


EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210	CLASSIFICATION WIOA
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OPDR
	DATE May 10, 2023

ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 11-19, Change 1

TO: STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES
STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS
STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARD CHAIRS AND DIRECTORS
STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS
STATE LMI DIRECTORS

FROM: BRENT PARTON 
Acting Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: Negotiations and Sanctions Guidance for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Core Programs

1. **Purpose.**

This guidance¹ supersedes Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 11-19, published February 6, 2020, and developed jointly by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education (the Departments). Through this updated guidance, the Departments:

- Revise their approach to using the statistical adjustment model for the purpose of assessing state performance;
- Clarify the implementation of potential financial sanctions for consecutive performance failures occurring across multiple State Plan periods; and
- Clarify that states can be sanctioned up to 10 percent of the Governor’s Reserve Allotment if there is consecutive performance failure and a failure to report for the same program year.

¹ This guidance is a statement of the Departments’ policy regarding the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Other than statutory and regulatory requirements included in this document, the contents of this guidance do not have the force and effect of law. This document is intended only to provide clarity regarding existing requirements under the applicable law or agency policies.

RESCISSIONS TEGL 11-19	EXPIRATION DATE Continuing
----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

This guidance also continues to delineate the process for negotiating levels of performance, as required by section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and explains the two instances in which a state may be sanctioned, namely for performance failure or for failure to report (section 116(f) of WIOA).

2. Action Requested.

Distribute this information to the appropriate state and local staff, including program, reporting, performance accountability, and technical staff.

3. Summary and Background.

- a. Summary – This revised guidance: (1) describes changes made to the implementation of the statistical adjustment model for purposes of assessing performance; (2) continues to outline the requirements for reaching agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance*; and (3) clarifies the application of sanctions for the states² outlined in section 116 of WIOA and its implementing joint regulations in 20 CFR part 677 and 34 CFR parts 361 and 463, particularly when a State fails both to report and meet adjusted levels of performance. This guidance supplements the guidance provided by the Departments in “Performance Accountability Guidance for WIOA Title I, Title II, Title III, and Title IV Core Programs,” issued December 16, 2016, and updated August 17, 2017, and September 15, 2022, and “WIOA Annual Performance Report Submission,” issued September 11, 2017.³
- b. Background – WIOA establishes performance accountability indicators and performance reporting requirements to assess the effectiveness of states and local areas in achieving positive outcomes for individuals served by the workforce development system’s six core programs.⁴

Under section 116(b)(2)(A) of WIOA, there are six primary indicators of performance for which each of the state core programs must negotiate levels of performance with its respective Federal agency:

² As stated in 20 CFR § 677.150(d), 34 CFR § 361.150(d), and 34 CFR § 463.150(d), the negotiations and sanctions process only applies to states as defined in sec. 3(56) of WIOA – each of the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. It does not apply to the outlying areas as defined in sec. 3(45)—American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Republic of Palau.

³ See Attachment VII – References.

⁴ The six core programs are the Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs, authorized under WIOA title I and administered by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) program, authorized under WIOA title II and administered by the U.S. Department of Education (ED); the Employment Service program authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by WIOA title III and administered by DOL (the Employment Service program); and the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program authorized under title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by WIOA title IV and administered by ED.

- The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program (for the title I Youth program, the indicator is the percentage of program participants in education or training activities, or unsubsidized employment, during the second quarter after exit);
- The percentage of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the fourth quarter after exit from the program (for the title I Youth program, the indicator is the percentage of program participants in education or training activities, or unsubsidized employment, during the fourth quarter after exit);
- The median earnings of program participants who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program;
- The percentage of program participants who attain a recognized postsecondary credential, or a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, during participation in or within one year after exit from the program. Under this primary indicator, the attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent is included only if the participant is employed or is enrolled in an education or training program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential within one year after exit from the program (this indicator does not apply to the Employment Service program);
- The percentage of program participants who, during a program year, are in an education or training program that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable skill gains toward such a credential or employment (this indicator does not apply to the Employment Service program); and
- The effectiveness of the core programs in serving employers (Effectiveness in Serving Employers): In the preamble to the Joint WIOA final rule at 81 FR 55792, 55845-55848 (Aug. 19, 2016), the Departments indicated that they would initially implement this indicator in the form of a pilot to test the feasibility and rigor of three proposed approaches. During Program Year (PY) 2022, the Departments initiated the rulemaking process to establish a standard definition of Effectiveness in Serving Employers (see Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) at 87 FR 56318 (Sep. 15, 2022)). In the preamble to the NPRM at 87 FR 56327, the Departments instructed States to continue to report two of three proposed approaches until the Departments promulgate the final rule and implement the indicator's standard definition.

WIOA requires the Governor of each state to submit a Unified or Combined State Plan that includes a four-year strategy for the state's workforce development system and to submit a modification to that plan after two years (sections 102(c) and 103(b)(1) of WIOA). The *expected levels of performance* for each primary indicator of performance for each core program must be included in the initial submission of a Unified or Combined State Plan and in the required two-year modification of the plan (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iii) of WIOA). The approved Unified or Combined State Plan and the required two-year modification must reflect two years of *negotiated levels of performance* (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Additional information on the process for setting these levels of performance is provided in section 4.

4. Negotiations and Sanctions Guidance.

Terms

In this guidance, the Departments use the following terms with respect to the process of establishing levels of performance under WIOA section 116(b):

- **Expected levels of performance** are the levels of performance proposed by the state in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the required two-year modification of the Unified or Combined State Plan prior to negotiations (WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iii)) for each primary indicator of performance for each core program;
- **Negotiated levels of performance** are the levels of performance mutually agreed to by the state and the Departments for each respective program. The negotiations process must be based on four factors described in section 4 of this guidance. These *negotiated levels of performance* must be incorporated into the approved Unified or Combined State Plan and the approved two-year modification of that Plan (WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv)) for each primary indicator of performance for each core program;
- **Adjusted levels of performance** are levels of performance determined by adjusting the *negotiated levels of performance* at the end of the program year to reflect actual characteristics of participants served and the actual economic conditions experienced using the *statistical adjustment model* (see below) (WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(vii));
- **Actual level of performance** is the outcome reported by a state on the Statewide Performance Report (ETA-9169 OMB No. 1205-0526) for each primary indicator of performance for each core program (section 116(d)(2) of WIOA). The Departments will compare *actual levels of performance* to the *adjusted levels of performance* at the close of the program year to determine the state's performance success or failure pursuant to section 116(b)(3)(A)(vii) of WIOA;
- **Adjustment factor** is a positive or negative difference that will be added to the *negotiated level of performance* to determine the *adjusted level of performance*. The *adjustment factor* is the difference between the estimated levels of performance predicted by the *statistical adjustment model* based on pre-program year estimates of participant characteristics and economic conditions and the levels of performance re-estimated by the *statistical adjustment model* after the close of the program year based on the actual participant characteristics and economic conditions. This calculation will yield a positive or negative difference, which will be used as the *adjustment factor* for the program year;
- **Individual indicator score** is the proportion the *actual level of performance* represents of the *adjusted level of performance* for a single performance indicator for a single program. It is calculated by dividing the *actual level of performance* achieved by the

adjusted level of performance (20 C.F.R. § 677.190(c)(5) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 361.190(c)(5) and 463.190(c)(5));

- **Overall state program score** is the average of the *individual indicator scores* for a single WIOA core program across performance indicators (20 C.F.R. § 677.190(c)(1) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 361.190(c)(1) and 463.190(c)(1));
- **Overall state indicator score** is the average of the *individual indicator scores* for a single performance indicator across WIOA core programs (20 C.F.R. § 677.190(c)(3) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 361.190(c)(3) and 463.190(c)(3)); and
- **Statistical adjustment model** is an objective regression model, developed pursuant to section 116(b)(3)(A)(3)(viii) of WIOA, used to estimate levels of performance and derive the *adjusted levels of performance* based on participant characteristics and economic conditions. Economic conditions include differences in unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries. Characteristics of participants include but are not limited to: indicators of poor work history, lack of work experience, lack of educational or occupational skills attainment, dislocation from high-wage and high-benefit employment, low levels of literacy or English proficiency, disability status, homelessness, ex-offender status, and welfare dependency (20 C.F.R. § 677.170(c) and 34 C.F.R. §§ 361.170(c) and 463.170(c)). The *statistical adjustment model* also considers other factors that, through empirical support, are determined to have an effect on state outcomes. The Departments are committed to a transparent process for assessing state performance. Accordingly, ETA, the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE), and the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) will publish the *statistical adjustment model* for all primary indicators of performance on their websites.

Summary of Revised Approach to Using the Statistical Adjustment Model

In TEGL 11-19, published February 6, 2020, the Departments stated that they would use the same *statistical adjustment model* estimates both before and after the program year when negotiating and adjusting levels of performance. This implied that the Departments would not add more currently available data to the *statistical adjustment model* when adjusting levels of performance after the program year. Under that guidance, the coefficients estimated before the program year were fixed and were not informed by new data until the next negotiation cycle began. As a result, the *statistical adjustment model* estimates used to adjust *negotiated levels of performance* for the purpose of assessing state performance were based on data that were two to three years old (*i.e.*, the data available at the time the negotiated levels of performance were approved during the State Plan or State Plan modification approval process). This approach did not include more recently available pre-program year data. It is critical to adjust for the effects of more recent economic conditions, as well as any possible major disruptions to service delivery (e.g., a pandemic), and this requires the use of more current information available to derive reliable estimates for the purposes of performance assessment. In addition, limited data (both number of observations and the time period covered) are a significant weakness in the previous *statistical adjustment model* estimates, as experience with the model has demonstrated to the Departments. Specifically,

the Departments have learned that data which are two to three years old are insufficient for a statistical adjustment model to yield accurate and reliable estimates for adjusting levels of performance.

Through their experience in working with the statistical adjustment model since PY 2018, the Departments have determined it necessary to revise their current approach by adding more recent data when determining *adjusted levels of performance* after the program year. Therefore, the Departments will update the *statistical adjustment model* with more recent data in a manner that is aligned with the common framework the Departments outlined in the preamble to the final rule. The Departments have determined that this approach is consistent with section 116(b)(3)(A)(vii) of WIOA, which emphasizes that estimates produced before the program year begins are based on historical data and estimates produced after the program year ends are based on actual economic conditions and participant characteristics. The addition of these data will increase the likelihood that the *statistical adjustment model* produces estimates that yield more accurate *adjusted levels of performance* and more objective state performance assessments.

The Departments use the *statistical adjustment model* at two key junctures in negotiating and assessing state performance:

- Before the program year, the Departments use the *statistical adjustment model*, based on the data available at the time, to derive estimated coefficients and pre-program year performance estimates. The Departments use these estimates as one of four required factors in the negotiations process, in accordance with section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) of WIOA.
- After the program year, the estimated coefficients derived from the *statistical adjustment model* are re-estimated to incorporate additional data from before the program year that were not available at the time negotiations occurred. See Attachment V for a comparative illustration of the original and revised approaches to data use and Attachment VI for a functional example. These estimated coefficients are then applied to pre-program year estimates of participant characteristics and economic conditions to obtain updated pre-program year performance estimates. These re-estimated coefficients are also applied to the actual economic conditions and characteristics of participants served to obtain post-program year performance estimates. The difference between these two pre- and post-program year performance estimates determines the adjustment factor (WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(vii)).

The Negotiations Process Overview

WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) requires that states reach agreement with the Departments on levels of performance for each primary indicator of performance for each of the core programs at two separate and distinct times, specifically during both the State Plan and State Plan modification approval process. These agreed-upon negotiated levels of performance, commonly known as “negotiated levels of performance,” must be included in the approved State Plan and State Plan modification, as applicable. These *negotiated levels of performance* must cover the first two program years of the Unified or Combined State Plan, with new

approved *negotiated levels of performance* for each of the primary indicators of performance for each of the core programs covering the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (*i.e.*, for the State Plan modification approval process). The submission to the Departments of the Unified or Combined State Plan and the required modification of a plan, including the required *expected levels of performance*, initiates performance negotiations between the state and the Departments.

Negotiated levels of performance for the first and second years of the Unified or Combined State Plan must be established before the start of the first program year and included in the State Plan for its approval. Likewise, *negotiated levels of performance* for the third and fourth years of the required two-year State Plan modification must be established before the start of the third program year. To ensure performance negotiations and State Plan submission and approval are completed before the beginning of the first and third program years of a Unified or Combined State Plan, states must adhere to deadlines established in separate guidance issued by the Departments that govern State Plans.

Attachment III “WIOA Negotiations/Performance Process Flow Chart” illustrates the process for negotiations and Attachment IV “Determining Performance Success or Failure” illustrates the process for assessing performance, which is detailed later in this guidance. The primary indicator for the Effectiveness in Serving Employers has not yet been defined; therefore, the Departments do not negotiate levels of performance for this indicator with States.

The negotiations process will proceed as follows:

- Pursuant to section 116(b)(3)(A)(iii) of WIOA, each state must identify *expected levels of performance* in its Unified or Combined State Plan and in the two-year modification of that plan. *Expected levels of performance* for the first two years of a State Plan must be submitted in the initial submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and in the initial submission of the two-year modification of that Plan, for years three and four, as described in 20 CFR § 677.170(a) and 34 CFR § 361.170(a) and § 463.170(a) and should be the result of the state’s own analyses. *Expected levels of performance* must be stated to the nearest tenth of a percent (XX.X %) or to the nearest whole dollar for median earnings. States are reminded that the *expected levels of performance* proposed by states in their plan must be published for public comment prior to plan submission in accordance with state law, regulation, and policy. In order to satisfy these requirements and deadlines, the state should not wait for the release of the latest estimated levels of performance derived from the Departments’ statistical adjustment model;
- After the Unified or Combined State Plan submission, the state must negotiate and reach agreement with the respective Federal agency on the *negotiated levels of performance* for the indicators for each of the first two years of the Unified or Combined State Plan (or for the third and fourth years of the Unified or Combined State Plan during the required two-year modification process) for each of the core programs under WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv). The factors that will be taken into account during the negotiations process are described in detail below under Negotiation Factors;

- The Departments will use the *statistical adjustment model* as a tool in the negotiations process to estimate the state's levels of performance prior to the program year to help reach agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance*. The negotiation factors outlined in WIOA section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) and further described below under Negotiation Factors will be taken into account during this process; and
- Once *negotiated levels of performance* are agreed upon, the state must incorporate the *negotiated levels of performance* into the Unified or Combined State Plan and the two-year modification of that plan prior to the plan's approval (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA).

Use of the Statistical Adjustment Model in the Negotiations and State Performance Assessment Processes

As required by section 116(b)(3)(A)(viii) of WIOA, the Departments will use the *statistical adjustment model* to ensure that the impact of participant characteristics and economic conditions in the state are accounted for in determining the *negotiated levels of performance*.

The *statistical adjustment model* will perform two major functions in performance negotiations and assessment of state performance. First, it is one of the factors used when coming to agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance*. It is used to account for the economic conditions and the characteristics of participants to be served in the state and/or local areas (section 116(b)(3)(A)(v)(II) of WIOA). Second, it will be used at the close of a program year to adjust the *negotiated levels of performance* for the actual economic conditions experienced and actual characteristics of participants served (section 116(b)(3)(A)(vii) of WIOA); these are the *adjusted levels of performance*.

The *statistical adjustment model* is critically important to the WIOA performance negotiations process. As more data become available, the Departments will periodically review the model and refine it as necessary.

The Departments will assess State performance using the model containing coefficients that were re-estimated after the program year using additional data that were not available at the time of negotiations. In other words, the Departments will assess for performance using more current data, which will lead to more accurate and reliable results than under the prior approach of using data that were locked in at the time the negotiated levels of performance were approved. For all core programs, the additional data used to re-estimate the coefficients include more recent observations of economic conditions and participant characteristics up to but not including the cohorts associated with the program year being assessed. By not including economic conditions and participant characteristics for the program year being assessed, the Departments will maintain separation between the state performance results being assessed and the data used to inform the re-estimated coefficients.

Negotiating Levels of Performance

Unified or Combined State Plan submissions and the two-year modifications to those plans must contain *expected levels of performance* for the primary indicators of performance (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iii) of WIOA). Submitting this information is the first step in the negotiations process. Once the *expected levels of performance* have been submitted, each core program must begin negotiations with its respective Federal agency (section 116(b)(3)(A)(iv) of WIOA). Title I WIOA and title III Employment Service programs will conduct these negotiations with their Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Regional Offices. The title II AEFLA program will conduct negotiations with OCTAE's Division of Adult Education and Literacy, and the title IV VR program will conduct negotiations with the RSA's State Monitoring and Program Improvement Division. The Departments will outline how this negotiation process will apply to the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator after the final rule defining the indicator is promulgated.

States have access to their own historical performance information and various other tools and resources, such as data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics or U.S. Census Bureau. These tools may be used to establish the states' *expected levels of performance*. When using other resources to analyze the relationship between labor market or economic conditions and actual performance, states should consider the reference period of the resource and the timeframes associated with each of the primary indicators of performance and apply them accordingly.

Negotiation Factors

In reaching agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance*, states and the Departments must apply the following factors pursuant to section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) of WIOA. Note that WIOA does not specify more or less weight on any specific negotiation factor.

1. Take into account how the levels involved compare with the *negotiated levels of performance* established for other states (section 116(b)(3)(A)(v)(I) of WIOA).

The Departments will provide the most recent performance data for all states, including previous actual, negotiated, and *adjusted levels of performance*, and will use this information throughout the negotiations process.

2. Ensure that the levels involved are adjusted using an objective *statistical adjustment model* provided by the Departments (section 116(b)(3)(A)(v)(II) of WIOA).

Before the negotiations process begins, the Departments will provide the estimated performance outcomes produced by the *statistical adjustment model*, including the coefficients and state specific values for each variable. This information will include levels of performance, as estimated by the Departments, to be used to inform the negotiations process. State agencies and their respective Federal agencies must negotiate using the levels of performance estimated by the model, as one of four factors pursuant to section 116(b)(3)(A)(v) of WIOA, for each primary indicator of performance. These estimated levels of performance may not be altered for the purposes of negotiations,

including any changes in participant characteristics or economic conditions anticipated by the state that would result in changes to the levels of performance predicted by the statistical adjustment model. Any changes in participant characteristics or economic conditions will be reflected in the model by using the actual participant characteristics and economic conditions after the close of the program year, and they will not be factored into the negotiations process.

3. Take into account the extent to which the levels involved promote continuous improvement in performance accountability measures by the state and ensure optimal return on the investment of Federal funds (section 116(b)(3)(A)(v)(III) of WIOA).

The Departments consider continuous improvement to be a critical factor in the negotiations process. The Departments will consider continuous improvement factors that ensure optimal return on investment of Federal funds.

The Departments acknowledge that there are many ways to define continuous improvement as related to state or national program circumstances. For example, continuous improvement may reflect:

- An increase from the levels of performance previously attained;
- Increases in percentile rankings of levels of performance either nationally or among similar states;
- A change in service strategy and delivery, including more progressive or innovative approaches designed to better meet participants' needs;
- A change in the intensity or comprehensiveness with which individuals are served; or
- A maintenance of previous performance for the top performing states.

The Departments acknowledge that changes to service strategy or individuals served do not always lead to increases in performance levels.

States and local areas must adhere to the priority of service requirements of WIOA title I programs as established in WIOA.⁵ Additionally, the Departments encourage all other WIOA programs to serve more individuals with barriers to employment who may need more intensive services to achieve a positive outcome. The effect of serving more of these individuals will be accounted for in the *adjusted levels of performance* calculated after the program year.

4. Take into account the extent to which the levels involved will assist the state in meeting the performance goals established by the Secretaries of Education and Labor in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) (section 116(b)(3)(A)(v)(IV) of WIOA).

⁵ WIOA section 134(c)(3)(E), 20 CFR 680.600-660, TEGL 19-16, and TEGL 07-20 provide additional information regarding priority of service populations and service requirements.

Section 116(b)(3)(A)(vi) of WIOA requires the Departments to establish long-term goals for the *adjusted levels of performance* for each of their core programs as provided under GPRA. GPRA is a mechanism through which Congress and OMB evaluate the success of Federal programs, including those operated by states and local areas. During negotiations, the Departments will take into consideration levels of performance that will assist the Federal agencies in meeting the established GPRA goals.

Determination of Sanctions

There are two different types of failure that can lead to sanctions: failure to report and failure to meet *adjusted levels of performance* (section 116(f) of WIOA). A discussion of both circumstances is below.

a. Sanctions for Failure to Report

Sanctions will be applied when a state fails to submit the performance reports to the appropriate Federal agency, as required under WIOA section 116(d) (section 116(f)(1)(B) of WIOA). Consistent with 20 CFR § 677.185(a) and 34 CFR §§ 361.185(a) and 463.185(a), the Departments consider a state as failing to submit the performance reports if the state either: (1) does not submit performance reports by 11:59 p.m. local time⁶ on October 1 or the next business day if October 1 falls on a holiday or weekend or (2) submits performance reports by the date for timely submission, but the report is incomplete. Annual performance reports are complete when the state:

- Attests all reports are complete and accurate to the best of its knowledge;
- Submits a WIOA Statewide Performance Report (ETA-9169) for each of the six WIOA core programs;
- Collects and reports all required elements of the WIOA Statewide Performance Reports as applicable to the core program and uses appropriate data for the reporting period;
- Makes available a mechanism of electronic access to local area performance reports for WIOA title I programs;
- Makes available a mechanism of electronic access to Eligible Training Provider (ETP) performance reports for WIOA title I programs; and
- Submits at least one WIOA Statewide Performance Report that includes Effectiveness in Serving Employers performance results reflecting all six core programs.

If the performance report submitted by the state does not meet all of the above requirements by the reporting deadline, it is incomplete.

The Departments implemented sanctions provisions for failure to report beginning with the PY 2017 WIOA Statewide Performance Reports submission, which was due on October 1, 2018.⁷

⁶ Local time references the state capital's time zone.

⁷ ETP performance reports were required to be submitted beginning with the PY 2018 Annual Report due on October 1, 2019.

Consistent with section 116(f)(1)(B) of WIOA, sanctions will not be applied in cases where failure to report is due to exceptional circumstances outside the state's control as determined by the Departments. The Departments defined "exceptional circumstances" in 20 CFR § 677.185(b) and 34 CFR §§ 361.185(b) and 463.185(b). Exceptional circumstances may include, but are not limited to:

- natural disasters;
- unexpected personnel transitions; and
- unexpected technology-related issues.

Extension Requests

In the event of exceptional circumstances as described in the preceding section, the state must notify the Secretary of Labor or Education, as appropriate, in writing of a potential impact on the state's ability to submit its annual performance report, and request an extension, in order not to be considered failing to report (20 CFR § 677.185(c) and 34 CFR §§ 361.185(c) and 463.185(c)). The state's request for an extension should include a detailed account identifying the unexpected events precluding timely reporting sufficient for the Departments to make a determination. The following information should be included in an extension request:

- Sufficient detail of the unexpected circumstances that will lead to untimely or incomplete reporting to warrant an extension;
- A proposed extension, fitting of the circumstances causing the delay, which should not exceed 30 calendar days after the established annual reporting deadline;
- The names and contact information of each responsible state designee or designated point of contact who will ensure that any extended deadline will be met; and
- Any other information that the state deems relevant to help explain the need for an extension.

The state must submit the extension request as soon as possible, but not later than 30 calendar days prior to the established annual reporting deadline (20 CFR § 677.185(c)(1) and 34 CFR §§ 361.185(c)(1) and 463.185(c)(1)). The annual reporting deadline is October 1 each year or the next business day if October 1 falls on a holiday or weekend. Therefore, states must submit reporting extension requests no later than September 1 (or the next business day if September 1 falls on a holiday or weekend).

In cases where unexpected, exceptional circumstances occur within 30 calendar days of the established annual reporting deadline, the state must submit an extension request to the Secretary of Labor or Education, as applicable, as soon as possible but not later than the established annual reporting deadline (20 CFR § 677.185(c)(2) and 34 CFR §§ 361.185(c)(2) and 463.185(c)(2)). Under these circumstances, in addition to the information described above, the request should include sufficient explanation as to why notification of the delay could not be provided 30 calendar days prior to the established annual reporting deadline.

All extension requests will be reviewed by the Departments for completeness and a thorough explanation of exceptional circumstances. The Departments may grant extension requests as submitted, grant extension requests with revisions, or reject the extension requests. Proposed reporting extensions should not exceed 30 calendar days after the established annual reporting deadline and should be appropriate to and commensurate with the exceptional circumstances.

In the event of failure to report timely or completely, pursuant to section 116(f)(1)(B) of WIOA, the Governor's discretionary funds provided under section 128(a) of WIOA will be reduced by five percent of the maximum available allotment in the immediately succeeding program year. The WIOA Joint Final Rule at 20 CFR § 677.195(a) and 34 CFR §§ 361.195(a) and 463.195(a) provide that the sanction is equal to five percent of the maximum allotment percentage that could be reserved by the Governor in the succeeding program year, and the preamble to the WIOA Joint Final Rule at 81 FR at 55863-55864 clarified that the sanction was not a five-percentage point reduction from the percentage that a Governor elected to reserve. This sanction will be enforced for each year in which a state fails to report timely or completely.

b. Sanctions for Failure to Meet Adjusted Levels of Performance

In accordance with 20 CFR § 677.190(d) and 34 CFR §§ 361.190(d) and 463.190(d), a performance failure occurs if:

- Any single *Individual Indicator Score* for any single core program falls below 50 percent of the adjusted level of performance;
- The *Overall State Program Score* falls below 90 percent for that single core program; or
- The *Overall State Indicator Score* falls below 90 percent for that single measure.

Any state that fails to meet *adjusted levels of performance* for the primary indicators of performance for any year will receive technical assistance, including assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan provided by the Secretary of Labor or Secretary of Education (20 CFR § 677.190(b) and 34 CFR §§ 361.190(b) and 463.190(b)). However, if the state has the same performance failure occur in two consecutive program years, the Departments will apply sanctions. Further explanation of how technical assistance and sanctions will be applied is provided later in this section.

Determining Performance Success or Failure

The Departments will determine state performance success or failure at the end of each program year. In order to make a determination of success or failure, the *negotiated levels of performance* for that year will be adjusted using the *statistical adjustment model*, which will factor in data on the actual economic conditions of the state and the actual characteristics of the populations served by the program during that year. This adjustment will be calculated using the *adjustment factor* to produce the *adjusted levels of performance* described in the "Terms" section above. A detailed explanation of this calculation is found in Attachment II "Calculation—Adjusted Level of Performance." This will determine the *adjusted levels of*

performance for the program year against which the state’s *actual levels of performance* will be evaluated through the calculation of the performance score. Attachment IV, “Determining Performance Success or Failure,” provides an overview of the entire process.

The *individual indicator score* is calculated by dividing the *actual level of performance* achieved by the *adjusted level of performance*. The *adjusted level of performance* is calculated by adding the *adjustment factor* to the *negotiated level of performance*. The *individual indicator score* will not be rounded; it will be truncated to the first decimal place. A detailed example can be found in Attachment I.

Table 1, below, illustrates the determination of performance success or failure across all indicators of performance for a single core program. The performance scores are calculated for each primary indicator of performance and the average is computed. In this example, the *Individual Indicator Score* for Employment Rate—4th Quarter after Exit of 46.8 percent is a performance failure because it is below the 50.0 percent threshold.

The *Overall State Program Score* of 81.5 percent is obtained by averaging the scores for each indicator in the program. In Table 1 below, this is a performance failure because the core program did not achieve 90 percent. Percentages will not be rounded in this calculation; they will be truncated to the tenth of a percent. Note that the Effectiveness in Serving Employers indicator is not included in this calculation because this indicator is not yet defined by the Departments.

Table 1: Calculation of Overall State Program Score

Primary Indicator of Performance	Actual Level of Performance (Numerator/Denominator)	Adjusted Level of Performance	Individual Indicator Score Calculation
Employment Rate—2 nd Quarter after Exit	$\frac{14,720}{20,000}$	75.1%	$\left(\frac{14,720}{20,000}\right) \div 75.1\% = 98.0\%$
Employment Rate—4 th Quarter after Exit	$\frac{8,200}{25,000}$	70.0%	$\left(\frac{8,200}{25,000}\right) \div 70.0\% = 46.8\%$
Median Earnings—2 nd Quarter after Exit	\$3,434	\$3,890	$\$3,434 \div \$3,890 = 88.2\%$
Credential Attainment	$\frac{12,500}{25,000}$	55.2%	$\left(\frac{12,500}{25,000}\right) \div 55.2\% = 90.5\%$
Measurable Skill Gains	$\frac{21,600}{30,000}$	85.6%	$\left(\frac{21,600}{30,000}\right) \div 85.6\% = 84.1\%$
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	N/A	N/A	N/A
Overall State Program Score* (Average of Individual Indicator Scores for this Core Program)	-	-	81.5%

*For a detailed explanation of the calculation behind the Overall State Program Score, please refer to Attachment I.

Table 2 illustrates the calculation for a single primary indicator of performance across all core programs. The performance scores are calculated for the Employment—2nd Quarter after Exit indicator for each core program, and the average is computed. In this case, the *Overall State Indicator Score*, which is the average of all *Individual Indicator Scores*, is 92.6 percent, so the core program achieved performance success. Again, percentages will not be rounded in this calculation; they will be truncated to the tenth of a percent.

Table 2: Calculation of Overall State Indicator Score

Program	Title I-Adult	Title I-Youth	Title I-DW	Title II	Title III	Title IV	Overall State Indicator Score* (Average of Individual Indicator Scores Across Core Programs)
Actual Level of Performance (Numerator/Denominator)	$\frac{14,720}{20,000}$	$\frac{8,820}{15,000}$	$\frac{12,648}{17,000}$	$\frac{9,300}{15,000}$	$\frac{21,330}{30,000}$	$\frac{6,792}{12,000}$	-
Adjusted Level of Performance	75.1%	70.2%	75.5%	67.5%	70.0%	69.0%	-
Individual Indicator Score Calculation	$\left(\frac{14,720}{20,000}\right) \div 75.1\% = 98.0\%$	$\left(\frac{8,820}{15,000}\right) \div 70.2\% = 83.7\%$	$\left(\frac{12,648}{17,000}\right) \div 75.5\% = 98.5\%$	$\left(\frac{9,300}{15,000}\right) \div 67.5\% = 91.8\%$	$\left(\frac{21,330}{30,000}\right) \div 70.0\% = 101.5\%$	$\left(\frac{6,792}{12,000}\right) \div 69.0\% = 82.0\%$	92.6%

*For a detailed explanation of the calculation behind the Overall State Indicator Score, please refer to Attachment I.

Phasing in Sanctions for Performance Failure

The Departments used their transition authority under section 503(a) of WIOA to implement a phased-in approach to determine performance success or failure for each indicator or program, due to lack of available data, consistent with the requirements of 20 CFR § 677.190(c) and 34 CFR §§ 361.190(c) and 463.190(c). Consistent with past practice, the Departments will continue to inform states when the assessment of any performance indicator is delayed.⁸

If a performance failure occurs at the end of the program year, the respective Federal agency and the state agency will work to develop a performance improvement plan, and the Federal agency will provide technical assistance in accordance with section 116(f)(1)(A) of WIOA.

⁸ See Training and Employment Notice 14-21 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Core Program Performance Accountability Assessment for Program Years (PY) 2020 and 2021 <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-notice-no-14-21>

In this updated guidance, the Departments want to make clear that if the state has the same performance failure occur in two consecutive program years, the Departments will apply sanctions, pursuant to section 116(f)(1)(B) of WIOA. This applies regardless of where those program years fall within the negotiations cycle. That is, although state *negotiated levels of performance* are negotiated at two-year intervals, a failure in the second year of one negotiation cycle followed by the same failure in the first year of the subsequent negotiation cycle is considered a failure in two consecutive program years. For example, the Departments will establish *negotiated levels of performance* for PYs 2024 and 2025 in one negotiation cycle and *negotiated levels of performance* for PYs 2026 and 2027 in another negotiation cycle. A state will be sanctioned if it has a repeat performance failure in PYs 2025 and 2026.

Specifically, the Departments will reduce the Governor's discretionary funds provided under section 128(a) of WIOA by five percent of the maximum available amount in the program year immediately succeeding the second consecutive performance failure. This sanction will be enforced each successive year in which the state continues to have the same performance failure.

c. Sanctions for Failure to Report and Repeat Failure to Meet Adjusted Levels of Performance in the Same Program Year

If the state, in the same year, has both types of failure that would result in sanctions being applied as described in sections (a) and (b) above, meaning the state has both a failure to report and a failure to meet *adjusted levels of performance* for a second consecutive program year, then the Departments will apply sanctions for both types of failure. The WIOA Joint Final Rule at 20 CFR § 677.195(b) and 34 CFR §§ 361.195(b) and 463.195 provide that the sanction is equal to ten percent of the maximum allotment percentage that could be reserved by the Governor in the succeeding program year. The Departments will enforce this sanction each successive year in which the state continues to have the same reporting and performance failures.

Local Performance and Negotiations under WIOA Title I

a. Negotiations with Local Areas

In addition to the state *negotiated levels of performance*, states must work with local workforce development areas to establish local performance goals for WIOA title I programs (section 116(c) of WIOA).

The local board, the Chief Elected Official, and the Governor must negotiate and reach agreement on local levels of performance based on the state *negotiated levels of performance*. In negotiating the local levels of performance, the local board, the Chief Elected Official, and the Governor also must use the above-listed four factors of negotiation used at the state level. In addition, a *statistical adjustment model* that aligns with the framework of the state-level model must be used at the end of the program year to adjust negotiated local levels of performance in order to reflect the actual economic conditions

experienced in the local area and the characteristics of the actual individuals served according to the state's established policies. States should make these negotiated and adjusted levels, as well as the established policies for local performance assessment, available to the local boards and the state's DOL-ETA Regional Office prior to the start of the program year in which the policies will be applied.

The Departments have developed the framework for an objective *statistical adjustment model* that satisfies the WIOA requirements at the state level. States must use this framework and develop a model that satisfies their needs at the local level, both in the performance negotiations and year-end adjustment of local levels of performance.

The local board, the Chief Elected Official, and the Governor must negotiate and reach agreement on local levels of performance for two program years at a time, based on the state's *negotiated levels of performance*, no later than September 30 in each year in which state negotiations occur. The state must notify its DOL-ETA Regional Office that negotiations are complete and include in the notification the agreed-upon levels of performance for each local area.

b. Local Performance Success and Failure

States must use local performance goals for WIOA title I programs for two required purposes: (1) to determine if a local area "performed successfully" for subsequent local area designation, and (2) to determine when a state must take corrective action when a local area fails to meet the *adjusted levels of performance*.

For the purpose of determining subsequent local area designation, the term "performed successfully" means that the local area met or exceeded the levels of performance the Governor negotiated with the local board and chief elected official for WIOA primary indicators of performance and that the local area has not failed any individual measure for the last two consecutive program years in accordance with a state-established definition, provided in the Unified or Combined State Plan, of "met or exceeded performance." For subsequent designation determinations made at the conclusion of PY 2018, or at any point thereafter, states must base their findings of whether a local area performed successfully for the two most recently completed program years on all six of the WIOA primary indicators of performance where at least two years of data are available.

A state must establish the threshold for failure to meet *adjusted levels of performance* for a local area before coming to agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance* for the local area. Following the conclusion of the program year, a state must establish the adjusted level of performance for a local area, using the *statistical adjustment model* described. At least two years of complete data on any indicator for any local core program are required in order to establish *adjusted levels of performance* for a local area. States must provide technical assistance if a local area fails to meet the *adjusted levels of performance* agreed to for the primary indicators of performance in WIOA title I programs in any program year. Upon the state's request to the Secretary of Labor, DOL may provide this technical assistance. The technical assistance may include:

- Assistance in the development of a performance improvement plan;
- The development of a modified local or regional plan; or
- Other actions designed to assist the local area in improving performance.

If a local area fails to meet the *adjusted levels of performance* agreed to for the same primary indicators of performance for the same core program authorized under WIOA title I for a third consecutive program year, the Governor must take corrective actions. If the Governor takes corrective action against a local area for failing to meet the negotiated goals, the state workforce agency should advise its Federal Project Officer of this action. The corrective actions must include the development of a reorganization plan under which the Governor:

- Requires the appointment and certification of a new local board, consistent with the criteria in 20 CFR § 679.350;
- Prohibits the use of eligible providers and one-stop partners that have been identified as achieving poor levels of performance; or
- Takes such other significant actions as the Governor determines are appropriate.

5. **Inquiries.** Questions regarding this guidance should be directed to the appropriate ETA, OCTAE, or RSA office.

6. **References.** Refer to Attachment VII of this guidance.

7. **Attachments.**

Attachment I: Calculation—Overall State Indicator and Program Scores

Attachment II: Calculation—Adjusted Level of Performance

Attachment III: WIOA Negotiations / Performance Process Flow Chart

Attachment IV: Determining Performance Success or Failure

Attachment V: Improved Data Usage

Attachment VI: Functional Example of Updated Approach Deriving Statistical Adjustment Model Estimates

Attachment VII: References—Joint Negotiations and Sanctions Guidance

Calculation—Overall State Indicator and Program Scores

States and Federal agencies negotiate to one decimal place. *Actual levels of performance* are calculated by dividing the number of successes within an indicator (numerator) by the total number of participants matching the qualifications for the given indicator (denominator). *Actual levels of performance* are reported by the state for all primary indicators of performance. In the WIOA statewide performance report (ETA-9169), *actual levels of performance* are represented by rounding to the nearest tenth of a percent, but for the purpose of performing these calculations, *actual levels of performance* and *adjusted levels of performance* are neither rounded nor truncated.

In the table below, refer to the column related to the title I Adult program for an example of Employment Rate—2nd Quarter after Exit.

- Numerator = 16,244 (Total number of participants in the denominator that were also employed second quarter after exit.)
- Denominator = 24,000 (Total number of participants that exited during the reporting period.)
- Numerator divided by Denominator = $\frac{16,244}{24,000} = 0.676833$
- Rate reported in Annual Report = 67.7%
- Adjusted level of performance = 75.2%

Employment Rate—2nd Quarter after Exit Results by Core Program						
Program	Title I Adult	Title I Dislocated Worker	Title I Youth	Title II AEFLA	Title III Wagner-Peyser	Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation
Numerator	16,244	13,000	20,000	9,000	6,000	31,555
Denominator	24,000	18,000	30,000	15,000	12,000	42,000
Annual Report Value	67.7%	72.2%	66.7%	60.0%	50.0%	75.1%
Adjusted Level of Performance	75.2%	72.5%	76.3%	79.7%	68.7%	65.4%

What figures are used to determine how close actual performance was to the adjusted level of performance?

Each *Indicator Score* is calculated in a similar way. For those indicators reported as a percentage, use both numerator and denominator in the next step.

The *Indicator Score* is calculated by dividing the actual outcome by the *adjusted level of performance*.

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{16,244}{24,000}\right)}{75.2\%} = .90004 \text{ (represented in the report as 90.0\%)}$$

For those indicators not reported as a percentage, such as Median Earnings in the Second Quarter after Exit, use the value in the Annual Report and divide by the *adjusted level of performance*.

How are the Overall State Indicator Scores calculated?

After the *Indicator Score* is calculated for each single primary indicator of performance, it is populated into the below matrix. Each row of *Indicator Scores* is averaged and truncated to one decimal place to produce the *Overall State Indicator Score*. In the example below, the average of the Employment Rate—2nd Quarter after Exit Indicator Scores for the six programs is 0.89985 and is truncated to one decimal place for an *Overall State Indicator Score* of 89.9%.

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{16,244}{24,000}\right)}{6} + \frac{\left(\frac{13,000}{18,000}\right)}{6} + \frac{\left(\frac{20,000}{30,000}\right)}{6} + \frac{\left(\frac{9,000}{15,000}\right)}{6} + \frac{\left(\frac{6,000}{12,000}\right)}{6} + \frac{\left(\frac{31,555}{42,000}\right)}{6} = .89985 = 89.9\%$$

Primary Indicator/ Core Program	Title I Adult	Title I Dislocated Worker	Title I Youth	Title II AEFLA	Title III Wagner-Peyser	Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation	Overall State Indicator Score
Employment 2nd Quarter after Exit	90.0%	99.6%	87.4%	75.3%	72.8%	114.9%	89.9%
Employment 4th Quarter after Exit	87.4%						
Median Earnings 2nd Quarter after Exit	111.8%						
Credential Attainment Rate	130.1%					N/A	
Measurable Skill Gains	84.1%					N/A	
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	N/A						
Overall State Program Score	100.6%						-

How are the Overall State Program Scores calculated?

After the *Indicator Score* is calculated for each primary indicator of performance, it is populated into the above matrix. Each column of *Indicator Scores* is averaged and truncated to one decimal place to produce the *Overall State Program Score*. In the example below, the average of the *Indicator Scores* for the title I Adult program is 1.00689 and is truncated to one decimal place for an *Overall State Program Score* of 100.6%, as shown in the table above.

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{16,244}{24,000}\right)}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{15,300}{25,000}\right)}{5} + \frac{\frac{\$4,350}{\$3,890}}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{17,950}{25,000}\right)}{5} + \frac{\left(\frac{21,600}{30,000}\right)}{5} = 1.00689 = 100.6\%$$

Title I Adult Results by Performance Indicator			
Primary Indicator of Performance	Actual Level of Performance (Numerator/Denominator)	Annual Report Value	Adjusted Level of Performance
Employment Rate—2nd Quarter after Exit	$\frac{16,244}{24,000}$	67.7%	75.2%
Employment Rate—4th Quarter after Exit	$\frac{15,300}{25,000}$	61.2%	70.0%
Median Earnings—2nd Quarter after Exit	\$4,350	\$4,350	\$3,890
Credential Attainment	$\frac{17,950}{25,000}$	71.8%	55.2%
Measurable Skill Gains	$\frac{21,600}{30,000}$	72.0%	85.6%
Effectiveness in Serving Employers	N/A	N/A	N/A

Calculation—Adjusted Level of Performance

The Federal agencies estimate levels of performance based on participant characteristics and economic conditions using an objective statistical model. The pre-program year performance estimate is provided to states prior to the start of the program year during the negotiations process and is a factor in reaching agreement on the *negotiated levels of performance*. After the close of the program year, the Federal agencies will:

- (1) re-estimate the coefficients in the *statistical adjustment model* with the additional year(s) of data available;
- (2) apply the revised coefficients to the same pre-program year participant characteristics and economic conditions used in calculating the estimated levels of performance to generate the pre-program year estimate (*Estimate₀*); and
- (3) apply the revised coefficients to the characteristics of the actual participants served and the actual economic conditions of the state to estimate the state's actual program year performance (*Estimate₁*).

Federal agencies will subtract *Estimate₀* from *Estimate₁* to obtain the *adjustment factor*. The resulting positive or negative *adjustment factor* is added to the *negotiated level of performance* to arrive at the *adjusted level of performance*. These calculations are shown in Examples 1 and 2 below. Refer to section on Determining Performance Success or Failure of the guidance for an explanation of how the *adjusted level of performance* is used to determine performance success or failure.

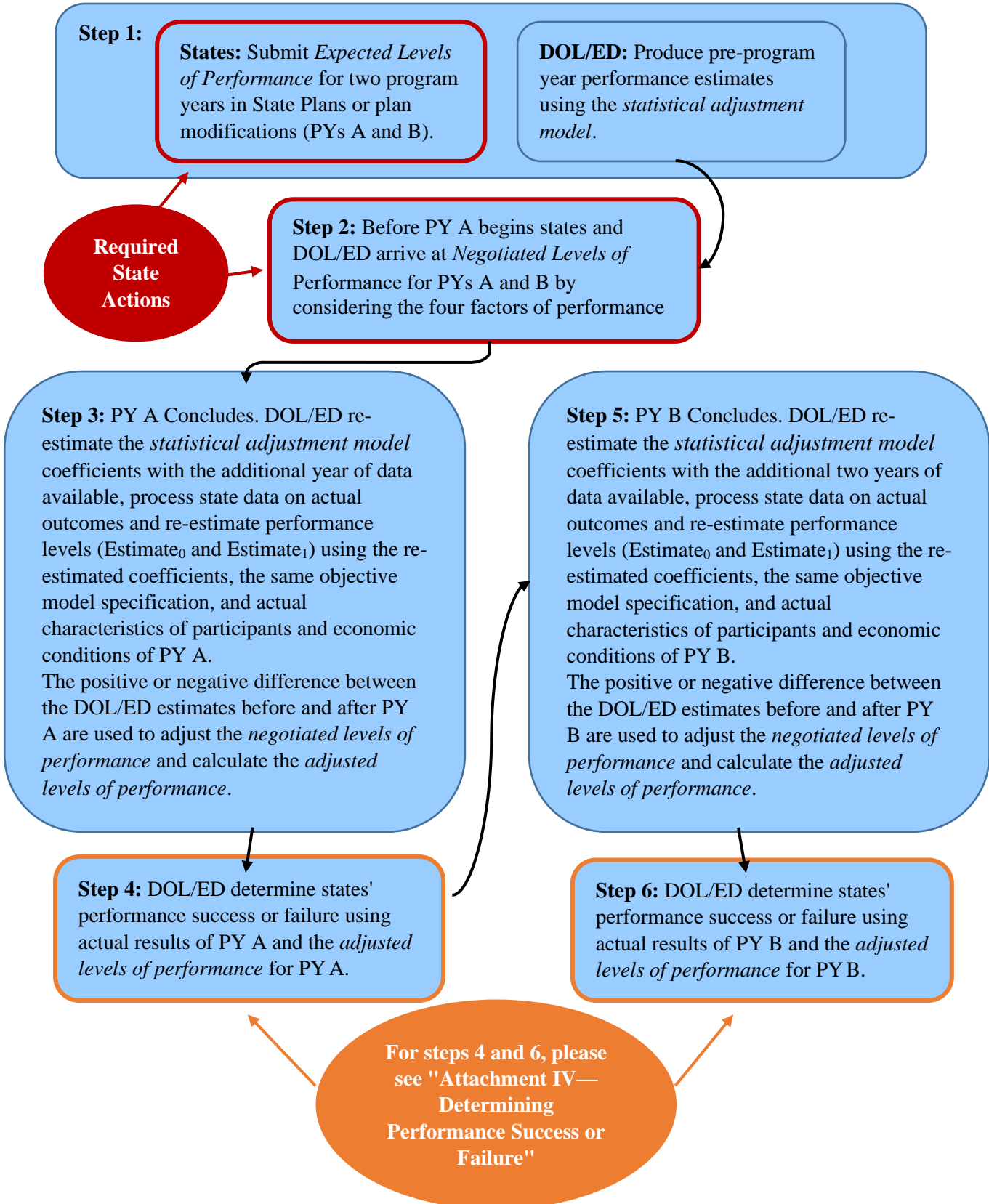
Example 1: Adjusted Level of Performance Calculation

Expected Level of Performance	68.9%
Negotiated Level of Performance	70.2%
Estimate ₀	75.5%
Estimate ₁	73.7%
Adjustment Factor	$73.7\% - 75.5\% = -1.8\%$
Adjusted Level of Performance	$-1.8\% + 70.2\% = 68.4\%$

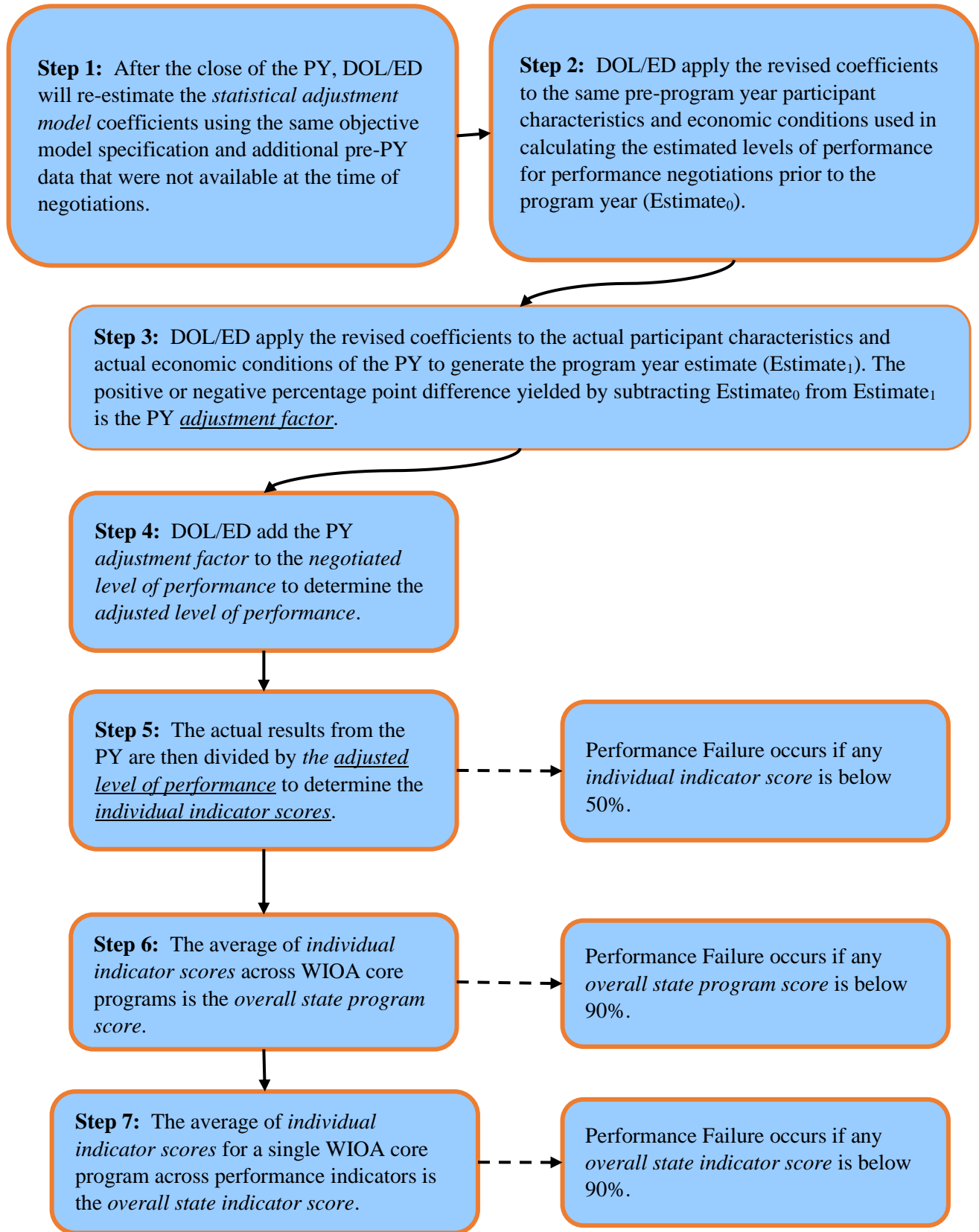
Example 2: Adjusted Level of Performance Calculation

Expected Level of Performance	68.9%
Negotiated Level of Performance	70.2%
Estimate ₀	75.5%
Estimate ₁	78.3%
Adjustment Factor	$78.3\% - 75.5\% = 2.8\%$
Adjusted Level of Performance	$2.8\% + 70.2\% = 73.0\%$

WIOA Negotiations / Performance Process Flow Chart



Determining Performance Success or Failure



Improved Data Usage

The following table provides an example of how the Departments will leverage more data to derive more accurate *adjusted levels of performance* under the revised approach to use of the *statistical adjustment model*, compared to the original approach. In this example, under the revised approach, PY 2022 Assessments would leverage PY 2021 data, whereas that same data would not be leveraged for PY 2022 Assessments under the original approach.

Original Approach								
		Availability						
		Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024
Timing	Activity	Data Points						
		PY 2017	PY 2018	PY 2019	PY 2020	PY 2021	PY 2022	PY 2023
Spring 2022	PY 2022/2023 Negotiations	Available	Available	Available	Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Fall 2023	PY 2022 Assessments	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available/Not Used	Available/Not Used	Not Available
Fall 2024	PY 2023 Assessments	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available/Not Used	Available/Not Used	Available/Not Used

Revised Approach								
		Availability						
		Fall 2018	Fall 2019	Fall 2020	Fall 2021	Fall 2022	Fall 2023	Fall 2024
Timing	Activity	Data Points						
		PY 2017	PY 2018	PY 2019	PY 2020	PY 2021	PY 2022	PY 2023
Spring 2022	PY 2022/2023 Negotiations	Available	Available	Available	Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Fall 2023	PY 2022 Assessments	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available/Used	Available/Not Used*	Not Available
Fall 2024	PY 2023 Assessments	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available/Used	Available/Used	Available/Not Used*

**As described on page 8 of this guidance, the Departments will not use data from the program year being assessed to inform the re-estimation of the statistical adjustment model at the end of the program year.*

Functional Example of Revised Approach for Using the Statistical Adjustment Model

In implementing the revised approach for using the *statistical adjustment model*, the Departments will use the most current data available to derive *adjusted levels of performance* for all six core programs, thereby furthering a consistent application of the common framework. The example below demonstrates how and when the Departments will add more current data to the *statistical adjustment model* to produce more accurate results. After the first program year, the Departments will add an additional year of data to the *statistical adjustment model*. After the second program year, the Departments will add a second additional year of data.

This example reflects a hypothetical economic upturn that occurred after RSA and a state VR program established *negotiated levels of performance* before the program years began.

Before PYs 2024 and 2025 begin:

- In its State Plan, a state VR program submits *expected levels of performance* of 46.0% for PY 2024 and 47.0% for PY 2025 for the measurable skill gains indicator.
- The *statistical adjustment model* produces a pre-program year estimate of 45.0% for PYs 2024 and 2025. This estimate is based on data from PYs 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Because the negotiations take place during PY 2023, economic conditions and participant data for PY 2023 are not yet available. PY 2022 data are the most recent data available at that time.
- Using the pre-program year estimate and other negotiation factors, RSA and the state VR program agree to *negotiated levels of performance* of 47.0% for PY 2024 and 48.0% for PY 2025.

After PY 2024 ends:

- The state VR program reports an *actual level of performance* of 52.0% for PY 2024.
- RSA produces Estimate₀ of 50.0% that includes PY 2023 data in addition to data available at the time of negotiations which, at the time of the assessment, are the most recent data available to the Departments.
- Using PY 2023 data, the *statistical adjustment model* produces an Estimate₁ of 52.0% for PY 2024. This estimate is based on the actual participant characteristics and actual economic conditions in PY 2024.
- RSA calculates an adjustment factor of 2.0% (52.0% - 50.0%).
- RSA adds 2.0% to the *negotiated level of performance* of 47.0% to produce an *adjusted level of performance* of 49.0%.
- RSA divides the *actual level of performance* of 52.0% by the *adjusted level of performance* of 49.0% to produce an *individual indicator score* of 106.0%, which means the state VR program passed this performance indicator for PY 2024 pursuant to 34 CFR § 361.190(d)(1) and (2) since the *individual indicator score* was greater than 50 percent.

During PY 2025:

- The state experiences improved economic conditions.

After PY 2025 ends:

- The state VR program reports an *actual level of performance* of 52.0% for PY 2025.
- The *statistical adjustment model* produces Estimate₀ for PY 2025 of 53.0% using PYs 2023 and 2024 data in addition to data available at the time of negotiations. Of note, this is another PY's worth of data being added to the *statistical adjustment model* to ensure it incorporates the most recent economic conditions and participant data available to the Departments at the time the calculations are being done.
- Using PYs 2023 and 2024, the *statistical adjustment model* produces an Estimate₁ of 59.0% for PY 2025. This estimate is based on the actual participant characteristics and actual economic conditions in PY 2025.
- RSA calculates an adjustment factor of 6.0% (59.0% - 53.0%).
- RSA adds 6.0% to the *negotiated level of performance* of 48.0% to produce an *adjusted level of performance* of 54.0%.
- RSA divides the *actual level of performance* of 52.0% by the *adjusted level of performance* of 54.0% to produce an *individual indicator score* of 96.0%, which means the state VR program passed this performance indicator for PY 2025 pursuant to 34 CFR § 361.190(d)(1) and (2) since the *individual indicator score* was greater than 50 percent.

References—Joint Negotiations and Sanctions Guidance

- WIOA Section 116, Performance Accountability System
- WIOA Section 503, Transition Provisions
- Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA) (Public Law 103-62; 107 Stat. 285)
- GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-352; 124 Stat. 3866)
- *WIOA Joint Rule for Unified and Combined State Plans, Performance Accountability, and the One-Stop System Joint Provisions Final Rule*, 20 CFR parts 676, 677, and 678 and 34 CFR parts 361 and 463
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Effectiveness in Serving Employers Performance Indicator, 87 Fed. Reg. 56,318 (Sept. 14, 2022).
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Common Performance Reporting (OMB No. 1205-0526)
- DOL-only Performance Accountability, Information, and Reporting System (OMB No. 1205-0521)
- Required Elements for Submission of the Unified or Combined State Plan and Plan Modifications under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (OMB No. 1205-0522)
- “A Methodology for Statistical Adjustment under WIOA” report (2016), available at https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/Performance/pdfs/WIOA_Statistical_Model_Methodology_Report-6-24-2016.pdf
- TEGL 10-16, Change 2: *Performance Accountability Guidance for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Core Programs*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/tegl-10-16-change-2>
- TEGL 19-16: *Guidance on Services provided through the Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES), as amended by title III of WIOA, and for Implementation of the WIOA Final Rules*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-guidance-letter-no-19-16>
- TEGL 07-20: *Effective Implementation of Priority of Service Provisions for Most in Need Individuals in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult Program*,

available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-guidance-letter-no-07-20>

- TEGL 03-17: *WIOA Annual Performance Report Submission*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-guidance-letter-no-03-17>
- TEGL 04-21: *Modification Requirements for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) State Plans for Program Years (PYs) 2022 and 2023*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-guidance-letter-no-04-21>
- TEN 14-21: *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Core Program Performance Accountability Assessment for Program Years (PY) 2020 and 2021*, available at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/advisories/training-and-employment-notice-no-14-21>