. Lastly, Table G shows that Dislocated Workers who entered employment after receiving training services increased slightly with 80.3 percent who entered employment in PY 2015 compared to 80.1 percent in 2014. Dislocated Workers who retained employment after receiving training services increased to 88.9 percent from 88.0 percent in PY 2014. Average earnings increased from \$19,372 to \$20,428. The increase in Entered Employment and Employment Retention is attributed to the 25 percent mandatory expenditure of Adult and Dislocated Worker formula funds in skills training that supports in-demand jobs in targeted industry sectors with a career pathway to a living wage.

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<sup>4</sup> PY 2015 Annual Report Tables B-Q - Tables B-G – Adult and Dislocated Worker Results & Outcomes

## **Youth Services**

In PY 2015, California met the three Youth (14-21) Measures, with the “Actual Placement in Employment or Education” outcome coming in at 69.0 percent, slightly lower than the negotiated rate of 75.0 percent. Table H shows an increase in the number of Youth (14-21) participants that “Attained a Degree or Certificate” in PY 2015 from 66.2 percent to 68.2 percent. Table H also shows California saw performance improvement in “Literacy and Numeracy” from 55.0 percent to 56.9 percent. The increase in the number of Youth that “Attained a Degree or Certificate” is attributed to the State Plan’s Youth strategies which supports and encourages Developments in skills training that supports in-demand jobs in targeted industry sectors with a career pathway to a living wage. The WIOA Measures put greater focus on high school retention and completion, and improved literacy and math skills (literacy and numeracy gains) for out-of-school youth with less than 9th grade skill attainment levels.

## **Other Reported Information**

As evidenced in Table L, in PY 2015 Adults and Dislocated Workers saw gains in “12 Month Employment Retention,” “Wages at Entry into Employment” and “Training-Related Employment.” Again this is attributed to the mandatory Development of Adult and Dislocated Worker formula funds in skills training that support in-demand jobs in targeted industry sectors with a career pathway to a living wage.

## **Cost of Program Activities**

As evidenced in Table N, the total of all federal spending in PY 2015 was \$196,243,911 more than in PY 2014. This is due to the increased WIOA formula allocations.

Please refer to the supplement titled “*Program Year 2015 Report Tables*” on the State Board’s website ([www.cwdb.ca.gov/resources/reports.htm](http://www.cwdb.ca.gov/resources/reports.htm)) for additional statewide data tables B-Q and individual performance summaries for each of the Local Areas.

## **Customer Success Stories**

Please refer to the Workforce Development Works website: [http://workforceDevelopmentworks.com/workforce\\_testimonials.asp?st=CA](http://workforceDevelopmentworks.com/workforce_testimonials.asp?st=CA) for testimonials and success stories from satisfied recipients of WIOA services in California.

## Customer Satisfaction Measures

The EDD's Survey and Applied Research (SAR) Section, in the Policy, Accountability and Compliance Branch (PACB), conducts regular customer surveys for the Unemployment Insurance and Disability Insurance branches. In PY 2015, these surveys were expanded to include annual customer surveys of the Workforce Services Branch and Tax Branch).

The surveys will measure customer satisfaction, examine customers' experiences interacting with the program areas, and inform or evaluate specific program initiatives. Results will be included in the EDD's Balanced Scorecard to annually track how it is meeting its customers' needs and to identify areas for improvement. Summary results will also be shared with the State Board.

Workforce Services Branch identified three main WIOA customers: Job Seekers, Employers and our Local Partners. A workgroup was formed to work with SAR to draft surveys to address the three customer groups. The sample for the customers will be obtained via the following methods:

**Job Seekers** – All job seekers that registered in CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup>, or received a recorded service, during a 3 month time period of March 12 through June 12, 2016. The customers will be contacted through CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup> and will be directed to the survey link.

**Employers** – All preferred employers who registered in CalJOBS<sup>SM</sup>, or posted a job order, in the past twelve months will be sampled by the SAR, who will then provide them a link to the survey.

**Local Partners** – All contracted local partners will be contacted by the SAR, providing them a link to the survey.

Results of the survey are expected by the end of December 2016.

## A. California's High-Performance Local Workforce Development Boards

Local Workforce Development Boards	Business City
Anaheim City	Anaheim
Contra Costa County	Concord
Foothill Consortium	Pasadena
Humboldt County	Eureka
Golden Sierra Consortium	Placerville
Kern, Inyo, Mono Consortium	Bakersfield
Kings County	Hanford
Los Angeles City	Los Angeles
Los Angeles County	Los Angeles
Madera County	Madera
Merced County	Merced
Monterey County	Salinas
North Central Counties Consortium	Yuba City
NorTEC	Chico
NOVA	Sunnyvale
Orange County	Anaheim
Pacific Gateway/City of Long Beach	Long Beach
Richmond City	Richmond
Riverside County	Riverside
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	Sacramento
San Bernardino County	San Bernardino
San Diego County	San Diego
San Jose City/Silicon Valley Workforce Development Area	San Jose
Santa Ana City	Santa Ana
Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz
Solano County	Suisun

Appendix

Sonoma County	Sonoma
South Bay Consortium	Hawthorne
Southeast Los Angeles County Consortium	Cerritos
Tulare County	Tulare
Ventura County	Ventura

**B. WIOA Implementation Workgroup**

NAME	TITLE/AFFILIATION/ADDRESS
<b>Ms. Van Ton-Quinlivan</b>	<b>Chair</b> Vice Chancellor CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
<b>Mr. Jamil Dada</b>	Co-Chair Vice President, Investment Services Provident Bank
<b>Mr. Tom Adams</b>	Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instruction & Learning Support Branch CA Department of Education
<b>Ms. Patricia de Cos</b>	Deputy Executive Director California State Board of Education CA Department of Education
<b>Mr. Patrick Henning Jr.</b>	Director Employment Development Department
<b>Ms. Debra Jones</b>	Dean, Career Education Practices CA Community Colleges Chancellor's Office
<b>Mr. Stewart Knox</b>	Executive Director Employment Training Panel
<b>Mr. Will Lightbourne</b>	Director CA Department of Social Services
<b>Mr. Adam Peck</b>	Executive Director Tulare County Workforce Investment Board
<b>Mr. André Schoorl</b>	Undersecretary Labor Workforce Development Agency
<b>Ms. Alma Salazar</b>	Vice President of Education and Workforce Development Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce Unite-LA
<b>Ms. Abby Snay</b>	Executive Director Jewish Vocational Services

Appendix

NAME	TITLE/AFFILIATION/ADDRESS
<b>Mr. Bruce Stenslie</b>	President and Chief Executive Officer Economic Development Collaborative, Ventura County
<b>Mr. Joseph Williams</b>	Chief Executive Officer Youth Action Project
<b>Mr. Joe Xavier</b>	Director Department of Rehabilitation

## C. California Workforce Development Board Membership

### BUSINESS

- 1 **Roberto Barragan**  
President  
Valley Economic Development Center
- 2 **Josh Becker**  
CEO  
Lex Machina
- 3 **Robert Beitcher**  
President and CEO  
Motion Picture and Television Fund
- 4 **Jerome Butkiewicz**  
Workforce Readiness Manager  
San Diego Gas and Electric
- 5 **Jamil Dada**  
Vice President, Development Services  
Provident Bank-Riverside County Branches
- 6 **Dr. I Angelov Farooq**  
Principal and Owner  
Omni International LLC
- 7 **Michael Gallo**  
President and CEO  
Kelly Space and Technology Inc.
- 8 **Chris Hill**  
Chief Strategy Officer  
Mycotoo, Inc.
- 9 **Pamela Kan**  
President  
Bishop-Wisecarver Corporation
- 10 **Ro Khanna**  
Counsel  
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati

- 11 **Stephen Levy**  
Director and Senior Economist  
Center of Continuing Study of the California Economy
- 12 **Laura Long**  
Director of National Workforce Planning and Development  
Kaiser Permanente
- 13 **James Mangia**  
President and CEO  
St. John's Well Child and Family Center
- 14 **Stephen Monteros**  
Vice President, Operations and Strategic Initiatives  
SIGMAnet
- 15 **Lisa Mortenson**  
CEO  
American Biodiesel, Inc. dba Community Fuels
- 16 **Nathan Nayman**  
Principal  
Nayman Strategies
- 17 **Catherine O'Bryant**  
President  
O'Bryant Electric Inc.
- 18 **Kimberly Parker**  
Executive Vice President  
California Employers Association
- 19 **Robert Redlo**  
Consultant  
Doctors Medical Center
- 20 **Michael Rossi**  
CHAIR  
Advisory Board, Shorenstein Properties LLC  
Senior Advisor, San Francisco 49ers  
Board Chairman, CounterPoint Capital Partners LLC

**21 Richard Rubin**

President

Richard A. Rubin Associates Inc.

**22 Alma Salazar**

Vice President of Education and Workforce Development

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce Unite-LA

**23 Annette Smith-Dohring**

Workforce Development Program Manager

Sutter Health-Sacramento-Sierra Region

**24 Bruce Stenslie**

President and CEO

Ventura County Economic Development Collaborative

**COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS**

**25 Hermelinda Sapien**

President

Center for Employment Training

**26 Abby Snay**

Executive Director

Jewish Vocational Services-San Francisco

**27 Floyd Trammell**

Executive Director

West Bay Local Development Corporation Inc.

**28 Joseph Williams**

CEO

Youth Action Project

**ORGANIZED LABOR**

**29 John Brauer**

Executive Director of Workforce and Economic Development  
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO

**30 Ken Burt**

Political Director  
California Federation of Teachers

**31 Bill Camp**

Sacramento Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO

**32 Diane Factor**

Director  
Worker Education and Resource Center (SEIU Local 721)

**33 Jeremy Smith**

Deputy Legislative Director  
State Building and Construction Trades Council

**LEGISLATURE**

**34 The Honorable Kevin Mullin**

Assembly Member  
California State Assembly

**35 The Honorable Rudy Salas**

Assembly Member  
California State Assembly

**36 The Honorable Tony Mendoza**

Senator  
California State Senate

**GOVERNMENT**

37 **David Lanier** (Representing Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.)  
Secretary  
California Labor and Workforce Development Agency

38 **Diana S. Dooley**  
Secretary  
Health and Human Services Agency

39 **Eric E. Skinner**  
Interim Chancellor  
California Community Colleges

40 **Patrick W. Henning, Jr.**  
Director  
Employment Development Department

41 **The Honorable Tom Torlakson**  
State Superintendent of Public Instruction  
California Department of Education

42 **Diane Ravnik**  
Director  
Division of Apprenticeship Standards  
Department of Industrial Relations

43 **Joe Xavier**  
Director  
Department of Rehabilitation

**CHIEF LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS**

44 **The Honorable Henry R. Perea**  
County Supervisor  
County of Fresno

**ACADEMIC**

45 **Laurence Frank**  
President  
Los Angeles Trade-Technical College

<sup>46</sup> **Dr. Carol Zabin**

Director of Research

University of California at Berkeley Labor Center

## D. California's 46 Local Workforce Development Areas

Local Workforce Development Areas	Business City
Alameda County	Hayward
City of Anaheim	Anaheim
City of Long Beach	Long Beach
City of Los Angeles	Los Angeles
City of Oakland	Oakland
City of Richmond	Richmond
City of San Jose/Silicon Valley Workforce Development Area	San Jose
City of Santa Ana	Santa Ana
Contra Costa County	Concord
Foothill Consortium	Pasadena
Fresno County	Fresno
Golden Sierra Consortium	Placerville
Humboldt County	Eureka
Imperial County	El Centro
Kern, Inyo, and Mono Consortium	Bakersfield
Kings County	Hanford
Los Angeles County	Los Angeles
Madera County	Madera
Mendocino County	Arcata
Merced County	Merced
Monterey County	Salinas
Mother Lode Consortium	Sonora
Napa, Lake, Marin Counties-Workforce Alliance of the North Bay	Napa
NorTEC	Paradise
North Central Counties Consortium	Yuba City
NOVA	Sunnyvale
Orange County	Anaheim

Appendix

Riverside County	Riverside
Sacramento County/City	Sacramento
San Benito County	Hollister
San Bernardino County	San Bernardino
San Diego County/City	San Diego
San Francisco County/City	San Francisco
San Joaquin County	Stockton
San Luis Obispo County	San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara County	Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz County	Santa Cruz
Southeast Los Angeles County (SELACO)	Cerritos
Solano County	Suisun
Sonoma County	Santa Rosa
South Bay Consortium	Hawthorne
Stanislaus County	Modesto
Tulare County	Visalia
Ventura County	Ventura
Verdugo Consortium	Glendale
Yolo County	Woodland

### E. PY 2015 Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent Governor's Discretionary Fund Investments

<b>Base Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent Grant Amount</b>	<b>\$7,928,310</b>
<b>Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent On-going Programs</b>	<b>Budget</b>
YEOP - Youth	\$3,505,495.00
Deaf & Hard of Hearing	\$2,250,000.00
YEOP - Mentors	\$400,000.00
Program Administration	\$156,000.00
CalWORKs*	\$841,000.00
<b>Sub-Total On-going Programs</b>	<b>\$7,152,495.00</b>

<b>Wagner-Peyser 10 Percent Special Programs</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Foster Youth	\$300,000.00
Veterans Employment Services	\$700,000.00
California Department of Rehabilitation	\$530,173.00
EDD Parolee Services	\$500,000.00
<b>Sub-Total Projects</b>	<b>\$2,030,173.00</b>

<b>Total On-going and Special Programs</b>	<b>\$9,182,668.00</b>
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## F. PY 2015 25 Percent Expenditures

### 25 Percent Rapid Response Formula Allocations

Subgrantee	Total Allocation Rapid Response
Alameda	\$397,248.00
Anaheim	\$315,078.00
Contra Costa	\$335,169.00
Foothill	\$286,220.00
Fresno	\$349,270.00
Golden Sierra	\$302,599.00
Humboldt	\$209,971.00
Imperial	\$375,604.00
Kern/Inyo/Mono	\$371,641.00
Kings	\$132,907.00
L.A. CITY	\$1,350,777.00
L.A. County	\$1,641,298.00
Long Beach City (PG)	\$650,719.00
Madera	\$294,667.00
Marin	\$135,824.00
Mendocino	\$158,433.00
Merced	\$262,724.00
Mother lode	\$324,360.00

Appendix

Monterey	\$208,269.00
Napa	\$246,132.00
North Central Counties Consortium	\$363,475.00
NorTEC	\$889,475.00
NOVA	\$1,266,627.00
Oakland	\$245,221.00
Orange	\$787,344.00
Richmond	\$132,907.00
Riverside	\$433,141.00
Sacramento	\$520,976.00
Santa Ana	\$332,738.00
Santa Barbara	\$190,765.00
San Benito	\$132,907.00
San Bernardino City	\$167,914.00
San Bernardino County	\$410,046.00
South Bay	\$653,322.00
Santa Cruz	\$158,189.00
San Diego	\$835,964.00
SELACO	\$137,085.00
San Francisco	\$223,828.00
San Joaquin	\$470,092.00
San Jose/Silicon Valley	\$1,188,709.00

Appendix

San Luis Obispo	\$140,686.00
San Mateo	\$349,026.00
Solano	\$156,245.00
Sonoma	\$256,890.00
Stanislaus	\$266,614.00
Tulare	\$187,605.00
Verdugo	\$627,867.00
Ventura	\$463,042.00
Yolo	\$170,284.00
<b>Total 25 Percent Rapid Response Formula Allocation</b>	<b>\$20,507,890.91</b>

**PY 2015 25 Percent Additional Assistance Projects**

<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Total Allocation</b>
La Cooperativa Campesina de California	Dislocated Worker Agricultural Industry	\$1,600,000.00
La Cooperativa Campesina de California	CA 2015 Solar Training Drought Project	\$1,734,699.00
Los Angeles City	Hyatt Regency Century Plaza Hotel	\$800,000.00
NoRTEC	MCLAUS XI	\$563,107.09
North Central Counties Consortium	Colusa Regional Medical Center Closure	\$235,000.00
Northern Santa Clara Valley Job Training	Documented Dislocation	\$735,000.00
Richmond	DW Additional Assistance Project	\$407,000.00
SELACO	Long Term Unemployment	\$200,000.00
South Bay	Worker Reconnection Project	\$962,225.00
Tulare	Dislocated Worker Additional Assistance Project	\$950,000.00
<b>Additional Assistance Projects Total</b>		<b>\$7,237,031.09</b>
<b>Grand Total PY 2015 25 Percent Funded Projects</b>		<b>\$27,744,922.00</b>

## G. PY 2015 10 Percent Governor's Discretionary Fund Investments

### Regional Workforce Accelerator, SlingShot and DEA Investments

Subgrantee	Project Name	Amount Awarded
Allen Temple Health & Social Services Ministry (ATM)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$250,000.00
Automotive Industry Apprenticeship Trust Foundation (AIA)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Bay Area Community Resources (BAC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$232,773.00
Bay Area Council Foundation (BAF)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$149,800.00
California Foundation for Commerce and Education (CFC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$544,425.00
Center for Employment Opportunities (CEO)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$250,000.00
Community Housing Partnership (CHP)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$149,884.00
Economic Development Collab (EDV)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$97,580.00
Foundation for California Community Colleges (FCC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$232,773.65
Fresno (FRS)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Hospitality Training Academy (HTA)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Institute for Local Government (ILG)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Jewish Vocational Services - Los Angeles (JVW)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Jewish Vocational Services - San Francisco (JVS)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
LA County Dept. of Community & Senior Services (CSS)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$250,000.00
LeadersUp (LDU)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00

Appendix

Long Beach (LBC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$40,000.00
Los Angeles Valley College (LAC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
NorthBay (NBY)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Meristem Inc. (MSI)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Mission Economic Development Agency (MED)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Mother Lode (MLC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Nova (NOV)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Opportunity Junction (OPJ)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$140,825.00
Richmond (RCH)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Richmond Community Foundation (RCF)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$279,057.00
San Diego (SDC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
SEIU Early Educator Training Center (SET)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$285,749.00
Solano (SOL)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
South Bay (SBY)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Translatina Coalition (TLC)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Upwardly Global (UPG)	Workforce Accelerator Fund 3.0	\$150,000.00
Fresno (FRS)	SlingShot	\$309,906.00
Humboldt (HUM)	SlingShot	\$20,000.00
Monterey (MON)	SlingShot	\$20,000.00
NoRTEC (NOR)	SlingShot	\$309,906.00
NOVA (NOV)	SlingShot	\$1,000,000.00

Appendix

Orange (ORA)	SlingShot	\$1,000,000.00
San Diego (SDC)	SlingShot	\$1,309,906.00
SELACO (SEL)	SlingShot	\$1,000,000.00
Solano (SOL)	SlingShot	\$1,000,000.00
City of Los Angeles (LAI)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$185,715.00
Golden Sierra (GSC)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$150,000.00
Madera (MAD)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$178,572.00
North Central Counties Consortium (NCC)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$185,714.00
NOVA (NOV)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$150,000.00
Sacramento (SAC)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$185,714.00
San Francisco (SFO)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$185,714.00
Verdugo (VER)	Disability Employment Accelerator (DEA)	\$178,571.00
<b>Projects Subtotal</b>		<b>\$13,122,584.65</b>
Foundation for CA Community Colleges (FCC)	Career Ladders - Contract M6101681	\$172,500.00
Foundation for CA Community Colleges (FCC)	Technical Assistance - Contract M599129	\$552,500.00
University of Wisconsin	Technical Assistance - Contract M6102744	\$75,000.00
California Military Department	Work for Warriors - Contract M6100151	\$670,000.00
<b>Contracts Subtotal</b>		<b>\$1,470,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$14,592,584.65</b>

**Veteran's Employment-Related Assistance Projects (VEAP)**

<b>Subgrantee</b>	<b>Total Allotment</b>
Asian American Drug Abuse Program (AAO)	\$385,000.00
Community Career Development (CRD)	\$385,000.00
Able-Disabled Advocacy (ELD)	\$385,000.00
Jewish Vocational Services - LA (JVW)	\$346,500.00
US Veteran Initiative - Inglewood (LAV)	\$225,000.00
Madera (MAD)	\$160,242.00
North Central Counties (NCC)	\$385,000.00
Orange (ORA)	\$385,000.00
Riverside (RIV)	\$385,000.00
Swords to Plowshares (SWO)	\$385,000.00
Vietnam Veterans of San Diego (VSD)	\$385,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,811,742.00</b>

## H. PY 2015 Work-Based Training Investments

In PY 2015, California continued to invest in “earn and learn” work-based skills training through the following initiatives:

### AB 2060 Supervised Population Workforce Training Grants

Grantee	Amount Awarded
Golden Sierra Job Training Agency	\$294,416.00
Humboldt County	\$400,000.00
Monterey County	\$400,000.00
North Central Counties Consortium	\$357,326.90
Orange County	\$400,000.00
Santa Barbara County	\$341,373.72
Contra Costa County	\$400,000.00
Tulare County	\$400,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,993,116.62</b>

### Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Technology (RICO III) Talent Pipeline Grants

These grants are funded by the California Energy Commission’s Alternative and Renewable Fuels (AB 118, Statutes of 2007) Development Plan. These grants end December 31, 2016.

Grantee	Amount Awarded
Fresno WDB	\$200,000.00
NOVA	\$200,000.00
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency	\$205,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$605,000.00</b>

### Proposition 39 Clean Energy Workforce Training Grant Program\*

Grantee	Amount Awarded
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Appendix

East Bay Alliance for Sustainable Economy (EBASE)	\$150,000.00
California Labor Federation	\$149,980.00
Urban Corps of San Diego	\$339,343.50
Rising Sun Energy Center	\$400,000.00
Flintridge Center	\$304,962.00
Monterey Workforce Development Board	\$400,000.00
Marin County Building and Construction Trades Council	\$347,600.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,091,885.50</b>