**Workforce 3One**

**Transcript of Webcast**

**WIOA Eligible Training Provider Provisions: The First Year**

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AMANDA AHLSTRAND: Hi. This is Amanda Ahlstrand here at the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. I want to welcome you to this pre-recorded webinar covering an important topic under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, also known as WIOA or the opportunity act.

This webinar is about the provisions of the law around the eligibility of training providers to use adult and dislocated worker funds. The purpose of the state list of eligible training providers is to ensure that when an individual is looking at training options, they have the information they need to make an informed choice in selecting training that will best suit their needs. The list is also a way of ensuring that the training options available through the use of adult and dislocated worker funds are high-quality programs that align with in-demand industries.

The goals of this webinar are to walk through the content provided in Training and Employment Guidance Letter 41-14, entitled "Training Provider Eligibility Transition." This TEGL is part of a series of WIOA operating guidance that the Departments of Labor and Education are issuing in order to help states implement WIOA.

We developed this webinar with state agencies in mind. Under WIOA, the eligibility of providers begins with state-driven procedures and criteria. We will also talk about the role of local boards in this arena.

We will focus primarily on how training providers become eligible to get on the list, how they stay on the list, and how the list is disseminated. States should be aware of future requirements, such as performance reporting, that will be addressed in separate guidance in the future.

We have a lot of material to cover and we've recorded this webinar in segments so that the viewers can watch it all at once or in different parts. We will hold a live question-and-answer session in August as a follow up to this pre-recorded webinar. You'll find instructions at the end of the webinar for submitting your questions for that session; and other resources, including links to TEGL 41-14.

Before we dive into the agenda for today, I want to quickly cover some general points about the opportunity act. It was signed into law on July 22nd, 2014. WIOA, which supersedes the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, presents an extraordinary opportunity to improve job and career options for our nation's workers and jobseekers through an integrated job-driven public workforce system that links diverse talent to businesses.

It supports the development of strong, vibrant, regional economies where businesses thrive and people want to live and work. The Departments of Labor and Education published a set of proposed regulations this past spring, which closed for public comment in June. Thank you to everyone who submitted comments; that is a very valuable part of the process. The final WIOA rules will be issued in 2016.

As I mentioned, ETA is doing a series of WIOA operating guidance documents in the form of training and employment guidance letters, or TEGLs. These guidance documents will inform the workforce system on how to begin the work to comply with the WIOA statutory requirements.

TEGL 41-14 focuses on the provisions that go into effect in the first year of implementation. The opportunity act emphasizes informed consumer choice, job-driven training, provider performance and continuous improvement. Across the system, continuous improvement is supported through evaluation, accountability, identification of best practices and data-driven decision making.

The eligibility procedures for the state list of eligible training providers are vital to achieving these core principles, as they are a way to ensure the quality and selection of providers and programs of training services, including registered apprenticeship programs and others, and to ensure that participants have the information they need to choose wisely from among training options.

Today's agenda reflects the general outline of TEGL 41-14. It will include a background on the eligible training provider list and the timeline for implementation; what types of training providers and programs can be eligible; the procedures for eligibility for both new and previously eligible providers; the role of the state agency, state board and local boards; how registered apprenticeship programs are included and disseminated within the state list; requirements regarding information that providers must provide; how the list is disseminated; exceptions to the training provider eligibility provision; and removal of training providers.

So now I would like to introduce our presenters for this webinar. They are Amy Ambrose, who is a workforce analyst with ETA here in D.C. and part of the Office of Workforce Investment; Christina Eckenroth, who is a workforce development specialist with ETA in our Boston office; and Laura Ginsburg, who's a team leader with the Office of Apprenticeship, also here at ETA in Washington, D.C.

I'll turn it over to Amy.

AMY AMBROSE: Thank you, Amanda. Now I'm going to present a bit of background on the state list for eligible training providers. This is the list of training programs that are eligible for the use of funds under the adult and dislocated worker programs of WIOA, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; in other words, through the use of individual training accounts.

Participants who are selecting training need to choose from a set of state-approved training programs offered by a set of state-approved providers. The procedures for determining which training providers and programs are eligible is a state-driven process and it's designed to ensure that the quality of the training programs and informed consumer choice.

Generally, the governor in consultation with the state board must develop procedures for determining provider eligibility and must have these procedures in place by July 22nd, 2015. Right away, you may be wondering about that date, July 22nd. As you listen to this recording, you may already be past July 22nd. Our question-and-answer session is scheduled for August.

We understand that states are in different places as far as their progress in implementing these eligibility procedures under WIOA. But all states should be right now moving toward full implementation of these requirements and this webinar is meant to help you do that, as well as the information in TEGL 41-14.

So looking at this timeline, you'll see that we've labeled – the initial eligibility procedures really have to be in place by July 22nd. We say this because for providers that are transitioning from WIA, the governor can allow them to remain eligible up to December 31st, 2015. The law doesn't say exactly when those procedures have to be in place, but we are saying that they need to be implemented in a timely way so that continued eligibility is established by the end of that transition period. In other words, we don't want training providers to have a gap in their eligibility because that deadline lapses at the end of the transition period before they have been approved again to be on WIOA.

Only providers that the state determines to be eligible may receive adult and dislocated worker training funds for participants who enroll in WIOA-funded programs of training. There are exceptions to this, which we will discuss later.

For right now, let's talk about the kinds of entities that may be an eligible training provider. This list should be familiar to you from WIA.

Eligible training providers include: postsecondary education institutions; registered apprenticeship programs; other public or private providers of training. And this can include joint labor management organizations and eligible providers of adult education and literacy activities under Title II, if those activities are provided in combination with occupational skills training. Another type of entity is local boards, if they meet certain conditions; and also community-based organizations or private organizations of demonstrated effectiveness that provide training under contract with the local board.

I just want to make a reminder right now that eligible training providers are also subject to the equal opportunity and non-discrimination requirements contained in section 188 of WIOA.

When we talk about a program of training services, we're talking about a very specific set of things. A program of training services is one or more courses or classes, or a structured regimen that leads to particular outcomes, and these align with WIOA performance measures. The regimen leads to a recognized postsecondary credential, secondary school diploma or its equivalent, employment, measurable skills gain towards such a credential or employment.

Program of training services could be delivered in person or online or in a blended approach. The types of eligible training services under WIOA are similar to those approved under WIA, with expanded options for incumbent workers and the use of local board contracts for training services.

Some allowable types of training services are exempt from section 122 eligibility requirements. These include: on-the-job training, customized training, incumbent worker training, transitional employment. And also, certain circumstances where the board has determined that there are insufficient providers, or there is a training service program offered in the local area that would serve individuals with barriers to employment, or where it would be more appropriate to award a contract in order to serve multiple individuals through an institution of higher education. And also, if the local board provides training services through a pay-for-performance contract.

Now let's talk about the role of the state board. We mentioned some of these responsibilities earlier and now we're going to dive into greater detail. For starters, the governor in consult with the state board must establish procedures for determining the initial eligibility of new training providers, the transition of eligibility for WIA providers that are moving to WIOA, and the procedures for reviewing and renewing eligibility for all training providers that are eligible at least every two years.

MS. : First we'll talk about how new training providers get on the state list. These are training providers and programs that were not eligible under WIA when the new opportunity act was enacted, and so they are essentially new to the system. WIOA recognizes that these training providers will not have the same information available as existing eligible training providers, so the requirements of the state procedures are different.

For these programs that were not eligible at that time, except for registered apprenticeship programs, providers must submit required information for the programs to be considered for initial eligibility, in accordance with the state's procedures. And this initial eligibility, if it's granted, lasts for only one year. The governor may establish minimum performance standards in this process, and the department encourages states to do so.

For initial eligibility, the governor must require that providers supply verifiable, program-specific performance information. The provider must describe each program of training services to be offered and provide information addressing a factor related to the indicators of performance. These are the same indicators of performance listed in WIOA section 116 and which are common to all core programs under WIOA.

For these new training providers, the state must require information that addresses a factor related to these indicators. In other words, the state can use similar but different data points that would demonstrate effectiveness of these training programs. So as an example, the state could require a new training provider to show unsubsidized employment but not necessarily at the second quarter after exit. It's up to the state to determine which factors or which indicators would be sufficient to meet these requirements.

We'll talk more about alternative measurements and metrics in a later slide when we talk about the factors related to continued eligibility.

MS. : There are additional requirements for initial training provider eligibility that the state must require the providers to supply as a part of their application. First of all, information about whether the provider is in partnership with business. So this could include information about the quality and the quantity of employer partnerships, especially as it relates to offering job-driven training and connecting participants to jobs.

In addition, the governor needs to require information that addresses alignment of training services with in-demand industry sectors and occupations, to the extent possible. And this relates back to the information provided about partnership with businesses.

The governor may require additional information in order to demonstrate high-quality training services, including whether a program leads to a recognized postsecondary credential.

MS. : OK. So now that we've talked about initial eligibility for the new providers, let's talk about how the training providers that were eligible under WIA and wish to transition to establish themselves as eligible for training under WIOA can do so.

Again, the state must establish the application procedure and criteria. But previously-eligible WIA training providers may continue their eligibility through December 31st, 2015, or to an earlier date as determined by the governor. In other words, if the governor chooses, these training providers can remain on the list up to December 31st. After that, they must apply to be eligible under WIOA. And we expect that governors will implement these application procedures in a timely way so that there's not a lapse in eligibility.

You may recall that initially eligible providers receive their initial eligibility for one year. After that one year, these same providers will also have to go through this continued eligibility procedure.

Under WIOA, in order to ensure quality training, all providers are subject to review and renewal of their eligibility at least every two years, according to the state's procedure. This renewal procedure uses the same criteria as the continued eligibility procedure.

The state procedure for continued eligibility must be described in the state plan. The state's procedures outline the roles of the state and local areas in receiving and reviewing provider applications and in making eligibility determinations.

MS. : So let's talk about the factors that the state must take into account for continued training provider eligibility. And again, this applies to those who are transitioning from WIA as well as training providers that were initially eligible after that first year of initial eligibility expires.

First of all, the governor must take into account performance for training providers using the accountability measures described in WIOA section 116. These include unsubsidized employment at second quarter after exit, at fourth quarter after exit, median earnings and credential attainment.

Unlike the statutory provisions for initial eligibility, the law requires that the governor take into account the actual accountability measures for continued eligibility. Again, the assumption is these providers are a part of the system now and they're going to have full performance data.

But we looked at the timing of when the procedures have to be put in place, which is between now and the end of 2015, and when these actual accountability measures will be available, and we recognize that states may need to use alternate factors related to performance until those actual performance measures described in WIOA 116 are available.

In considering these alternate factors related to performance, the governor may set minimal performance criteria using available data, or develop proxies as appropriate.

In our next slide we bounce around some thoughts on what data metrics could be used at this point. Please note that states are expected to start using the accountability measures required under 116 as soon as possible and should not rely on these alternative measures open-endedly.

MS. : As I said, we have some initial thoughts on metrics that states might use for performance until the full complement of performance measure data is available. For example, if these are training providers that were involved in WIA, naturally they're going to have performance information about WIA performance metrics. These could be used as a proxy.

Other metrics related to post-program outcomes, such as industry-related employment, employer satisfaction, credential attainment or income earned by participants after completing the program may be appropriate.

So we're hoping that these thoughts will help states to make it through this transition period until the full performance measures required under section 116 are available.

OK. The performance measures are just the beginning of what the state must take into account when evaluating the eligibility of providers that are continuing eligibility. Other factors that the state criteria must take into account include: access to training services throughout the state, including rural areas, and the use of technology; information reported to state agencies on federal and state training programs, other than programs with WIOA; the degree to which training programs relate to in-demand industry sectors; state licensure requirements of training providers.

But there's more. The criteria for continued eligibility also includes the use of industry-recognized certificates and credentials; the ability of providers to offer programs that lead to postsecondary credentials; the quality of the program of training services, including the program that leads to recognized postsecondary credentials; and the ability of providers to offer training services that are physically and programmatically accessible for individuals who are employed and individuals with barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities.

And yes, there's still one more factor that the state must take into account for continued eligibility, an additional criteria that the state may decide to require. The state must take into account the timeliness and accuracy of the eligible training provider's performance report. These are discussed in another set of guidance, but they are an important consideration.

The governor can include other factors that he determines are appropriate. States are responsible for ensuring the quality and value of eligible training programs for WIOA participants. And in light of that, the examples of additional factors that the governor may consider include: the ability of a provider to partner with employers and to provide job placement services, the dropout rate of a training provider, and the student loan default rate of the provider.

The governor or state agency has explicit responsibility for managing and disseminating the approved list of eligible training providers. The state must perform the following required roles, and some of these will look familiar from WIA. First of all, establishing eligibility procedures; and along with that, clarifying state and local board roles and responsibilities. The state must also consult with the state board when establishing these procedures. In addition, as a part of this process, the state must provide for public comment.

Another requirement of the state board is determining whether the providers submitted accurate information, and to take enforcement actions as needed. The state is also responsible for disseminating the list to the local boards, the One-Stop system, its partner programs and to the public. The state may establish minimum performance targets, as we mentioned before, so it's up to the state to determine if those minimum performance targets are met and to remove programs that don't meet those requirements.

The state also must establish an appeals procedure for providers so that, if a state has denied eligibility, it can appeal. The state must also establish a procedure so that a provider can demonstrate if providing the additional information required would be unduly burdensome or costly.

If this is the determination, the governor must provide access to cost-effective methods for the collection of the information. The governor may also provide additional resources to assist the training providers in the collection of the information, and the governor may take steps to assist training providers in collecting the information, such as offering technical assistance.

So now that we've covered the role of the state and the state agency, I'll turn it over to Christina Eckenroth, who will talk about the role of local boards.

CHRISTINA ECKENROTH: Thank you, Amy. The local boards have a statutorily required responsibility related to the eligible training providers, role that the governor may assign the local board and additional options for those local boards.

The local board may set additional eligibility criteria, information requirements and minimum performance levels for local providers beyond what is required by the governor's procedure. Local boards may also provide comments and input into the governor's development of the eligible provider procedure through your public comment process.

And any additional requirements established by the local board, please be advised that they will only affect a program's eligibility and performance requirements within that specific local area.

Local boards do have responsibility for the eligible training provider list, to ensure customer choice and accessibility, so local boards must work with the state to ensure that there are sufficient numbers of providers of career services and training services in the local area. And those should include eligible providers that have expertise in assisting individuals with disabilities and with expertise in assisting adults in need of adult education and literacy activities.

The state's eligible training provider list is disseminated publicly through the local One-Stop system and partner programs. So the locals have an important role in disseminating the eligible training provider list and programs.

Be aware that the governor may also assign specific responsibility to local boards, and that might include determining the initial eligibility of entities providing a program of training services, renewing the eligibility of providers, and considering the possible termination of an eligible provider due to provider submission of inaccurate eligibility and performance information or substantial violation of WIOA.

And with that, I will introduce Laura Ginsburg to talk about registered apprenticeship's role on the eligible training provider list.

LAURA GINSBURG: Thank you, Christina. My name is Laura Ginsburg and I'm going to talk about registered apprenticeship on the eligible training provider list.

Under WIOA, registered apprenticeship program sponsors are automatically included on the list and will remain as long as the program is registered. Registered apprenticeship programs are not subject to the same application and performance information requirements, or to any of the period of initial eligibility or initial eligibility procedures as other providers because they already go through a very detailed application and vetting procedure to become a registered apprenticeship sponsor with the United States Department of Labor or the state apprenticeship agency.

So when they wrote the law, they felt that by being vetted already it was not necessary for the workforce system to go through another layer of vetting, that the checks and balances were in place to oversee good registered apprenticeship programs and good practice.

However, in order to be on the eligible training provider list, the governor and the state agency must devise some sort of a mechanism so that those registered apprenticeship programs can let them know whether they want to be on the list or not. There are many small programs that might not want to work with the workforce system.

Additionally, the majority of registered apprenticeship programs aren't familiar with the public workforce system and they're going to need to be educated about the workforce system, just as the workforce system is going to have to learn more about registered apprenticeship and how the two systems can best work together. So it's very important that the governor work with the federal or state apprenticeship agencies in order to facilitate this gathering of data and then to make sure that the systems are really working together in a seamless fashion.

The governor is going to have to devise a process to get the data about the registered apprenticeship programs from either the Office of Apprenticeship staff or the state apprenticeship staff. So it's so important that our two offices are working together.

Some of the information that we think should be obtained from the program sponsors includes the following: occupations included within the registered apprenticeship program; the name of the registered apprenticeship sponsor; the name and address of the related technical instruction provider and the local of instruction, if different from the program sponsor's address; the method and length of instruction; and the number of active apprentices.

There may be program sponsors that don't provide the related instruction portion of the apprenticeship program and may be required to provide additional information about their educational provider, including the cost of that instruction.

Additionally, this data collection on new registered apprenticeship programs really needs to be conducted in a timely basis. We are in an expansion mode right now in apprenticeship and we are adding programs weekly. We have tens of thousands of programs in our system, so it's really important that the data base remain current.

So we want to suggest that once you collect the initial data that you come up with a timeframe for adding that new information as we get new programs. And the department would like to suggest that that information is added on either a quarterly or a biannually basis.

The governor is required to develop a procedure to verify the status of registered apprenticeship programs, as part of the state's review of the state list of ETPs, at least every two years. And what does this mean? This means that there may be some programs that are no longer eligible to be on the registered apprenticeship list, that they have been deregistered for any number of reasons. So in the law it's suggested that the governor develop a procedure to verify the status of these programs at least every two years.

Additionally, the governor is responsible for disseminating the information on registered apprenticeship programs that are eligible training providers to state and local boards. So the state is also going to have to devise some kind of a system so that the state and the local boards get that information in a timely fashion.

You can see that with this new law and all of the data sharing that it's really important to work with the apprenticeship staff in your state. The state and the governor's office must partner with the federal Office of Apprenticeship or the state apprenticeship agency staff to get a list of all of the registered apprenticeship programs. They need to know about the deregistration every two years and they also need to know about the new programs on either a quarterly or a biannually basis, to be sure to keep current.

And we've provided a link here. It's an apprenticeship staff contact map. So you go to the map, you click on your particular state, and there you have the contact information.

In order to facilitate the integration and the collaboration between our two systems, it's going to mean that we create a really good partnership between the state agency and the local office of apprenticeship. Not only on the ETP, but we hope to bring in many more registered apprenticeship sponsors using the system, as well as jobseekers going into so many of the registered apprenticeship programs.

That concludes my section and I'd like to turn it back to Christina.

MS. ECKENROTH: WIOA requires that the governor or state agency disseminate the state list of eligible training providers and programs, and accompanying performance and cost information, to the local boards and to members of the public online, including through websites, searchable databases, and whatever other means the state uses to disseminate information to consumers, which could include the One-Stop delivery system and partner programs throughout the state.

The Employment and Training Administration will continue to maintain the list of eligible training providers on CareerOneStop.org. And workforce agencies are encouraged to make that information available on state websites through a web service or other applications.

Because the purpose of the list of eligible training providers and programs is to support participants seeking training in making informed choices regarding providers that meet their needs, the list should be easily available to partners, stakeholders and anyone interested in training. It must be presented in a format that is searchable, user-friendly, facilitates comparisons, accessible to individuals with disabilities, and essentially easily understood.

What needs to be on the list? The state eligible training provider list must have information to assist participants in choosing employment and training activities. This would include: the recognized postsecondary credentials that are offered; the provider information supplied to meet the governor's eligibility procedure – how did they get on the list – how it performs and cost information; and any other additional information that the state agency determined appropriate.

There are some things to watch out for when publishing the list. Do not reveal personally identifiable information about an individual participant. In addition, any personally identifiable information collected from an education record has to be done so in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act – or FERPA – requirements. These would include the circumstances relating to prior consent. Please be aware of PII requirements and the FERPA statutes as it relates to publishing information on your state list.

Local boards have options to customize their list. Local boards can add specific information to align with their customer needs and any locally-specific performance measures. So that could include information on programs of training services that are linked to occupations in demand in the specific local area; performance and cost information, including program-specific performance and cost information, for any local outlet of a multi-site eligible provider.

So for example, if a university or a university program are on the list and that institution has multiple satellites, the local could put the information relevant to the satellite in the local area on the list.

Information that shows how programs are responsive to local requirements; and any other appropriate information that's related to the objectives in WIOA, such as participant satisfaction or anything else that the local board has determined is an appropriate factor.

What about those training options that don't neatly fit into an area already discussed? These are border areas that share providers, registered apprenticeship programs, Trade Adjustment Assistance participants.

An individual may choose a training provider located outside the local area, and in some instances in other states. States that have a lot of cross-border participation may enter into reciprocity agreements with other states. That means that providers of training services are allowed to accept individual training accounts provided by another state; however, they may not be subject to state eligibility procedures if the provider's already been determined eligible by the other state in the agreement.

Reciprocity agreements offer flexibility to the states and to vendors because they diminish the burden on states and providers of training services to be subject to duplicative procedures, and it also may expand the array of training options available for individuals seeking training in a particular area.

Registered apprenticeship program providers. As we previously discussed, the state needs to have a process for updating registered apprenticeship programs on the ETP.

Trade participants. Training providers serving participants in the Trade Adjustment Assistance program – or TAA – are not required to be on the ETP. The TAA program does not contain the WIOA section 122 requirements that only providers that the state determines eligible, including apprenticeship programs, may receive training funds. So TAA participants may select a training program offered by a provider on the state list, as long as it meets the criteria for the TAA training approval for that participant.

If a participant is co-enrolled in a WIOA program and TAA, the TAA program also may fund training by a provider that is not on the state list of eligible training providers. However, if a co-enrolled participant receives training under WIOA – funded by WIOA – the requirements under WIOA section 122 – or eligible training provider requirements – apply.

Essentially, for co-enrolled participants, please be aware of who is funding the training. For Trade co-enrolled participants, if Trade is funding the training, the eligible training provider list provisions do not apply. If WIOA is funding the training, the ETP provisions do apply.

There are exceptions to the ETP, but that doesn't mean these providers are off the hook for providing any criteria. Providers of on-the-job training, customized training, incumbent worker training, internships, paid or unpaid work experience, or transitional employment are not subject to the eligible training provider requirements.

However, the state may develop separate standards for these providers. So for these training programs, One-Stop operators in the local area really must follow the state's policy for collecting performance information and for determining whether providers meet the state-established criteria.

These providers may have to be on a list as well. The state may require One-Stop operators to disseminate a list of providers that have met the performance criteria, along with their relevant performance information, through One-Stop delivery system and partners. Providers that meet the stat criteria are considered eligible providers of training services.

Eligible training provider status is not perpetual. So the state has options for removing a provider from the list. But the state must have a process in place that includes how a provider and program is removed, who removes it – for example, a local board or state agency – and what the provider's appeal rights are. Local boards that remove a provider from a local list must also have an appeals process.

So a training provider is required to deliver results and provide accurate information to remain on the list. The state may revoke a provider's eligibility and remove the provider and program from the list of approved providers for: false reporting, for substantially violating a provision of Title I of WIOA or implementing regulations, or failure to meet the required performance outcomes if the states establish them.

So there are a few issues to keep in mind. Eligible training providers are subject to the equal opportunity and non-discrimination requirements under section 188 of WIOA. If you take a program and provider off a list, it's for a period not less than two years. If a provider is removed from the list, they're liable to repay all of the adult and dislocated worker training funds that are received during the period of noncompliance. And states and local areas should have a plan to work together to ensure that any participants that were currently enrolled in a training program that is revoked experience minimal disruption.

Please be aware that WIOA requires a biennial review of providers on the state list, at least every two years. So this is an opportunity to identify providers that are failing to meet performance, reporting or any other requirement, and they may be removed from the list as a result of that review. ETA will be providing additional detail regarding the biennial review requirement.

ETA will be issuing separate guidance on the requirements for the state eligible training provider performance reports, which are outlined in WIOA section 116(d). Please be on the lookout for additional information regarding these reports.

Hopefully everyone has been thinking about and working on the processes and procedures required. But here are a few key action steps that you should be taking to prepare for the changes in the eligible training provider list requirements, if you've not done so already.

Please read WIOA section 122. Please read TEGL 41-14. Be talking with your stakeholders about the requirements and start developing your policy and procedures. Please keep your provider community engaged and updated about these changes. And please get your questions ready and submit them for ETA's follow up question-and-answer webinar.

If you would like more information about the eligible training provider list, we invite you to check out these available resources. Tap into the Innovation and Opportunity Network, which is an online learning and teaching community which is designed to help you connect with your peers as well as read and share strategies and tools to stay motivated and create positive change. Please keep updated on the Department of Labor's WIOA webpage, which includes all of the WIOA-related guidance and resources. And for specific information about transitioning on the training provider eligibility list, please reference TEGL 41-14.

We hope that you found this recorded webinar useful in expanding your knowledge about the eligible training provider requirements under WIOA. We want to thank you for your time to learn more about this important topic. The conversation will be continuing, so please send in your questions for the live question-and-answer webinar scheduled in August.

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