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<td>Identify planning regions and designate Local Workforce Areas</td>
<td>The Governor in consultation with the State Board, after consultation with</td>
<td>- The identification of regions creates the basis for local planning and service delivery. Regions may consist of one local area, several local areas within a state or across state lines. - The designation of the local area determines the geographic boundaries to be served by a WDC, and influences how much Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth funding is received by the area to serve customers. It also determines which partners are available to help the WDC achieve the goals of the state and regional/local plan. - The local elected officials in the area select the organization to serve as the WDC. - There is a separate process for certifying WDCs.</td>
<td>- State identifies regions based on labor market and economic dev’t data after consultation w/WDCs and CLEOs w/in the first 2 years of passage of the Act. - Gov. (w/state board input) may designate local areas within regions. He must consider: areas already designated, consistency with regions, sufficiency of federal and non-federal resources to administer the Act and availability of ed. resources w/in the area. - During the first 2 full program years the Gov. shall approve initial designation for areas that existed under WIA and met fiscal and performance standards. - Designation confirms local area boundaries, but does not certify the WDC or its membership. - Local Areas are subsequently designated if they perform successfully, sustain fiscal integrity and meet requirements for regional planning. - Gov may approve a request to designate a new area, if local elected officials and state board agree based on regional data.</td>
<td>- Regions are new in the Act. Regions provide an important opportunity for greater alignment across existing boundaries. - Regions must be made up of entire local areas. Local areas should not be split among regions. - Regions may lead to discussions of boundary changes, by these <strong>must be supported by local elected officials.</strong> - LEOs and WDCs must be engaged in these discussions. - Since the Gov. has designated areas thru 6/16, the committee does not need to recommend local area designation at this time. As regions are identified, the committee may be asked to revisit this issue.</td>
<td>- Define regions based on labor market data. - Determine whether regional configurations potentially impact local area boundaries – regions must be made up of entire local areas. - Consult with local elected officials and WDCs on regional boundaries to make a final recommendation. <strong>NOTE:</strong> Local Areas have already been designated through 6/16. No action needs to be taken regarding this initial designation.</td>
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| Establish Regional Planning Criteria                                    | The state, after consulting with Local Boards and CLEOs                      | - If a region consists of more than one local area, a single regional plan that incorporates plans for each local area in the region must be developed.  
- The region must create regional sector strategies, service delivery agreements, administrative cost agreements (including possible pooling of funds for admin costs), labor market data (w/state help), coordinated transportation and supportive services, coordination w/economic development, and performance goal setting and management. | - One bi-state region is already in operation and is working on developing a regional plan (Portland/SW WA)  
- It is likely that data will identify a number of cross state areas that could be required to create regional plans.  
- Regional planning is a way to create alignment where multiple WDCs exist within a labor market.  
- The state must provide technical assistance and data to support regional plan development.  
- A local area should not be divided between regions.  
- Regional planning adds complexity to local planning. | - The Act elevates the importance of the regional plan by defining local plans as the local areas portion of the regional plan. By implication, local plans must support the regional plan. This does not diminish the importance of local plans, but it clarifies that regional needs guide the development of local plans.  
- Plans must be submitted every 4 years, creating the opportunity for continuous improvement.  
- The quality of the state plan and of the criteria developed by the state board will drive the quality of regional plans. | - The subcommittee is required to identify priority sectors and a mechanism for local targeting of sectors. This guidance will be built into the regional planning guidance and implementatio n at the regional and local level. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Establish criteria for local board member appointment                    | Governor, consulting with the state board                                    | - The Act establishes criteria for membership categories, member qualifications and nominations.  
- The state board may require criteria beyond those provided in the Act for board member selection. | - Additional criteria may include adding membership categories, qualifications for members, or criteria related to the nominating process.  
- Criteria can be used to achieve statewide objectives, like reducing conflicts of interest, supporting sectors, assuring a stronger voice for special populations, etc.  
- Additional criteria will likely complicate member recruitment especially in rural areas.  
- Local Elected Officials may also add board member criteria.  
- Adding members significantly increases the size of local boards. | - There are a lot of criteria in the Act and no requirement to add more.  
- If criteria are added, they should enhance the leadership role of WDCs or advance statewide goals such as: supporting sectors, assuring all voices are well represented, assuring key or mandatory partners are included.  
- Adding criteria in this area will increase complexity of recruitment. | - Determine whether to clarify criteria within existing Act guidelines,  
- Determine whether to recommend additional criteria. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| Approval of Alternative Entity (AKA Grandfathering) | “a state” may approve | - “Alternative entity” refers to the fact that the Governor may allow a local board to maintain its current board membership.  
- Any local entity (including local councils, regional workforce boards or similar) that existed before the Act and includes reps of biz, labor, and employees where no labor organizations exist, may qualify. | - An alternative entity must fulfill all the responsibilities of a WDC, with the exception of the board membership categories under the new Act.  
- The Act does not require the state to approve applications for alternative entities.  
- The current designation of local areas does not guarantee their approval as alternative entities.  
- There has been discussion of amending this language in the Act. | - Despite discussion of a technical change to this portion of the Act, it is unclear when and if such a fix would allow only those alternative entities in existence before WIA to qualify. It makes sense to proceed based on what works for the state rather than wait for a fix.  
- There is nothing in the Act to prohibit those WDCs that want to comply with the new membership criteria from moving forward.  
- It is unclear how many local boards are interested in becoming alternative entities. | - Determine whether to recommend support for approval of alternative entities. |
| Criteria for Local board certification | Governor | - Gov. certifies the WDC every 2 years based on compliance with membership criteria and existence of committees as described in the Act.  
- Certification takes into account the extent to which the WDC has met performance measures, sustained fiscal integrity and performed required functions.  
- Failure to achieve certification results in appointment and certification of a new board. | - Criteria added regarding board membership would be included in WDC certification  
- A WDC may be decertified for fraud, abuse or failure to carry out functions required in the Act: Local planning; research & labor market analysis, convening, brokering, leveraging; employer engagement; career pathways dev’t; proven & promising practices; technology; program oversight; negotiating performance measures; selecting one-stop operator &providers, coordination w/education providers; budget & administration; accessibility for individuals with disabilities. | - The Act neither prohibits nor encourages additional criteria for WDC certification.  
- Board certification is a significant lever.  
- Any additional criteria should add value or support the goals of the state.  
- Likely criteria would center around the required functions of the board. | Recommend certification process for local boards. |