

**Dislocated Worker Eligibility Policy Training Q&A**  
**February 1 and 2, 2023**

- 1. Who is a Military Spouse and what kind of documentation would we need to qualify a military spouse?**
  - Military spouses include individuals married to military services members and those who are widows and widowers, and are not remarried, of military service members who were killed on active duty.
  - Documentation: documentation verifying marriage to the service member, a marriage certificate; Military spouse ID card; a copy of spouse's active military orders; DD-214 (Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty); DD-1300 (Report of Casualty)
  - See DW Acceptable Documentation list.
  
- 2. WIOA dislocated- is there a duration for Category 6?**
  - There is no duration limit with WIOA Category for Separating or Separated Service Members.
  
- 3. If there is no look back period (for WIOA Category 6), every vet with a discharge other than dishonorable would be considered a dislocated worker, even if they are employed fulltime, is that correct?**
  - Depends. If the individual is in a job that aligns with their career aspirations or goals, then no. If not, then DW funds could possible be used. However, consult with your Grant Coordinator if you have cases like this.
  
- 4. Is verification of SSN an eligibility requirement? Or is verifying a SSN as part of confirming eligibility to work/citizenship in the US the requirement? I believe this gets confused often because many applicants use their SS card and an ID to verify eligibility to work/citizenship, but this can also be verified via passport, therefore not needing to supply proof of SSN. Is this accurate?**
  - SSN is a requirement tied to Right to Work. Every counselor should be giving the participant the talk "to ensure future funding for people in the same situation you're in today, we need to be able to prove people gain success after receiving services from the program. The only way we can do this is by confirming you are employed after exiting." However, there is a way to create a pseudo-SSN if the person refuses to provide it. (Note that some programs like RETAIN and TAA require SSN). All cases with pseudo-SSNs are automatic negatives in official performance due to not being able to confirm employment.
  
- 5. Would dislocation trump youth programming assistance if we have a 17-year-old potential DW? What if they were already enrolled with a youth career planner when the dislocation occurred?**
  - Youth and DW co-enrollment is allowed. Youth and WIOA AD co-enrollment has been allowed for years. Both case managers can continue providing services to the person as long as each counselor is providing services to the participant.

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**6. If someone is removed for a compulsory reason, are they removed from performance?**

- See attached WF1 Exit Reasons Explained document

**7. For the new item, unemployed as a result of general economic conditions, how is this measured?**

General Economic Conditions: The WIOA Final Rule allows the State or Local Workforce Development Boards to define what constitutes “unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters.”

Below are some factors that may be considered:

- Decline or failure of one or more businesses integral to the individual's business (e.g., customers or suppliers);
- Mass layoffs or closure(s) at businesses that support a significant portion of the state or local economy;
- Lack of demand for the individual's products or services as demonstrated by labor market information;
- A substantial change in the marketplace that eliminates the need for the individual's product or service (e.g., internalization of a process previously done by an external contractor; automation of a process that eliminates the need for contract labor; change in legislation or policy which eliminates a required service or product);
- Depressed price(s) or market(s) for the individual's products or services;
- Generally high levels of unemployment in the local area.

\*\*See Terms and Definitions Document

**8. How should they handle questions in WF1 about selective service for State DW?**

- See attached *Selective Service Info for Under 18*
- For State DW, they follow the first step but do not need to follow the remaining guidance. If they enroll after their 18th birthday, the counselor should be clicking on the "Find Selective Service Registration" button and searching for the SS number. If one is not found, the participant doesn't want to register, and the provider will only use State DW funds to support the case, they should select "Not Registered" and proceed with the rest of the Eligibility/Enrollment data entry. When they click "Determination" the person will only be eligible for State.

**9. How do we prioritize POS?**

- Priority of service must always be given to veterans and eligible spouses (including widows and widowers).
- See Acceptable Documentation List for source documentation that could be used for this purpose.

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**10. Does the Acceptable Documentation for Program Eligibility also incorporate the Data Validation TEGl Issued by DOL TEGl 23-19 Change 1 issued 12/20/22? Or, any further guidance around if these differ?**

- Data validation team is reviewing this TEGl to assess all the documents we need to update including Attachment A. DOL has also notified states that additional guidance to clarify "Self-Attestation" will available soon. That'll also be added once it's released.

**11. For how long is a person eligible after exhausting UI benefits? Can you talk more on the timeline?**

- There is no time limit on UI as long as the individual is separated from employment; is a UI claimant/can demonstrate attachment to workforce and is unlikely to return to the industry or occupation.

**12. When is it appropriate to use Priority of Service?**

- Priority of service must always be given to veterans and eligible spouses (including widows and widowers).
- The priority of service must be applied at all times, not just when funding is limited. Priority of service should be determined on an individual basis.
- Local service providers must have a policy outlining how the priority of service is implemented at the local level. The criteria should apply to all dislocated workers served and ensure availability of program services throughout the program year for those who meet the priority of service.