

Adult and Dislocated Worker Program

September 2004

- 1) *A question came up recently when we met with one of our providers. Is it possible, if a client is eligible as an Adult and a Dislocated Worker, to provide services under both and get credit for both, if successfully completed? I know SCOTI will allow you to enter services under both. Is there any negative impact in doing this? Any rules against doing this?*

It is quite possible and done all the time. If an individual is enrolled in more than one funding stream, they will be counted in those funding streams' performance measures. For good or bad, it could be negative if the outcome is negative, or positive if it is positive. The other things to possibly be concerned with would be eligibility (especially for youth) and funding.

- 2) *If a person has been closed out of WIA, can they be re-opened for help with further training? We have a person who washed out of part-time LPN training, and we exited her from WIA. She now wants to attend full-time LPN training. Can we serve her under WIA again?*

What types of income are excluded when determining eligibility for WIA?

She can be re-enrolled into WIA if she is eligible. There is nothing in WIA law or regulation that prohibits serving an individual in WIA for a second time. Obviously, you need to be sure she would find the training important this time.

You would only consider income for program eligibility for the Youth funding stream. There are no income guidelines for Adult or Dislocated Worker program eligibility. You might have to consider income for eligibility for intensive or training services for employed adults. That, however, is based on your local definition of self-sufficiency. Please see WIA regulation 663.220 for eligibility for intensive services.

The only other time you would consider whether someone is low-income is if you have limited funds.

The types of income that can be excluded when determining eligibility can found in WIA Law Section 101 (25) (B). See the section below.

- (25) Low-income individual.--The term "low-income individual" means an individual who--
- (A) receives, or is a member of a family that receives, cash payments under a Federal, State, or local income-based public assistance program;
 - (B) received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, for the 6-month period prior to

application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, payments described in subparagraph (A), and old-age and survivors insurance benefits received under section 202 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 402)) that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of--

- (i) the poverty line, for an equivalent period; or
 - (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, for an equivalent period;
- (C) is a member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
- (D) qualifies as a homeless individual, as defined in subsections (a) and (c) of section 103 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302);
- (E) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or
- (F) in cases permitted by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, is an individual with a disability whose own income meets the requirements of a program described in subparagraph (A) or of subparagraph (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.