

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
PERFORMANCE PLAN FY 2016-2017

I. MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) is *to protect and promote the integrity and vitality of Colorado's employment environment*. This statement encompasses every function of the Department as we serve Colorado's employers and workers to help our state thrive

II. VISION

CDLE's vision is *quality and excellence in all we do*, which means fulfilling our mission while providing an exceptional customer experience.

By:

- Consistently delivering exceptional service
- Building and strengthening stakeholder relationships
- Continuously improving processes
- Implementing optimal technology solutions, and
- Embracing a culture of engagement and accountability

III. VALUES

In order to have quality and excellence in all we do, CDLE is creating a values-based organization.

Our core values are:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| ● Integrity | ● Excellence |
| ● Accountability | ● Adaptability |
| ● Collaboration | ● Teamwork |
| | ● Respect |

IV. DEPARTMENT DESCRIPTION

The Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) includes six main divisions – Workers’ Compensation, Employment and Training, Oil and Public Safety, Labor and Unemployment Insurance, and Vocational Rehabilitation – which serve Colorado’s workers and businesses through administrative, support and regulatory services. The Department is serving Colorado by:

- ensuring fair labor practices,
- helping businesses recruit employees,
- presenting an up-to-date and accurate picture of the economy,
- protecting our communities with a variety of consumer protection and safety programs,
- ensuring benefits to injured workers,
- contributing to a stable economy by providing temporary wage replacement, and
- helping individuals with disabilities obtain, maintain or regain employment.

Our mission at CDLE is to protect and promote the integrity and vitality of Colorado's employment environment. We have more than 1,000 employees advancing this mission through services to businesses and workers across Colorado. In good economies and bad, we are serving our customers to help our state’s workforce thrive, compete and succeed while supporting our business community with resources and information to help them save valuable time and money. We have divisions that are internationally renowned for their policy setting and serve as models for other states. We have programs that are engaging stakeholders in innovative ways and others that are pursuing new partnerships to maximize service.

Unemployment Insurance Division:

- *The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division* provides unemployment insurance in a fair, timely, accurate, and efficient manner to the employers and citizens of Colorado, to stabilize the workforce, and to minimize the impact of unemployment on the state's economy.

UI is funded 79 percent by Federal Funds provided by the United States Department of Labor and Employment, and 21 percent by State Case Funds (Unemployment Revenue Fund and Employment Support Fund and Employee Leasing Company Certification Fund).

The UI Division consists of four operating branches and a policy and communications unit located at 251 E. 12th Avenue in Denver, Colorado. The four

operating branches - Claimant Services, Employer Services, Appeals, and Technology, Integrity and Program Support (TIPS)—provide the UI Division’s key services to the citizens and employers of Colorado.

- **Claimant Services** is the UI Division’s largest operating branch providing benefit-related services. This branch handles all inquiries from unemployed individuals providing phone, internet, and in person services. Additionally, this branch adjudicates unemployment claims applying current statute and regulations to determine claimants’ entitlement and eligibility to collect benefits.
- **Employer Services** determines employer liability, establishes accounts, obtains premiums and wage reports, collects premiums from employers, registers employee-leasing companies, audits employers, detects misclassified workers, and determines employment relationships. Employer Services is also responsible for the assignment of the appropriate paying method (contributory or reimbursing) and the experience ratings for Colorado contributory employers.
- **Appeals** have staff located throughout the state and provide a hearing venue for decisions issued by the Benefits, Employer Services, and TIPS branches that are appealed by a claimant or employer. Interested parties may attend the hearing either in person or by telephone.
- **Technology, Integrity, Program Support (TIPS)** is composed of Telephony Operations and Business Analysts; Quality Assurance, which performs federal oversight reviews to measure accuracy and quality; Benefit Payment Control, which provides overpayment prevention and processing by detecting and recovering improperly paid benefit payments; and Program Support, which provides administrative support functions for the UI Division.

The Division of Employment and Training consists of three distinct program areas: Workforce Development Programs (WDP), Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC), and Labor Market Information (LMI).

- ***Workforce Development Programs (WDP)*** provides a wide range of employment and training services for businesses and job seekers, delivered by the following workforce regions:
 - Adams County
 - Arapahoe/Douglas Counties
 - Boulder County
 - City and County of Denver
 - El Paso/Teller Counties
 - Jefferson/Clear Creek/Gilpin Counties
 - Larimer County

- Weld County
- Mesa County
- Rural Consortium – remainder of counties divided into ten sub-regions

Programs administered by WDP are funded by federal grants, and State general and cash funds. WDP is responsible for policy guidance, program oversight and administration, and overall programmatic and fiscal integrity in accordance with federal guidelines for each employment and training program and special initiative. WDP administers several major programs, including the following:

- The Colorado Rural Workforce Consortium (CRWC) is one of the ten federally designated workforce regions in the state of Colorado. The region serves 51 rural counties and is made up of the 10 regions whose vision is that every Colorado business has access to a skilled workforce and every Coloradan has access to meaningful employment, resulting in statewide economic vitality. The regions include Pueblo, Broomfield, Upper Arkansas, Rural Resort, Northwest, Western, Eastern, Southeast, Southwest, and South Central. The CRWC's mission is to foster business-focused workforce partnerships, effectively preparing rural Coloradans for the jobs of today and tomorrow.
- Wagner Peyser Act (WP) – Employment Services is a federally-funded program that provides non-fee labor exchange services to businesses and job applicants, matching job applicants with appropriate job openings, and offering self-service or staff assisted service options.
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) – WIOA is a federally-funded program that serves eligible adults and youth who need additional employment services, education, and/or training to prepare them to enter the workforce or to reenter the workforce after a job loss.
- Veterans Employment and Training Program This federally-funded program provides services to veterans and ensures that public labor exchange standards and priorities of services are being met and those businesses/employers are aware of veteran program requirements and are encouraged to hire veterans.

Other employment services include: Migrant Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW), Trade Adjustment Assistance Program (TAA), Trade Readjustment Allowance Program, and the Displaced Homemaker Act.

Additional programs for employers include: the Work Opportunity Tax Credit program (WOTC) and Foreign Labor Certification.

- Displaced Homemaker Act – This cash funded program provides employment and training services to eligible displaced homemakers who have lost their source of economic support as a result of divorce, separation, widowhood, or

ineligibility for other public assistance. Services provided through the Community College of Denver include tuition scholarships, job training, career assessment, supportive services, personal and vocational counseling, and job development and placement.

- ***Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC or Council)*** advises the Governor and Legislature on workforce policy and oversees the expenditures of federal employment and training funds. The Council designates Federal Workforce Development Areas, certifies local Workforce Development Boards, and makes recommendations to the Governor as appropriate. The CWDC is also required to review local plans and plans for system partners and recommend approval or rejection to the Governor, when required. In addition, the Council solicits grants and funds to support the development of a business-lead workforce system. Funding for the Council comes from the Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding through the Departments of Labor and Employment, Human Services, Education, Local Affairs, and the Community Colleges. The Office of State Planning and Budgeting (OSPB) is responsible for determining the share of the cost to operate the Council that will be contributed by each of the required partners under the Workforce Investment Act.

A central function of the CWDC is to provide a vehicle for the business community to provide input and give direction/guidance to the workforce system's development. Activities the Council engages in include:

- Aligning the efforts of economic development, education/training, workforce development, government, and business stakeholders at the local, regional and state levels to encourage collaboration and leveraging of resources in order to ensure a well-educated and well-trained workforce is available to meet the needs of a growing and changing economy. This includes development and maintenance of an information system and a communication network.
- Working to help ensure the success of the Colorado Blueprint. The Colorado Blueprint is the Economic Development Plan for the State of Colorado. Core Objective V of the Blueprint, Educate and Train the Workforce of the Future, is led by the CWDC.
- Training and technical assistance to local Workforce Development Boards.
- Promoting the workforce system to businesses and the community, and convening partners and stakeholders to address workforce issues through studies/projects.
- Monitoring and directing the continuous improvement of the workforce system.

- Preparing the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Annual Report on workforce system performance.
- Staffing and supporting standing committees and taskforces that influence policy and practice at both the state and local level in the development and implementation of pathways to economic success for Colorado businesses, adults and youth.

The Division of Labor Standards and Statistics mission is to improve the function of Colorado's labor market by providing objective information and impartial labor law enforcement through the work of the Office of Labor Market Information and Labor Standards.

Labor Market Information (LMI) - Labor Market Information (LMI) gathers, analyzes and produces comprehensive information on employment conditions in Colorado through cooperative programs with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Employment and Training Administration and the U.S. Census Bureau. All programs are federally funded. LMI serves policy makers, the workforce development system, educators, employers, job seekers and the general public through the dissemination of information, including the development of comprehensive training curriculum in the retrieval and use of this information. LMI completes the requirements of the Bureau of Labor Statistics funded programs as specified in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Cooperative Agreement and the requirements of the Employment and Training Administration funded programs per the federal Workforce Information Grant.

LMI activities are authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, Section 14, and Section 15 as amended by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Section 308. The Colorado Work Force Investment Act authorizes CDLE to administer labor market information under C.R.S. 8-71-223(1)(a).

LMI is the resource upon which policy makers, researchers, businesses, educators, workforce developers and jobseekers rely for comprehensive information on labor market conditions in Colorado.

Labor Standards administers Colorado employment and labor laws pertaining to wages paid, hours worked, minimum wage, labor standards, child labor, employment-related immigration laws, and working conditions. In accordance with a 2006 constitutional amendment, adjusts the state minimum wage annually per inflation. Also conducts all-union agreement elections, certifications of all-union provisions, and investigates and mediates allegations of unfair labor practices.

Wage and Hour: Assists Colorado employees and employers with a variety of workplace laws, including minimum wage, overtime, unpaid wages, rest and meal period regulations,

and other workplace requirements. The wage and hour laws administered apply, to a varying degree, to every public and private sector employer in the state.

Labor Relations/Union: Conducts certain union elections, assists with unfair labor practice charges, and oversees Colorado labor laws including the Colorado Labor Peace Act and the Industrial Relations Act.

Employment Verification: Oversees the administration of the Employment Verification Law and the Public Contracts for Services Law. The verification law applies to all private and public sector employers in the state, and the contracts law applies to all contractors with contracts for public services. Conducts random audits and accepts complaints related to both laws.

Youth Employment: Administers the Colorado Youth Employment Opportunity Act and provides guidance on terms and conditions of employment for minors including hazardous occupations, age, and work hour restrictions.

Workplace Conditions: Administers complaints about employers violating the Ban on Employer Access to Personal Social Media law and the Employment Opportunity Act which prevents employers from using credit information in employment decisions for certain employees and job applicants. Also, audits companies to ensure that Colorado labor is being employed to perform at least 80% of the work on a public works project as required by the Keep Jobs in Colorado Act.

The customers and constituents served by Labor Standards include public and private employers, employees, unions, minors, and contractors. The Employment Support Fund is the primary source of funding for Labor Standards. Detailed information, Fact Sheets, FAQs and other resources are available on the Division of Labor Standards and Statistics website at <http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDLE-LaborLaws/CDLE/1240336908932>.

The Division of Oil and Public Safety is responsible for a variety of regulatory functions related to environmental and consumer protection and public safety, including establishing and enforcing rules, regulations and statutes which govern amusement rides and devices, explosives, boilers, conveyances, fuel products, underground and aboveground petroleum storage tanks, cleanup of petroleum spills and reimbursement of cleanup costs to qualifying storage tank owners/operators. The division is funded by cash funds with a small amount of federal funding. The Division of Oil and Public Safety is comprised of the following sections:

- *The Petroleum Compliance Section* enforces standards governing the registration, installation, repair, upgrade, operation, and closure of underground and aboveground storage tanks containing petroleum and other regulated substances through annual records requests and periodic compliance inspections conducted by State personnel. The Compliance Section also enforces weights and measures

regulations pertaining to petroleum products, including verifying the calibration of fuel pump dispensing meters, and testing petroleum products to verify compliance with state quality standards.

- *The Petroleum Remediation Section* enforces cleanup standards governing the remediation of petroleum contamination and petroleum releases to the environment.
- *The Petroleum Storage Tank (State) Fund (Fund) Section* manages the Fund and receives and processes applications to the Petroleum Storage Tank Fund for reimbursement of costs related to assessment and cleanup of petroleum contaminated sites. Monies in the Fund are supplied by the ERS (Environmental Response Surcharge), a fee applied to deliveries of fuel to retail stations. The ERS ranges from \$0 if the balance is above \$12 million, up to \$100 if the balance is below \$3 million.
- Legislation in FY 2013 created the PCRF (Petroleum Clean-up and Redevelopment Fund) to assist with the redevelopment of blighted properties previously operated as gas stations or some other business that contained petroleum storage tanks and from which petroleum contamination has been discovered. Property owners, including former tank owners, who are not eligible to the Petroleum Storage Tank Reimbursement Fund, may apply for assistance if they meet the required criteria.
- *The Boiler Inspection Section* regulates boilers and pressure vessels. A boiler is generally defined as a closed pressure vessel in which water is heated, or steam is generated, and circulated for domestic hot water, heating or power. Boilers and pressure vessels are located in most public buildings, such as schools, churches, hotels, restaurants, health clubs, nursing homes, apartments, dry cleaners and office buildings, so the Boiler Inspection Section coordinates with the owners of these facilities to ensure their compliance with the regulations. Boiler inspections are performed by state inspectors and by special (insurance company) inspectors commissioned by the state program.
- *The Explosives Section* regulates individuals and businesses that use, manufacture, possess, sell, store, transport or dispose of explosives or blasting agents. This section does not regulate military explosives, law enforcement agencies, mining, or fireworks.
- *The Amusement Rides and Devices Section* protects the public through a registration process and enforcement of regulations related to carnivals, amusement parks, and other amusement rides and devices. The section ensures that amusement rides and devices that operate in the state have annual third-party safety inspections and that all required maintenance and inspections are recorded and performed daily prior to rides being open to the public.

- *The Conveyance Section* regulates the installation, alteration, and periodic inspection and testing of conveyances as defined in the Elevator and Escalator Certification Act. These conveyances consist of elevators, platform lifts, personnel hoists, dumbwaiters, escalators, moving walks, and automated people movers like the trains at Denver International Airport. The section is responsible for ensuring that conveyance owners comply with minimum safety standards regarding the performance of the above activities within the conveyance industry.

The Division of Workers' Compensation The Division of Workers' Compensation (DoWC) administers and enforces the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. The objective of the Workers' Compensation Act, and thus the Division, is to assure the quick and efficient delivery of disability and medical benefits to injured workers at a reasonable cost to employers, with a minimum of litigation. The division is funded by cash funds.

The operations of the DoWC generally fall into the categories of dealing with claims, insurance, or medical issues. The division works closely with stakeholders and other customers that include insurance companies, attorneys, physicians, and other health care providers. The Special Funds Unit, consisting of the Major Medical Fund, the Subsequent Injury Fund, and the Medical Disaster Fund, operates like an insurance company and actually pays out benefits. These programs are funded by a separate surcharge on workers' compensation premiums, and are closed to new injuries. The funds pay out to certain individuals who met the statutory criteria when they were open. Otherwise, the DoWC's role is one of oversight and it does not pay benefits.

The Division mediates disputes and assists parties with settling their claims. The DoWC has a voluntary safety program, funded by a specific surcharge on workers' compensation insurance premiums, for employers to reduce the number of accidents for those employers participating in the program. The DoWC also administers the self-insurance program whereby qualified employers may self-insure their workers' compensation liability.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) provides a range of individualized vocational services to help applicants and eligible individuals with disabilities obtain, maintain or regain employment that is consistent with their strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests and informed choice. Services may include, but are not limited to, education, vocational training, physical or mental restoration, job placement and on-job supports.

The U.S. Department of Education, through a grant administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides reimbursement for 78.7 percent of eligible rehabilitation expenditures up to the total annual federal grant. The matching funds for federal dollars are either General Fund dollars or local government funds, primarily from school districts in the School to Work Alliance Program (SWAP).

DVR also administers state and federal grants for the Centers for Independent Living (CIL), the Business Enterprise Program (BEP) and Older Individuals who are Blind (OIB);

and participates in two 100% federally funded demonstration projects: ASPIRE (Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment) and BOND (Benefit Offset National Demonstration).

DVR programs are delivered through 28 state-wide locations and coordinated through an administrative office located at 633 17th Street in Denver, Colorado. A summary of DVR programs follows:

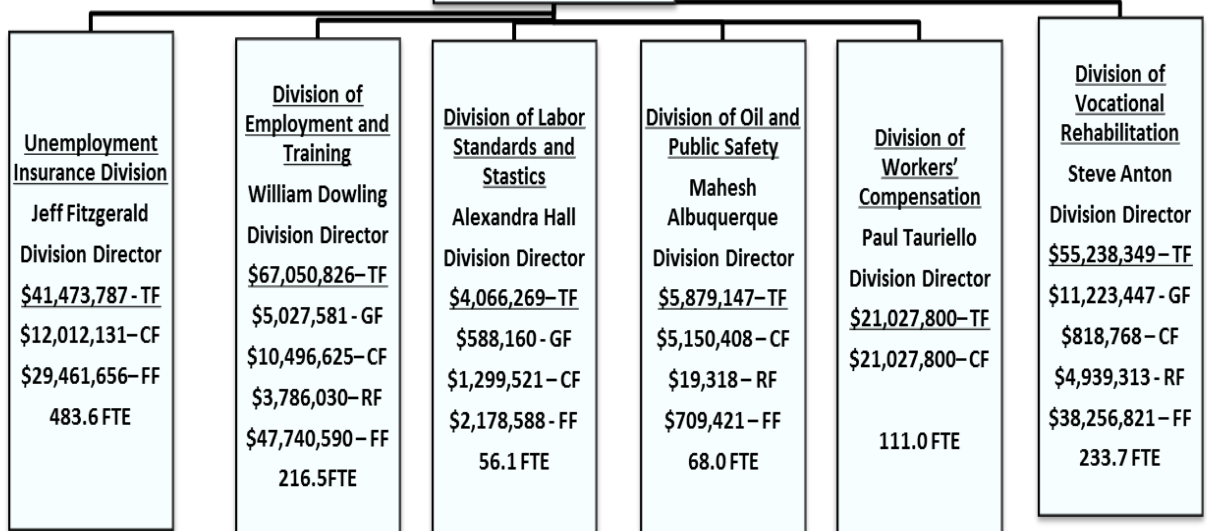
- Vocational rehabilitation services: Provides vocational services to help eligible individuals with disabilities obtain, maintain and regain employment. This is the largest program area, accounting for approximately 78% of the DVR Long Bill.
- SWAP: Provides employment related assistance to youth and young adults experiencing mild to moderate disability-related barriers to employment. This is the second largest program area, accounting for approximately 18% of the DVR Long Bill.
- BEP: Provides training, support and business management opportunities to persons with blindness. This is the third largest program area, accounting for approximately 3% of the DVR Long Bill.
- CIL: The CILs are consumer-driven and community based private nonprofit agencies that provide an array of independent living services to people with disabilities. DVR provides technical support for funding compliance and administration for nine CIL facilities located throughout the state.
- OIB: OIB provides funds to assist older blind individuals with independent living. DVR administers the OIB contract awards.
- ASPIRE: This is a six state program designed to assess the best mix of service and supports for households with youth receiving Social Security Supplemental Income benefits. ASPIRE is scheduled to conclude in September 2018.
- BOND: This is a multi-state program that tests the effects of changing to a gradual reduction of benefits for Social Security Disability Income beneficiaries returning to work. BOND is scheduled to conclude in September 2017.

Department of Labor and Employment Organization Chart

Department of Labor and Employment Organization Chart

CDLE FY 16-17 Funding Summary:	
Total Funds:	\$243,620,012
General Fund:	\$20,749,612
Cash Funds:	\$70,998,888
Reappropriated:	\$9,401,877
Federal Funds:	\$142,469,635
FTE:	1,279.1

<u>Executive Director's Office</u>
Ellen Golombek Executive Director
Kristin Corash Deputy Executive Director
\$48,883,834 – TF
\$3,910,424 – GF
\$20,193,635 – CF
\$657,216 – RF
\$24,122,559 – FF
110.2 FTE



V. OBJECTIVES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, STRATEGIES AND EVALUATION OF SUCCESS

Department-wide objectives:

I. Customer Service

Objective: Consistently deliver exceptional service

Measurement: Customer satisfaction will be measured through the creation and implementation of an ongoing customer service survey and after a baseline is set will increase by 5% annually up to a threshold of 90%.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Customer Satisfaction across CDLE will increase by 5% annually up to 90%	Benchmark	57%	71%	81.4%	+5%
	Actual	67.3%	77.5%	87.8%	

Strategies:

- Develop multimedia survey response capabilities utilizing e-mail, Internet, and mail
- Foster an agency wide culture of service based on values.
- Utilize customer feedback and strategic initiatives to improve service delivery
- Set annual customer satisfaction improvement goal
- Engage employees across the agency by developing a cross-agency group that focuses on customer service
- Maintain an effective Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
- Achieve or exceed goals on all strategic initiatives

The CDLE customer survey postcard was implemented in August 2013 as an additional customer satisfaction retrieval tool. The benchmark set from the annual inaugural CDLE survey is 49.5%. The goal is to increase customer satisfaction by 5% annually, up to 90%. Currently, there is only one common theme across CDLE in the satisfaction rating and comments from our customers that we are recording and working to improve:

- Website navigation.

Utilizing CDLE Strategic Initiatives, a Customer Service Strategic Initiative (CSI) team was formed to improve CDLE customer satisfaction and increase awareness of this strategic initiative. The team

continues to establish a culture of service throughout the agency by sharing kudos and appreciation from customers and other examples of great service at staff meetings, quarterly newsletters, blogs, postings on bulletin boards, etc. Additionally, the CSI team is researching customer service tools, training and available resources to share with all of CDLE, to further enhance CDLE customer service skills.

II. Employee Engagement & Accountability

Objective: Establish a culture of engagement and accountability that affords employees the opportunity, structure, and tools to thrive and provide an exceptional customer experience.

Measurement: Employee engagement will be demonstrated through increased percent stating agree or strongly agree on the annual CDLE employee survey.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Improve employee survey results by 5% annually	Benchmark	68.5%	80.4%	84.7%	+5%
	Actual	76.6%*	80.7%**	80.0%***	

*Data source: September 2013 Employee Engagement Survey

** Data source September 2014 Employee Engagement Survey

***Data source September 2015 Employee Engagement Survey

Research shows that employee satisfaction is an important factor in customer satisfaction, productivity and performance. That is why CDLE has made it a high priority. Based on the results of the employee survey, CDLE has developed the following strategies to increase employee satisfaction:

Strategies:

- Maintain the Employee Quality and Excellence Plan (EQEP) as a tool and include simplifying the tool and process and improving communication
- Maintain Covey as the foundation of the Leadership Development Program
- Continue to utilize the CDLE Employee Engagement Survey modifying survey questions where appropriate
- Improve the Upward Feedback survey tool
- Maintain the new vision for Organizational Development and Training
- Maintain and better communicate the CDLE Rewards and Recognition Program
- Continue to work on Succession Planning so that CDLE can maintain its high quality of employees over time

- Routinely evaluate employee communication tools to ensure they are effective
- Establish a cross-agency Employee Engagement and Accountability team to collaborate, share best practices, and advance agreed upon legacy efforts, that will create more employee engagement with the ultimate outcome of improving the customer experience throughout CDLE.
- Encourage the practice of appropriate change management
- Encourage and support mentoring, coaching and development planning with staff
- Sustain a values-based culture
- Identify and encourage behaviors based on our values that improve accountability, performance, and support the vision of quality and excellence in all we do
- Grow accomplished supervisors and managers

Results:

- Refined our performance and development plan (Employee Quality and Excellence Plan) to strengthen accountability at all levels in the organization
- Improved and expanded lines of communication from employees to management and executive staff
- Empowered staff through employee driven committees to elicit feedback for change
- Refined the CDLE Leadership Development program

II. Process Improvement

Objective: Maximize the value we bring to our customers and stakeholders through our work processes

Measurement: Implement five key process improvements annually that bring savings of cost, time, and/or create an exceptional experience for our customers or stakeholders

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2015-16
Implement process improvement in each of five divisions	Benchmark	5	5	5	5
	Actual	5	7		

Strategies:

- Develop a culture of continuous process improvement, focusing on the customer

- Continue to identify and implement process improvement opportunities
- Continue to determine the priority of projects
- Continue to report out results of process improvements
- Continue to collaborate internally through the Process Improvement Forum
- Collaborate with other agencies to learn and share best practices and efficiencies
- Continue to make Lean training opportunities available to staff

Results

- Established core leadership team for process improvement
- Determined the priority of projects and allocation of resources
- Reported out results of process improvements
- Established a process improvement forum for exchange of best practices and efforts within CDLE
- Ranked highest in the state on Lean related questions in the 2014 Statewide Employee Engagement Survey

Each of CDLE’s six divisions has implemented at least one successful process improvement project. All projects have outcome measures showing how the process has become more efficient and effective – more lean.

A total of seven process improvement projects utilizing the Lean methodology have been completed at CDLE during FY 2014-15. CDLE continues to measure the outcomes from each project to ensure sustainability of the improvements recognized by these efforts.

- OPS AMANDA Reports: The Division of Oil and Public Safety used Lean methodology to eliminate and consolidate reports required for creation within the new database, AMANDA. The event allowed OPS to realize significant savings with both the AMANDA vendor and OIT resources.
 - The three day event resulted in the consolidation of 113 reports down to 81 and the elimination of another 63 reports.
- Unemployment Insurance Agile Staffing: The Division of Unemployment Insurance initiated a phased Lean project aimed at reducing the workload in the call centers. Process evaluation noted a trend, with certain days of the week having a noticeably higher call volume. Staff used the Lean methodology to implement Phase 1, a skill-specific supply and demand, which would allow program management the flexibility to shift staff to areas with higher work-load when it is most needed.

- The result has been an average reduction in call answer times of approximately 5% which has correlated to a 25% overall reduction in call abandonment.
- Workers Compensation Data Entry Consolidation: The Division of Workers' Compensation worked to automate business processes in relation to data entry and administration of the Judges working to adjudicate workers compensation prehearing issues and settlements. Prior to this process improvement, Judges would be required to manually enter in all data when creating orders, which allowed for not only potential errors, but also redundancy, as the data had already been entered into processing databases. The Division worked to create a process that automatically pre-entered data into orders, allowing Judges to focus their time on adjudication.
 - Elimination of substantial re-work.
- Workforce Development Links to Reemployment: Workforce Development worked to automate processes regarding the UI Claimant list from the Joblink database. Prior to this process improvement, Workforce Center employees would manually review Claimant lists to determine whether or not applicants matched services and then send hard copy letters of invitations to orientations. Claimants would not hear from Workforce centers until that point. The new process allows for an automatic matching, flagging and invitation process, as well as email correspondence from staff to Claimant's, which moves customer contact to the front end of the process.
 - Improvement resulted in a large reduction in processing and time, allowing UI Claimant's more rapid access to our Workforce Centers.
- Government, Policy and Public Relations/Human Resources Standard Policies and Procedures: The Office of Government, Policy and Public Relations (GPPR) collaborated with the Office of Human Resources (HR) to review and consolidate the Department's Standard Policy and Procedures (SPPs). The past process consisted of inconsistent storage and handling which resulted in difficult version numbering and control, approval routing and outdated/incorrect documents. The sections worked to improve the numbering system which resulted in better archival and sustainability.
 - Improved, more accurate communications to the CDLE Employees on Departmental policies.
- Division of Labor Employment Verification: The Division of Labor completed implementation of the Employment Verification Project, which established an updated process for completion and auditing of hiring acknowledgement documents.

- Reduction of tracking forms and spreadsheets for audit data from 8 to 1.
- Increase of initial data collection for audits from 25% to 100%.
- Overall reduction of data entry for audits by 50%.
- Workforce Development Work Opportunity Services: In this OSPB funded Lean event, the Rural Consortium redefined the processes for on the job training, work experience and customized experience opportunities currently available to unemployed citizens. The goal is to increase the number of unemployed program participants by at least 20% as well as increasing employer participation by a minimum of 25%, which would greatly increase the number of people finding jobs.

The Lean methodology has encouraged collaboration and greater engagement among staff of all levels within CDLE.

III. Technology

Objective: Implement optimal technology solutions that create an exceptional customer experience

Measurement: Timely resolution of technology issues identified by users of applications and infrastructure as reported in the service desk system.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Overall CDLE % of service incidents resolved within Service Level Objective	Benchmark	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	97.6%	98.0%	98%	

Measurement: Percentage of critical systems and applications meeting their availability targets.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Overall CDLE % systems availability	Benchmark	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
	Actual	98.9%	99.99%	99.9%	

Strategies:

- Define the portfolio of technology projects, services and assets for the Department.
- Approach technology projects with a focus to better serving the customer; where possible, engage the customer in the project
- Actively engage and partner with OIT
- Develop appropriate technology governance processes to effectively prioritize, manage and report on our technology activities and projects.

- Implement technologies that align with the Governor’s Office of Information Technology roadmap and drive improved costs, productivity and support for the customers of the Department.
- Execute on operational processes and have in place the necessary skills to satisfy project demands, problem resolution needs and system availability requirements.
- Assure appropriate funding is in place for successful technology projects and support activities.
- Continue the IT Steering Committee with members from OIT and across CDLE who provide IT governance; meets to review status and make critical decisions regarding IT operations, support and projects.

Results: A governance process and tracking mechanism continues to operate for the overall portfolio of projects and critical services for the agency – Executive IT Steering Committee and the Strategic Technology Committees. Further refined the roles of committee members through team charters and team objectives.

Completed projects for FY 16 include: UI TWINS/Federal Compliance Dashboard; Oil and Public Safety Licensing, Permitting and Inspection Application, CDLE Employee Evaluation Tool, Phase 1 of a CDLE Financial ERP System Implementation for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Area, Migration of the CDLE Internet - New Technology Platform (Drupal), UI Document Scanning System Upgrade, UI CISCO Telephony System Upgrade, UI Bank Transition Project (from JPMorgan Chase to US Bank), Workers Compensation Mainframe Application Migration Phase 1 (Initial Component Build), VDI/Thin Client Machine Deployment for UI, Win XP / Office 2003 Migration.

Major in-flight projects for FY 16 include: UI Modernization (WyCAN Consortium), Phase 2 of CDLE Financial ERP System Implementation for Workforce Development Programs, Workers Compensation Mainframe Application Modernization Phase 2 (Code Migration).

IV. Partnerships & Stakeholder Relationships

Objective: Build and strengthen relationships with partners and stakeholders

Measurement: Each division within CDLE create a stakeholder group

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Five Stakeholder groups created	Benchmark	New	5	5	5
	Actual	New	5	5	

Measurement: Survey two stakeholder groups per year to assess how CDLE could provide better service.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
Survey 2 stakeholder groups	Benchmark	New	New	2	2
	Actual	New	New	2	

Measurement: Hold at least 10 stakeholder group meetings annually.

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16
10 stakeholder group meetings annually	Benchmark	New	New	10	10
	Actual	New	New	10	

Strategies:

- Assess partner and stakeholder needs and set targeted strategies to increase effectiveness of relationships
- Continue to create a CDLE annual report and distribute to partners and stakeholders
- Conduct audit review of department online information for jobseekers and use results in new “Jobseeker Toolkit”
- Utilize federal grants to outreach to Colorado’s small employers and on-board into new online tools and services
- Expand “Employer Toolkit” to include all CDLE resources for employers
- Create a CDLE employer newsletter
- Create a CDLE cross-divisional stakeholder group
- Partner on stakeholder outreach
- Establish a cross-agency Partner and Stakeholder Relationship team to collaborate and share best practices that will engage employees in increasing effectiveness of relationships with the ultimate outcome of improving the customer experience.

Results:

- Implemented CDLE stakeholder management process that allows each division to comprehensively identify, prioritize, engage, and evaluate partnerships and stakeholder relationships.
- Convened monthly strategic initiative team meetings involving staff from across CDLE. This cross-agency platform has led to the sharing of best practices regarding stakeholder engagement strategies and tactics that increase the efficiency and effectiveness of CDLE outreach efforts.
- CLDE partnered with Denver Metro Workforce Centers and hosted a Virtual Job Fair in an effort to fill 2,500 open summer jobs for youths. CDLE’s job bank platform, Connecting Colorado.com, was used to promote job opportunities for more the 50 Colorado employers.
- CDLE and Colorado Workforce Partners collaborated with the Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve (ESGR) and other local partners to

sponsor a free Military and Veterans Employment Expo (MVEE) for all active-duty military service members, Colorado National Guard, Reservists, veterans, and their spouses. The expo included training, mentoring, and over 450 job opportunities.

- Conducted monthly press calls on Colorado employment and jobs data from the Office of Labor Market Information.
- Convened six workers' compensation stakeholder meetings involving over 50 organizations to develop and implement innovative policies and programs that will improve Colorado's workers' compensation healthcare system.
- Unemployment Insurance initiated an employer outreach project that included monthly e-mails to employers and outreach via the Workforce Centers. Over 55,000 people are on the distribution list.
- Oil and Public Safety collaborated with indoor trampoline businesses in Colorado to promulgate innovative trampoline park regulations. The new regulatory scheme garnered media attention due to the collaborative, constructive, and transparent nature of the rulemaking process.
- Published individualized congressional newsletters

V.

Objectives by Division

Following are strategies by division that each is following to meet the department-wide objectives as well as their own division-specific objectives, measures, and strategies.

Unemployment Insurance

The mission of the Unemployment Insurance Program is to provide unemployment insurance in a fair, timely, accurate, and efficient manner to the employers and citizens of Colorado, to stabilize the workforce, and to minimize the impact of unemployment on the state's economy.

Objective: Improve efficiency and effectiveness of operations processes to meet and exceed performance measurements and improve daily operations.

Measurement: Identify and implement at least one key process improvement annually.

Measurement: Seek to meet all federal compliance standards by FY 2014-15 with emphasis on the federal core measures

Context and Rationale for targeted key Unemployment Insurance processes and outcomes:

In an effort to be “lean” and provide efficient, effective, and elegant customer service, the UI Division looks at all of our systems and processes daily to identify how, when, and where to change, alter, and streamline our customer-service delivery. This includes not only technology solutions, but also includes eliciting ideas from those on the frontline administering the systems and processes and considering national best practices. The primary objective of the UI Division, in support of the citizens and businesses of Colorado, is to minimize the impact of unemployment on the state's economy by ensuring timely and accurate benefit payments to eligible claimants. These core principles ensure that efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity drive our program and support Colorado’s economy.

The UI Division embraces the Lean philosophy. To ensure the success of the completed Lean projects, the UI Division is creating a Lean cadre. The cadre will collaborate with the Process Improvement Team to review all process-improvement suggestions. Through this review, the team will determine the viability of the suggestion and create a scalable process that can be followed for each suggestion creating consistency in the process-improvement efforts.

Determinations made by the UI Division on unemployment claims and the resulting outcome relative to the percentage of those decisions that are prompt is a key customer service and internal process within the UI Division for a number of reasons:

- The time it takes for decisions to be made on claims can be a primary driver for inbound calls into our Customer Service Center (CSC).
- The adjudication function is a primary driver of other internal functions within the UI Division—its outcomes are inputs into other processes.
- Because of an outdated information technology system platform, there are limitations to access on the status of a pending claim for a customer; this in turns drives inbound calls to the CSC.
- Similarly, current information technology hinders communication capabilities to customers on the status of their pending claim, again driving inbound calls to the CSC.
- Finally, when the UI Division does make payments promptly to waiting customers, it prevents inbound calls.

The second key process within the UI Division is the internal Benefits Accuracy Management (BAM) Team procedure for improper-payment detection, and the resulting outcome measuring the estimated percent of improperly paid benefits to claimants. This is a primary focus for the Division because:

- The percentage of properly paid benefits has a direct bearing on both types of customers—claimants and employers.
- The health of the UI Trust Fund is impacted by the percentage of properly paid benefits.
- The breakout report of improperly paid benefits illuminates for the Division the areas it can control and improve upon for this measure, versus those outside the scope of our direct control.
- Analysis of improper payments suggests strategies that can be used by the UI Division to improve prevention of future improper payments and collection of current improper payments.
- Finally, underpayments of benefits drive inbound calls to our CSC.

Improper Payments

The three main root causes of improper payments in Colorado: separation, benefit-year-earnings and work-search issues.

- Separation
Improper payments resulting from separation issues occur when BAM investigators determine that a different entitlement decision should have been made on a job separation. In most cases, this occurs because the BAM investigator obtains additional or different information than that available at the time the original decision was made. The BAM program also found improper payments resulting from separation issues. For the majority of cases where the UI Division had responsibility, BAM found that the UI Division either took incorrect action or failed to follow proper procedures.

For the majority of cases where the claimant had responsibility, the claimant provided inadequate information. In some instances, the employer did not provide any information or provided late or inadequate information. The UI Division is renewing efforts to focus on quality decisions being made, as well as improving communications with the employer to stress the importance of their participation and responsibility in maintaining the integrity of the UI trust fund.

- **Benefit-Year Earnings**
Improper payments resulting from benefit-year earnings occur when BAM investigators find that a claimant incorrectly report wages or other payments, such as vacation or holiday pay, for a week in which the claimant was paid benefits. The BAM program found improper payments resulting from benefit-year-earnings issues. This occurs when a claimant either did not report earnings or reported earnings incorrectly when requesting payment. The improper payments were generally detected through the claimant interview and/or through verification of wages. We are improving communications to help claimants understand their responsibility to properly report any work and earnings while receiving benefits, including explicit guidance in publications, e-mail messages when an individual reports earnings when requesting payment of benefits, and verbal messages played on the CSC queue while waiting on hold. Beyond the improved communication efforts, we have implemented a new cross-match system, which enhances and automates overpayment-detection processes. The detection of overpayments enhances our recovery efforts, which has a direct impact on the net improper-payment rate.
- **Work-Search Verification**
Improper payments resulting from work-search verification occur when Benefits Accuracy Measurements (BAM) investigators are unable to verify that a claimant sought work as required. We are improving communications with claimants and coaching continues to be provided to all investigators.

The above analysis of improper payments helps to illustrate why the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) set the acceptable standard for improper payments at 10% or less for states—specifically, not all the elements that can be used to determine benefit payments are within the control of the Division, and as such benefit decisions are made on the information available at that time. Further, either party (claimant or employer) can appeal the determination of a benefit, and at that time present new information that can impact the amount of a benefit payment, up or down. Such changes after an appeal still count as improper payments caused by the Division.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Customer Service; Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships

Objective: Improve processes to ensure timely and accurate benefit payments

Key Process: Determinations made by the UI Division on unemployment claims

Key Process	Inputs	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16 Estimate
Determinations made by the UI Division on unemployment claims	% FTE working within Claims Processing Unit on new claims adjudication	91.8%	89.85%	90%	90%
	New Claim Filings Per Quarter	Q1=38,456	Q1=37,069	Q1=32,693	Q1=31,000
		Q2=48,618	Q2=46,699	Q2=42,795	Q2=42,000
		Q3=45,937	Q3=42,397	Q3=43,564	Q3=43,000
		Q4=41,020	Q4=35,667	Q4=41,000	Q4=41,000
	Total Adjudication Issues Detected per Quarter*	Q1=105,601	Q1=112,248	Q1=62,952	Q1=62,000
		Q2=106,577	Q2=114,361	Q2=82,435	Q2=82,000
		Q3=106,891	Q3=97,476	Q3=87,644	Q3=87,000
		Q4=108,044	Q4=80,870	Q4=84,000	Q4=84,000

**NOTE: An issue is a temporary hold established to prevent payment while the UI Division investigates eligibility to collect benefits. An individual claim processed can have multiple issues that must be resolved before a determination can be made.*

Outputs:

Key Process	Outputs	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16 Estimate
Determinations made by the UI Division on unemployment claims	Total Estimated Claims Processed per Quarter	Q1=51,975	Q1=39,420	Q1=34,071	Q1=34,000
		Q2=46,472	Q2=41,741	Q2=39,997	Q2=39,000
		Q3=49,043	Q3=44,202	Q3=41,560	Q3=44,000
		Q4=47,471	Q4=36,220	Q4=36,000	Q4=36,000
	Total Issues Resolved per Quarter	Q1=114,346	Q1=114,699	Q1=93,047	Q1=92,000
		Q2=102,238	Q2=115,587	Q2=109,228	Q2=110,000

		Q3=107,895	Q3=100,993	Q3=113,390	Q3=100,000
		Q4=105,030	Q4=105,639	Q4=105,000	Q4=105,000

Outcome Measurement: Meet or exceed federal performance metrics for first payment promptness

Strategic Policy Initiative: Customer Service & Process Improvement

Key Process	Inputs	FY 2015-16 Estimate			
Unemployment Insurance internal Benefits Accuracy Management Team working on Benefit Accuracy Management review process for improper payment detection	% of FTE within Quality Assurance Team working on Benefit Accuracy Management review	77.8%	80.00%	70%	75%
	Federally mandated caseload of total claims reviewed per quarter	Q1=120 paid; 123 denied	Q1=126 paid; 124 denied	Q1=115 paid; 113 denied	Q1=120 paid; 115 denied
		Q2=118 paid; 116 denied	Q2=122 paid; 113 denied	Q2=127 paid; 118 denied	Q2=125 paid; 115denied
		Q3=118 paid; 123 denied	Q3= 122 paid; 127 denied	Q3=125 paid; 118 denied	Q3=125 paid; 120denied
		Q4=125 paid; 120 denied	Q4= 114 paid; 120 denied	Q4= 120 paid; 120 denied	Q4= 120 paid; 120 denied

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2015-16						
		Metric	Change	Metric	Change	Metric	Change	Metric
Meet or exceed federal performance metrics for First Payment Promptness*	National Benchmark >= 87%	87%	0%	87%	0%	87%	0%	87%
	Actual	76%	-7.9%	66.2%	-9.8%	81.1%	+22.5%	

*Percent of *all* 1st payments made within 14/21 days after the week ending date of the first compensable week in the benefit year.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Process Improvement

Key Process: Unemployment Insurance internal Benefits Accuracy Management Team (BAM) process for improper payment detection.

Outputs:

Unemployment Insurance internal Benefits Accuracy Management Team process for improper payment detection	Improper Payment Error Cause % Breakout ¹	Benefit-Year Earnings: 36.4%	Benefit-Year Earnings: 25.45%	Benefit-Year Earnings 26.90%	Benefit-Year Earnings: 24.34%
		Separation Issues: 31.5%	Separation Issues: 28.31%	Separation Issues 31.22%	Separation Issues: 23.94%
		Work-Search Verification: 17.2%	Work-Search Verification: 23.34%	Work-Search Verification: 12.04%	Work-Search Verification: 11.75%

1

		Other Improper Payment Issues: 7.9%	Other-Pay Issues: 12.27%	Other-Pay Issues 3.34%	Other-Pay Issues: 12.36%	
		Eligibility Issues (able to work, available for work, failing to report): 5.9%	Ability/Availability to Work: 5.38%	Ability/Availability to Work 2.17%	Eligibility Issues (including Ability/Availability to Work, work registration): 15.81%	
			Work Registration: 4.13%	Work Registration 16.61%		
		Base Period Wage Issues (incorrect wages used to determine benefits): 1.1%	Base Period Wage Issues (incorrect wages used to determine benefits): 1.13%	Base Period Wage Issues (incorrect wages used to determine benefits) 3.12%	Base Period Wage Issues (incorrect wages used to determine benefits): 6.51%	
Improper Payment Error Responsibility % Breakout	Claimant Only:	58.4%	Claimant Only:	55.15%	Claimant Only 47.94%	Claimant Only: 48.04%
	Claimant, Employer, and Agency:	12.6%	Claimant, Employer, and Agency:	4.54%	Claimant, Employer, and Agency: 2.25%	Claimant, Employer, and Agency: 6.86%
	Agency Only:	11.9%	Agency Only:	7.33%	Agency Only: 13.57%	Agency Only: 8.82
	Claimant and Employer:	7.9%	Claimant and Employer:	15.20%	Claimant and Employer: 19.92%	Claimant and Employer: 22.55%
	Claimant and Agency:	5.7%	Claimant and Agency:	8.69%	Claimant and Agency: 11.47%	Claimant and Agency: 5.88%
	Agency and Other:	1.4%	Agency and Other:	0%	Agency and Other: 0%	Agency and Other: 0%
	Employer and Agency:	1.1%	Employer and Agency:	4.79%	Employer and Agency: 2.37%	Employer and Agency: 0.98%
	Claimant, Employer, Agency, and Other:	1%	Claimant, Employer, Agency, and Other:	0.91%	Claimant, Employer, Agency, and Other: 2.25%	Claimant, Employer, Agency, and Other: 0%
			Employer Only:	3.4%	Employer Only: 2.47%	Employer Only: 6.86%

Outcome Measurement: Reduce the percentage of improper payments to the nationally acceptable level (as an extrapolated percentage of all UI benefits payments)

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2015-16 Estimate							
		Metric	Change	Metric	Change	Metric	Change	Metric	Change
Reduce the percentage of	National Benchmark <= 10%	10.67% (National)	-20%	11.42% (National)	0.75%	10.67% (National Average)	-0.75%	National Benchmark 10%	

improper payments to the national acceptable level.		Average)		Average)					
	Actual	10.85%		12.28%	1.43%	11.4%	-0.88%	10%	-0.85

Strategies:

Launch Operational Excellence program to provide infrastructure and expertise to guide the division through effective and sustainable process improvement

First Pay Promptness:

- During FFY 15-16 staffing levels were increased and stabilized to a level sufficient to complete work during the busiest times of the year on a timely basis. Impacts of staff attrition were minimized by hiring staff twice per year. Workload distribution was adjusted to provide all staff an opportunity to complete current timely claims issues and future timely claims issues, resulting in increased timeliness scores, integrity in those scores provided, and focus on staff failing to meet productivity requirements. Performance data for individual staff is tracked on a weekly basis and management and staff are held accountable for performance. This will continue moving forward.
- Continue the training curriculum focusing on principles of Colorado law, regulations, and case law to enable staff to make timely and correct decisions.

Improper Payments:

- In coordination with the national effort to ensure program integrity and reduce improper payments, the UI Division has developed a three-pronged approach to reduce improper payments focused on: Prevention, Detection, and Recovery.
- Review the payment request application and modify language for further clarification. Add definitions to terms to ensure user understanding.
- Educate customers about improper payments and their impacts. For employers, focus on providing information on the importance of providing information and how it affects their rate. For claimants, focus on understanding of the requirements and taking steps to prevent the improper payment from occurring.
- Federal systems are being used to verify legal-immigration status, validate social security numbers, and conduct cross-match audits.
- In January 2013 we began utilizing the Treasury Offset Program, which allows benefit overpayments caused by unreported earnings and/or fraud to be collected by intercepting federal income-tax returns, which resulted in more than \$5 million recovered since its inception BPC began accepting credit-card payments as an additional method for an individual to make a payment towards an overpayment debt. More than \$4 million has been recovered.
- In addition to our collections work internally, state statute enables the UI Division to receive offsets from state tax refunds, lottery winnings, and gaming proceeds

on accounts referred to Department of Personnel and Administration's Central Collection Services.

Key Workload Indicators:

Number of Weeks Claimed

Calendar Year	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2012 Actual	2013 Actual	2014 Actual	2015 Forecast*	2016 Forecast*
UI Weeks Claimed	1,562,509	3,673,371	3,386,823	2,692,331	2,345,180	2,082,500	1,869,087	1,849,367	1,890,977

*Forecast assumes moderate growth in the economy.

Employment and Training and the Colorado Workforce Development Council

Employment and Training includes Workforce Development Programs and the Rural Workforce Consortium. Its mission is to provide administration and delivery of workforce initiatives that enhance Colorado's economic vitality. The Colorado Workforce Development Council (CWDC) provides leadership and direction for workforce programs and career pathways development in the state. Its mission is to create and sustain a business-led Colorado talent system that appropriately integrates the work of economic development, education, training and workforce development to meet the needs of businesses, students and job-seekers, in creation of and access to a highly competitive workforce.

Workforce Development Programs and Rural Workforce Consortium

Process

In alignment with the strategic direction of the Colorado Workforce Development Council, Workforce Development Programs administers, oversees, disseminates funding, creates policies, and develops virtual technologies to support the statewide network of workforce centers who are primarily responsible for direct services to job seekers. Workforce centers, including those in the Rural Workforce Consortium, offer both one-on-one and self-service options to job seekers, who may choose to access these services on-line through Connecting Colorado, the Virtual Job Fair or the Virtual Workforce Center at Libraries, or go in-person to a workforce center. All job seekers register in Connecting Colorado; then they may receive a variety of services, including access to job listings, matching to appropriate openings and referrals to employers, vocational counseling, skills assessments, labor market information, work search workshops, job fairs, and, when appropriate, referrals to training programs that will increase their ability to compete for jobs. All job seeker services, outputs, and outcomes are captured in Connecting Colorado including the "Total Job Seekers Served" and the "Percentage of Persons Working in the Quarter Immediately Following Receipt of Workforce Services."

In alignment with the strategic direction of the Colorado Workforce Development Council, Workforce Development Programs administers, oversees, disseminates funding, creates policies, and develops virtual technologies to support the statewide network of workforce centers, including those in the Rural Workforce Consortium, who are primarily responsible for direct services to employers. Workforce centers offer a tiered approach to businesses who wish to list their job openings with the workforce system. On-line self-services include access to Connecting Colorado, where a business can self-list their job openings, run job matches to find qualified applicants, and also take advantage of virtual job fairs. Additional customized services can be offered by workforce center business services representatives, such as writing job orders, recruiting qualified job seekers, conducting job fairs, providing interviewing space, compiling labor market information, developing training and wage subsidies, or offering access to tax

credits to incentivize hiring of targeted groups. All business services activities, outputs, and outcomes are captured in Connecting Colorado, including the “Total Job Openings Received” and the “Employer Participation” rate.

Outputs

Description	FY13-14 Actual	FY14-15 Actual	FY 15-16 Projection	FY 16-17 Projection	FY 16-17 Projection
Total Job Seekers Served	404,123	366,939	385,286	404,550	404,550
Total Job Openings Received	406,656	511,358	536,926	563,772	563,772

Objective: Increase entered employment outcomes and business participation in the workforce system to support the Colorado Blueprint goal to “Educate and train the workforce of the future.”

Measurement: Meet the negotiated percentage goal of persons working in the quarter immediately following receipt of workforce services.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Customer Service; Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships

		<u>Incident</u>	<u>Chang</u>	<u>Incident</u>	<u>Chang</u>	<u>Incident</u>	<u>Chang</u>	<u>Incident</u>	<u>Chang</u>
		<u>s</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>e</u>
The percentage of persons working in the quarter immediately following receipt of workforce services	Benchmark *	55%	+1%	57%	+2%	60%	+5%	61%	+1%
	Actual	55.64%	+2.77%	56.50%	+0.86%				

*This measure is negotiated annually with the US Department of Labor

Employment and Training’s programs will pursue implementation of the following strategies to increase employment outcomes for all job seekers, UI claimants and those completing training programs, and increase employer participation in the workforce system:

- Support sustainability of the targeted industry sector initiatives maximizing employment and training opportunities across all growth industries across the state.
- Implement technology initiatives that offer “anywhere, anytime” educational and employment opportunities to Colorado’s job seekers, students, employers, and workforce professionals.
- Make available Virtual Workforce Centers at the Libraries to support the Rural Workforce Consortium region including 52 counties. Methods to measure success will be identified for outcomes such as the following:
 - ✓ Jobs Posted
 - ✓ Jobs created
 - ✓ Training Completed
 - ✓ Certifications
 - ✓ Job orders filled and people hired
 - ✓ People served by us and our partners
- Develop an impact analysis model that includes business impact to evaluate the overall effectiveness of workforce programs.
- **Context:** Workforce business services are provided by the state through workforce programs and at each local workforce area. The services provided vary by region; this is confusing and frustrating for businesses and job seekers alike. Standardizing the core basic services that are provided to businesses through the workforce system, we will be able to better serve all customers and more clearly identify opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, the Virtual Workforce Center will provide greater access to workforce services for both job seekers and employers.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: Outcomes for all workforce system employment and training programs were directly impacted by the return to a pattern of job growth and the reduction of the unemployment rate to its lowest level in 8 years. This is evidenced by the FY 2015 increase in both the number of businesses receiving services and the number of job openings listed, while at the same time the number of job seekers registering in Connecting Colorado has decreased. Concurrently the improved labor market data has resulted in federal funding decreases that impact the number of customers receiving training and achieving credentials. Funding levels have also been impacted by Congressional action to decrease what is known as discretionary spending on programs such as those administered by the US Department of Labor.

Despite these challenges, the percentages achieved met the US Department of Labor standards for “entered employment” at the 80% of goal or greater level. This is considered acceptable and not subject to a corrective action plan process. Workforce Development Programs expects to improve program performance with the strategies detailed above as the economy strengthens and additional jobs are created.

Colorado Workforce Development Council

Objective: Increase opportunities with strategic partners and stakeholders to provide value to Colorado.

Context: The Mission of the Colorado Workforce Development Council is to create and sustain a business-led Colorado talent system that appropriately integrates the work of economic development, education, training and workforce development to meet the needs of businesses, students and job-seekers.

The Council consists of:

- The Governor
- 26 Business members representing 11 of the 14 Key Industries as identified by the Colorado Blueprint
- Business members from geographically diverse areas of the state, spanning the 10 Workforce Development Areas
- Representation from 7 State Agencies; Colorado Department of Human Services, Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Department of Higher Education, Colorado Department of Education, Office of Economic Development and International Trade, Colorado Department of Corrections, and Colorado Department of Labor and Employment.
- 2 County Commissioners
- 2 Colorado Senators, 2 Colorado Representatives
- 3 Labor Representatives
- Colorado Community College System representative
- 7 representatives of community-based organizations that have expertise in serving individuals with barriers to employment, including veterans and individuals with disabilities, and youth

Partner participation on Committees includes:

- Local economic development, and workforce development
- Local Educators K-12 and Post-Secondary

- Colorado Education Initiative

National Connections include:

- National Governors Association
- National Association of Workforce Boards
- National Association of State Workforce Agencies
- National Association of Workforce Development Professionals

Outputs:

Industry informed and systems aligned initiatives such as:

- Sector partnerships
- Career pathways
- Colorado STEM Roadmap
- Jobs for the Future

Outcome:

- Colorado businesses have access to the skilled workforce they need and Coloradan's have access to meaningful employment.

Measurement: 90% active participation of council members.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Customer Service; Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships

Performance Measure	Outcome	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
		Actual	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
90% active participation of council members	Benchmark*	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	88%	88.5%		

*CWDC's goals for active engagement of members

Strategy:

Utilize the CWDC committees and taskforces to convene partners, increase collaboration, leverage resources and ensure coordination and support of grant opportunities.

Committees include:

- Executive Committee: Cross Agency Collaboration, System Alignment
- Advocacy Steering Committee: Policy & Legislative Issues, Awareness, Alignment
- Sectors Steering Committee: Sector Partnerships, Key Industry Networks, Business Services
- Education & Training Steering Committee: Career Pathways, State Youth Council, Governor's STEM Action Plan

Assess, improve and integrate services and programs supporting business, employment, and education.

- Lead standardization of business services, horizontally and vertically, across partners and organizations at the regional and state level.
- Utilize Sector Partnerships to ensure industry driven talent development.
- Leverage partnerships to implement a statewide Career Pathway framework.
- Support STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering & Math) and 21st Century Learning efforts across Colorado.
- Strengthen and fully utilize the CWDC network to ensure active and timely communication, seek and share information on relevant issues, and advance Colorado's talent system.

Division of Labor Standards and Stastics

The mission of the Division of Labor is to aid Colorado employees, employers, and the general public through the responsible administration, regulation, and enforcement of Colorado labor laws.

Wage and Hour Claims:

Strategic Policy Initiative: Customer Service; Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships; Employee Engagement & Accountability

Percentage of claims successfully resolved* through mediation, conciliation, and other efforts.	Benchmark	85%	85 %	85 %	85%
	Actual	84%	90%	N/A	N/A

* Successful claims prior to the passage of SB 14-005 include paid wage claims and achievement of employer compliance. Unsuccessful claims included employer bankruptcy, lack of Division authority, and employer noncompliance.

Strategies:

- This performance measure will be transformed in the coming months as the Division implements the provisions of the newly enacted SB 14-005, the Colorado Wage Protection Act. The requirements of the new law apply to Colorado employers and employees commencing on January 1, 2015.
- New baseline data and performance measures may include:
 - ✓ Wages owed and collected;
 - ✓ Penalties levied and collected;
 - ✓ Fines levied and collected;
 - ✓ Appeals conducted and associated outcomes;
- Constant refinement of publications and website content in conjunction with Google analytics results and search trends;
- Increased outreach to a broad customer base through multi-method educational programs;
- Continue to utilize a multifaceted approach in making sure that employees are treated fairly including:
 - ✓ Extensive educational efforts,
 - ✓ Rulemaking, and
 - ✓ Compliance activities;
- Focus on: hiring of new staff and increased staff training on all aspects of the new law;
- Improve and standardize agency claim processing and quality control review procedures for the new law.

Context: The customer base for the Division of Labor includes employees, employers, third-party representatives, law firms, and many others. All such customers seek and

request timely and accurate information; desire a fair opportunity to present their perspective or inquiry to the agency; and wish to be treated with respect, professionalism, and impartiality. The Division of Labor's educational materials are at the forefront of establishing and conveying Colorado's workplace requirements. Creating, maintaining, and revising publications and public materials are crucial to ensuring that customers are well educated and informed through all phases of their interactions with the Division. Diversity in methods of correspondence, expediency in response to inquiries, and expertise in the subject matter are common preferences of the Division's customers.

Inputs:

- *Handling incoming phone calls*
- *Assisting walk-in customers*
- *Processing internet based claims*
- *Employee and employer contact/coordination*
- *Record information gathering*
- *Monetary recovery*
- *Number of claims received/resolved*

Outcomes: The Division places a strong emphasis on achieving proper and timely payment of valid wage claims. However, historical precedent and recent economic trends have demonstrated that some employers will refuse to comply with the law and compensate their employees appropriately. Outcomes regarding fines, penalties, and the overall functioning of the new law will be available in future periods.

Process: The Division accepts written wage complaints that address a variety of different wage and hour topics. The Division receives approximately 5,000+ written wage complaints and written inquiries per year. Common issues include: non-payment of overtime, minimum wage, promised/contractual wages, commissions, bonuses, vacation pay, improper deductions from pay, rest and meal period violations, subminimum wage infractions, tip and gratuity disputes, and incomplete recordkeeping.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: A new Wage Order and State Minimum Wage of \$8.31 per hour were successfully issued and implemented on schedule in January of 2016. Accompanying fact sheets, guides to the law, and staff training documents were updated and disseminated in a timely fashion.

Division of Oil and Public Safety

The mission of the Division of Oil and Public Safety (OPS) is to protect the public and our environment by ensuring the safe storage and use of fuel products and explosives, and the safe operation of amusement rides, boilers and conveyances.

Scope:

Support our customers through education, outreach and enforcement in maintaining compliance with Storage Tank Regulations. Limitations include financial and educational. We are governed through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Revised Statutes.

Customers:

The cornerstone of OPS's success and ability to get things done, and the one thing that separates OPS from other regulatory agencies are the great relationships we have with our partners and stakeholders. These include storage tank owners and/or operators and certified above-ground and below-ground tank operators. Our stakeholders include contractors, fuel suppliers, and fuel consumers. The trust and confidence that our partners and stakeholders have in us, that is evidenced by them not just supporting but championing our initiatives, comes from our continuous engagement with them. Property owners and the general public are beneficiaries of our program.

Inputs:

- Storage Tank Inspections
- Remediation
- Enforcement Activities
- Federal Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) Grants
- Petroleum Storage Tank Fund Cash Flow
- Workload fulfillment of regulatory obligation by tank owners and/or operators
- Compliance review

Process:

- Conduct routine compliance inspections at regulated facilities biennially.
- Conduct petroleum release detection records reviews annually
- Identify violations and notify tank owner / operator.
- Follow up with enforcement actions if violations are not corrected

Measure:

Significant Operational Compliance (SOC) is a standard national measure meant to identify violations critical to preventing petroleum releases. As of 6/30/15, our SOC measurement was 82% at federally regulated fuel storage locations.

Outputs:

- Number of oil and public safety inspection conducted
- Number of oil and public safety record reviews conducted

- Number of enforcement actions taken
- Operational compliance measurements

Strategic Policy Initiative: Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships

Performance Measure	Outcome				
Significant Operational Compliance-Effectiveness determined based on an increase in the percent of petroleum facilities that are operating in compliance with regulations.	Benchmark	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Actual	79%	84%		

Division of Workers' Compensation

The Division of Worker's Compensation's (DOWC) mission is to assure the quick and efficient delivery of disability and medical benefits to injured workers at a reasonable cost to employers, without the necessity of litigation.

Objective:

Reduce costs associated with workplace accidents for employers participating in the Premium Cost Containment program (PCC).

Process:

1. Promote employer participation in the Premium Cost Containment Program through educational outreach and individualized technical assistance.
2. Evaluate applications for new certification and audit existing certified employers through file review, accident investigation, and site visits/inspections for compliance with program requirements.
3. Advise board in their decision to approve, continue, deny, or revoke certification of employers in the program.

Measure:

Reduce costs associated with workplace accidents for employers participating in the Premium Cost Containment Program (PCC) by three percent annually. Benchmark represents 3% increase in cost reduction over prior year.

Outputs:

1. Educational outreach events to promote program participation to employers.
2. Accident investigations of new applicant and currently certified employers.
3. Site visits/inspections of new applicant and currently certified employers.
4. Review of new, and renewal applications for certification in the program.
5. Staff support and advice to the Cost Containment board.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Process Improvement; Employee Engagement & Accountability; Partnership & Stakeholder Relationships

Performance Measure	Outcome								
		reduction	reduction	reduction	change	reduction	change	reduction	change
Reduce costs associated with workplace accidents for employers participating in the Premium Cost Containment program (PCC) by 3%.*	Benchmark	\$19.7M	5.0%	\$19.9.7M	3.0%	\$20.4M	3.0%	\$21.0M	3.0%
	Actual	\$20.5M	9%	\$22.1M	8%				

*This is measured in reduced costs in the latest year as compared to the previous year. PCC accident cost reduction.

**Change as measured over prior year's *benchmark* value

Strategies:

- Involve more employers in the Premium Cost Containment (PCC) program by:
 - ✓ Actively participating at events frequented by targeted employers to leverage opportunities for education.
 - ✓ Working closely with workers' compensation insurers and brokers to promote the effectiveness of the PCC program so that they will in turn encourage policyholder participation.

Context:

The DOWC exists to administer the workers' compensation system in a manner that assures the quick and efficient delivery of disability and medical benefits to injured workers at a reasonable cost to employers, without the necessity of litigation. The customers we serve expect us to accomplish this mission as effectively and efficiently as possible. The division therefore believes that this expectation is best met through active communication and engagement with our customers on a regular basis.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance:

The change over the previous year is believed to be due in part to the board actively monitoring new and existing employers certified in the program. The board consistently emphasized the importance of a working return-to-work/modified duty program. The

board also put a strong emphasis on employers to implement root cause analysis in every accident investigation. Many employers in the program were able to aggressively offer return-to-work/modified duty positions to their injured workers. Such efforts are a critical aspect of workers' compensation cost control.

Key Workload Indicators:

Key workload indicators include the total number of employers certified each month and year, number of educational outreach events for the purpose of increasing participation in the program, and number of employer site visits for the purpose of verifying program effectiveness.

Premium Cost Containment Program	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15
Educational Outreach Events	16	4	7
Employer Program Audits and On-Site Visits	7	27	11
Certified Employers Reviewed	1,765	1,611	1649

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) provides a range of individualized vocational services to help applicants and eligible individuals with disabilities obtain, maintain or regain employment that is consistent with their strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests and informed choice. Services may include, but are not limited to, education, vocational training, physical or mental restoration, job placement and on-job supports.

The U.S. Department of Education, through a grant administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) provides reimbursement for 78.7 percent of eligible rehabilitation expenditures up to the total annual federal grant. The matching funds for federal dollars are either General Fund dollars or local government funds, primarily from school districts in the School to Work Alliance Program (SWAP).

DVR also administers state and federal grants for the Centers for Independent Living (CIL), the Business Enterprise Program (BEP) and Older Individuals who are Blind (OIB); and participates in two 100% federally funded demonstration projects: ASPIRE (Achieving Success by Promoting Readiness for Education and Employment) and BOND (Benefit Offset National Demonstration).

DVR programs are delivered through 28 state-wide locations and coordinated through an administrative office located at 633 17th Street in Denver, Colorado. A summary of DVR programs follows:

- Vocational rehabilitation services: Provides vocational services to help eligible individuals with disabilities obtain, maintain and regain employment. This is the largest program area, accounting for approximately 78% of the DVR Long Bill.
- SWAP: Provides employment related assistance to youth and young adults experiencing mild to moderate disability-related barriers to employment. This is the second largest program area, accounting for approximately 18% of the DVR Long Bill.
- BEP: Provides training, support and business management opportunities to persons with blindness. This is the third largest program area, accounting for approximately 3% of the DVR Long Bill.
- CIL: The CILs are consumer-driven and community based private nonprofit agencies that provide an array of independent living services to people with disabilities. DVR provides technical support for funding compliance and administration for nine CIL facilities located throughout the state.
- OIB: OIB provides funds to assist older blind individuals with independent living. DVR administers the OIB contract awards.
- ASPIRE: This is a six state program designed to assess the best mix of service and supports for households with youth receiving Social Security Supplemental Income benefits. ASPIRE is scheduled to conclude in September 2018.
- BOND: This is a multi-state program that tests the effects of changing to a gradual reduction of benefits for Social Security Disability Income beneficiaries returning to work. BOND is scheduled to conclude in September 2017.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

The mission of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) is to assist persons with disabilities to succeed at work and live independently. This mission is accomplished by providing individualized vocational services leading to employment outcomes that are consistent with individuals' strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests and informed choice; and may also include referring individuals to other DVR programs such as BEP, SWAP and CIL.

The goal of DVR is to provide high quality vocational rehabilitation services while operating with fiscal responsibility, consistently exceeding federal performance standards and being a leader in the implementation of CDLE strategic initiatives.

The process and policy of DVR is currently based on the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and the subsequent regulations published in January 2001 in the Federal Register as 34 CFR 361. Revisions may be required when regulations are promulgated for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA).

In summary, there are three primary components to the DVR process:

1. Application and eligibility determination. A vocational rehabilitation counselor determines an applicant to be eligible when he or she: has documented evidence of a physical or mental impairment, experiences impediments to employment because of the impairment(s) and requires vocational rehabilitation services to secure, retain or regain employment.
2. Individualized plan for employment (IPE) development. An IPE identifies the employment objective of the eligible applicant as well as the services and supports needed to achieve the employment objective. Each plan is developed through a collaborative effort between the counselor and the applicant; and must reflect applicant's strengths, abilities, capabilities, priorities, concerns, interests, resources and informed choice.
3. IPE implementation. Factors that influence the time required to implement the IPE include, but are not limited to: the necessary level of education, training or restorative services to meet the employment objective, the degree of engagement of the applicant, justified amendments to the IPE and the availability of vendor resources.

Strategic Policy Initiatives: Employee Engagement & Accountability

Objective: Exceed the current Federal standard for the percent of successful employments of total cases closed.

Measurement: The current Federal standard requires 55.8% of all closed cases to yield successful employment outcomes. WIOA does not retain this specific metric, but DVR will continue to use it to gauge improvement from prior years.

Objective: Exceed the current and proposed Federal standards for the wages of successful employment outcomes.

Measurement: The current Federal standard requires that the average hourly wages for successful employment outcomes be at least 52% of the average state hourly wage. WIOA does not retain this metric, but instead, proposes a standard based on median wages at the second quarter of employment. DVR will retain the current metric to gauge improvement from prior years and will set an objective for the WIOA standard when it has been established.

Strategic Policy Initiatives: Customer Service

Objective: Exceed the current and proposed Federal Standards for the number successful employment outcomes. The current Federal Standard defines an employment outcome as successful if it is maintained for at least 90 days.

Measurement: The current Federal standard requires exceeding the prior year performance by at least one additional case closure. WIOA does not retain this metric, but instead, proposes a standard based on a measure of employment outcomes at the second and fourth quarters after employment. DVR will retain the current metric to gauge improvement from prior years and will set an objective for the WIOA standard when it has been established.

Strategies for Objectives:

- Link performance metrics at each organizational level of the division - from first line counselor to district office supervisor and regional manager - to establish targeted accountability for results.
- Incorporate quality assurance measures into the performance metrics to ensure that an emphasis on performance does not distract from compliance to division policies and best practices.
- Develop case aging and case cost monitoring to support delivery of timely and cost effective rehabilitative services.
- Conduct monthly field management reviews of the metrics to drive performance, identify issues and implement corrective actions.
- Involve staff in process improvement activities such as LEAN to maintain a focus on employee engagement with continuing process improvement.
- Increase focus on staff training to ensure rehabilitation best practices and soft-skills are not subordinated to the emphasis on performance management.

Context of Strategies: The division is staffed with a cadre of management, administrators, rehabilitation counselors and field support staff that are skilled in delivering high quality rehabilitative services. However, the 2013 audit conducted by the Office of the State Auditor showed a variety of operational and financial control deficiencies resulting in the implementation of many process changes and more performance-driven management systems. Additionally, insufficient state-match led to a service wait list lasting from March 2013 through April 2015 with a peak population of over 9,000 people; and recovery from this wait list, as well as reducing the potential of future wait lists, demanded more performance oriented systems.

Evaluation of Prior Year Performance: FY13-14 and FY14-15 results were depressed by the effects of the wait list. Improved performance in the current year resulted from elimination of the wait list, which enabled the division to work through the large queue of people waiting for services and return to a more normal process flow; and implementation of the performance management systems which enabled the division to focus resources on key leading indicators and performance outcomes.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Process Improvement

Objective: Initiate a Lean event to improve the case management process and its associated outcomes; and implement recommendations as approved.

Measurement: Effectiveness of the Lean event will be measured by the reduction in average case processing time, the number of work elements either modified or eliminated and a neutral to positive impact on quality measures.

Strategy: Utilize a dedicated Lean facilitator and a state-wide team of rehabilitation counselors and support staff to identify near term and longer term improvements to the case management and documentation process.

Context: The efficacy of the case management process is one of the primary determinants of good customer service, division productivity and employee morale. The division has identified a need to improve the process and believes that its prior Lean experiences with performance management and quality assurance systems can be leveraged to improve the case management process.

Strategic Policy Initiative: Partnerships & Stakeholder Relationships

Objective: Build and strengthen relationships with partners and stakeholders to assist the division in becoming more effective in meeting the employment needs of people with disabilities.

Measurement: In the first half of the year, hold meetings with twelve key stakeholder organizations representing all disabilities and conduct a series of general stakeholders' meetings in the fourth quarter.

Strategy: Conduct individual peer-to-peer meetings between the division director and the leaders of the stakeholder organizations to establish a firmer foundation for future cooperation and promote a more candid discussion of issues and opportunities. For the general stakeholders' meetings utilize a series of state-wide meetings in a town hall meeting forum.

Context: In preparation for the merger of DVR into CDLE, town hall stakeholder meetings were conducted in locations throughout the state in the second half of calendar 2015. The meetings indicated very strong support for the merger, but also illustrated a need for the division's senior management to have more direct interaction with stakeholders and to rebuild connections that had been lost subsequent to a rapid turnover of DVR directors over the prior four years.

Primary inputs, outputs and outcomes are displayed in the table below.

Benchmark: RSA** minimum standard = prior year +1	1,705	1,340	2,540	2,793
Input: Applications received	5,038	6,650	7,440	8,184
Output: Total customers served	15,428	19,064*	20,288*	21,635*
Output: Number of successful employments.	1,339	2,539	2,792	2,932
Benchmark: RSA** minimum standard = 55.8%	55.8%	55.8%	55.8%	55.8%
Outcome: Percent of successful employments from cases closed during service.	45.0%	64.5%	66.0%	67.5%
Benchmark: RSA** minimum standard = 52% of average state wage	\$12.70	\$12.74	\$12.80	\$12.87

Outcome: Average wages for successful employments.	\$11.62	\$11.88	\$12.00	\$12.30
Outcome: Median Earnings Second Quarter After Exit***	N/A	N/A	NEW	NEW
Outcome: Employment Fourth Quarter After Exit***	N/A	N/A	NEW	NEW

* = SFY estimates: beginning balance of customers in process + total applications – total cases closed

** RSA= Rehabilitation Services Administration – U.S. Department of Education

*** WIOA Performance Goal with base line data to be collected July 2016-2018