VISION:

ICESA will be a key voice in the Nation's Workforce

Development

Network.

MISSION:

ICESA is

-dedicated-to-

strengthening

the National

Workforce

Development

 $Network\ through$

information

exchange, liaison

and advocacy.

ICESA
VISION,
MISSION
AND GOALS





Your State Employment Service

GOALS

Promote the role of the Employment Security System in the Workforce Development Network

Represent and advance the positions of the membership.

Provide a forum for policy discussion; education, and the effective exchange of ideas among SESA professionals

Collect, interpret, and effectively disseminate information on issues affecting SESA programs

Build coalitions with our partners in the Nation's Workforce Development Network.

The Interstate
Conference of
Employment Security
Agencies is the national
organization of state
administrators of
the unemployment
insurance system,
employment and
training services, and
labor market
information programs
in the 50 states, the

Puerto Rico, and the

Virgin Islands..

GOAL ONE

Promote the role of the Employment Security System in the Workforce Development Network

Strategies

- Develop an "Employment Security of the Future" strategy, with distinct recommendations for the programs of the Employment Security System
- Continue implementation of ICESA's external marketing
 - Developing methods to reach external audiences, including conferences, workshops, newsletters, promotional materials, and analytical papers
 - Creating and distributing brochures, videos, and other materials to educate legislators, employers and others about the role of ICESA and the Employment Security System
- Improve public awareness of the quality services provided by the Employment-Security-System

GOAL TWO

Represent and advance the positions of the membership.

Strategies

- Maintain a strong ICESA presence in federal legislative discussions
- Seek a strong ICESA presence in Administration discussions related to workforce development

GOAL THREE

Provide a forum for policy discussion, education, and the effective exchange of ideas among SESA professionals.

Strategies

- Develop a plan to emphasize training of Employment

 Security System staff to ensure quality service to customers
- Provide new administrator orientation on a semi-annual basis, with emphasis on providing transition assistance
- Continue the administrator mentoring system
- Provide administrator training on timely and key topics
- Provide information on different state approaches to programs, processes, and budget issues
- Promote regional meetings of administrators
- Strengthen committees' support to the Conference through assignments, deadlines, and reporting requirements

- Enhance the networking among the State Employment
 Security Agencies through increased participation in
 membership meetings
- Explore a national leadership training institute for local office managers and area directors, in cooperation with the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security

GOAL FOUR

Collect, interpret, and effectively disseminate information on issues affecting SESA programs.

Strategies

- Improve products and services to meet the needs of Employment Security customers
- ☐ Catalog state Employment Security customer service improvement projects
- Document and share "best state practices"
- Provide accurate, high-speed communications to and among administrators

GOAL FIVE

Build coalitions with our partners in the Nation's Workforce Development Network

Strategies

- Foster improved relations with the U.S. Department of Labor as a step toward enhancing the federal/state partnership
- Continue implementation of ICESA's external marketing plan to include:
 - Targeting national organizations and audiences such as public interest groups, business and labor organizations
 - Identifying associations and strengths that enhance the Employment Security System's credibility

If you want to know more about America's Employment Security System, contact:



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Phone: (202) 628-5588 Fax (202) 783-5023

OVER 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO AMERICA'S WORKERS AND **EMPLOYERS**: **ICESA**

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- Training opportunities under the Job Training Partnership Act
- Benefits and vocational rehabilitation services administered by the U.S. Department of Veterans:

 Affairs
- Benefits administered by state veterans service agencies
- Vocational rehabilitation services
 administered by the states
- Employment Opportunities with the Federal Government
- The Federal Bonding Program

EMPLOY



INTERESTATE SERVICE

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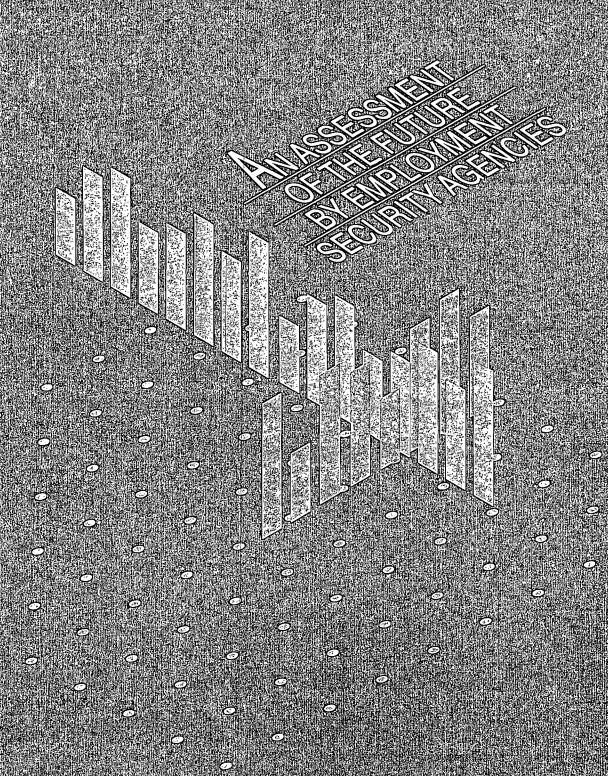
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The States' Employment Service

Omployer Success

America's employers

describe the value of

the Employment Service

to their businesses

and organizations.





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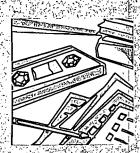
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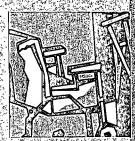
THE FUTURE AT WORK













Trends



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An ICESA Policy Paper

Building An Effective Workforce Development System

Background

The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) recognizes that State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) play a vital role in the workforce development network. ICESA has reviewed the work of other employment and training organizations and public interest groups in drafting this statement on workforce development and has been pleased to discover that there is much commonality among the groups. This suggests a growing consensus about the elements of an effective workforce development system and possibly even about the roles of the players.

Like the partners from whose policy statements ICESA has borrowed so liberally, ICESA has attempted to avoid parochialism. It is clear that development of the U.S. workforce is an ongoing process, not simply a project that can be finished in a given time period. Successful approaches will require continuous improvement. They also will require collaboration among agencies to make services not only effective but also easily accessible to customers, regardless of which door the customers walk through first.

In developing the ICESA policy statement, the following documents were reviewed. Their authors will note that ICESA's statement is consistent with theirs and will recognize their own ideas reflected in ICESA's statement.

"Bring Down the Barriers," State Job Training Coordinating Council Chairs, December 1992

"Developing our Human Resources Through an Effective Employment and Training System: Recommendations for Action," The New England Employment and Training Council, December 1992

"Workforce Development Principles," National Governors' Association, December 1992 draft

"Proposal for Workforce Development Legislation," America's Choice Working Group, January 1993

Introduction

ICESA acknowledges that there is a myriad of employment and training programs operated through a variety of federal, state and local agencies. These create a fragmented "system" of workforce preparation and "second chance" assistance which is bewildering and frightening to clients -- and even, in some cases, confuses the professionals who operate the programs. It is

tempting to say all the programs should be abolished and the United States should start over. However, practicality requires that public policy makers use and reshape what is available in a way that is simpler and more effective.

ICESA's recommendation for a more effective system would include the following elements.

Elements

1) Governance structure

National

The President should create a national body, composed of key cabinet secretaries, governmental leaders, and representatives of business and labor, charged with developing and articulating a national employment strategy that would provide both the basis for state employment policies and sufficient flexibility to ensure states' ability to respond to local labor market needs. This national employment strategy would include waiver authority over conflicting and over-lapping laws and regulations.

State

States should take steps to coordinate planning, development, and monitoring of a comprehensive workforce investment system with realistically attainable objectives for each of the participating programs.

The states should be enabled to grant incentives to encourage state and local collaboration, to sidestep regulatory obstacles, and to develop integrated reporting-based data collection, technical expertise and staff proficiency. Performance standards should be established which are consistent with state human resource policies.

Any new system should be customer-oriented. Since customers vary by state and by function, states should be responsible for determining who customers are, or how they are identified.

Local

The implementation of a workforce policy envisions locally-connected organizations capable of accurate labor market analysis and responsible employment training. Local boards could include individuals from business, labor, education, and government. The boards would participate in determining needs, developing plans and priorities, and evaluating progress. Innovative, experimental, precedent-setting rather than precedent-following methods should be fostered.

States could define the role of local boards to include such functions as:

- a. needs-determination based upon customer participation
- b. resource brokerage among local public and private sources
- c. cohesive delivery of services within a linked system
- d. matching competency-based training services with skills necessary for the local labor market
- e. expenditure of funds within the parameters of local plan objectives.

2) Customer-Centered Design

Customers should be included by the local boards in designing the workforce development system and in evaluating its success.

3) Workforce Development Information

Accurate, timely, widely accessible information regarding international, national, state and local labor market conditions, trends, processes and technologies is an essential component of an effective workforce development system. Customers must have access to information which enables them to select and acquire the scholastic and vocational skills needed for employment.

4) Scope of Service

The workforce development system must embrace the totality of the labor force and business community.

The systems must offer comprehensive, high-quality, up-to-date instruction to youth, directed to their full preparation to enter the workforce. Systems also must encourage and assist adults in acquiring new skills and knowledge necessary to meet requirements of a changing workplace. For such a delivery system to achieve its objectives, it should encompass career counseling and a diverse and thorough selection of educational and vocational programs from basic and remedial courses through advanced technical training.

Such an integrated service delivery system, which ranges from fundamental to advanced workforce preparation, can expect to garner and offer more job listings from more employers, ultimately providing more opportunities to its job seeking customers.

5) Open Access

One-stop shopping could be both effective and advantageous. Such a system would allow for multiple opportunities for entry, automated case management, and a smoothly flowing sequence of steps, along which the proper services are provided. The use of common intake and assessment, uniform terms and definitions, and competency-based curricula should be encouraged.

6) Access Equity

This new system should offer special outreach and assistance to the economically disadvantaged and those who are under-represented in laborforce participation, but should be unrestricted in its acceptance of any individual requesting and in need of its services.

7) Common Eligibility and MIS

All programs in the service delivery system should be required to develop and use a core information system with a uniform structure which serves the recording and reporting needs of each. Open access to this information by all program personnel, as well as open entry of information, will eliminate overlap and duplication. Common intake and assessment and other more advanced services can be added as the members of the network gain experience in collaborative service delivery. A common automated system or shared data base is the only realistic and cost effective way to insure universal access. While confidentiality issues impact upon the systems' abilities to share information, most of the members of the various systems believe these issues can be resolved.

Programs requiring means tests and which serve similar customer groups should have identical eligibility criteria.

8) Workforce Investment

Workforce development programs should foster the development of high performance work organizations to improve the competitiveness of American business. The system should encourage and assist private sector investment and public sector involvement in increasing the ability of small and medium-sized firms to train their workers. These efforts may be based upon existing training and business assistance programs.

9) Readjustment Services

In order to respond effectively to more worker dislocations resulting from increased global competition and changes in technology and processes, the system needs a universal worker readjustment response that stresses immediate recognition and action and permits adequate income support for workers in process of training and job search.

10) Income Support System

Income support systems are an integral part of a workforce development system. The success of a workforce development system is dependent upon workers' access to income support while seeking employment, while in training, and while removing other barriers to employment. The nation's unemployment compensation and social welfare systems must receive as much attention as its training and education systems.

Income support systems should not include disincentives for self-employment, reemployment, and training for employment.

11) Performance Measures

Uniform national measures of progress and performance are necessary. State standards accurately based upon the knowledge and skills essential to the modern workplace should be the measures of training achievement. All standards should include measurement of customer satisfaction with the degree to which the customers' expectations have been met. All standards, to the extent possible, should be flexible enough to reflect local labor market needs and objectives.

12). State Authority to Transfer Funds Among Federal Programs

States should be allowed the flexibility to redirect resources among state and federal programs to meet specific state and local workforce development goals. Savings resulting from increased productivity should be available for reinvestment in the same or other workforce development programs.

13) Standardized Administrative and Fiscal Procedures

Fiscal and administrative procedures applicable to participating programs should be standardized and integrated.

The Role of State Employment Security Agencies

SESAs recognize that each partner in the workforce development network has a critical role to play and that the system's strength lies in a collaborative approach that minimizes duplication and turf battles. In this spirit, SESAs are ideally situated to network with other partners in the development of this system. Core programs -- the unemployment compensation system, the labor exchange function, and the gathering and dissemination of labor market information -- give the SESAs access to both employers and workers. In addition, 36 of these state agencies administer the Job Training Partnership Act, and many run state job training programs, customized workplace-based training programs, apprenticeship programs, and major components of the JOBS program and other welfare-to-work initiatives. These programs require SESAs to work cooperatively with other state and local agencies and councils, service providers, and community based organizations on a daily basis.

Through the network of more than 1700 community based local offices, SESAs have the early access to unemployed workers who are seeking temporary income support, a new job, career information and career counseling, access to training or supportive services. At the same time, SESAs recognize employers as a primary customer and participate actively in employer organizations.

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The Employment Security System is the hub of the nation's comprehensive worker adjustment and one-stop career center system.

Justice (INS)

Alien Labor Cortification

Defense

Separating Military

Veterans-Affairs

Veterans Services SMOCTA Interior

Workers Dislocated due to Endangered Species

Housing and Urban Development

Jobs for the Homeless

All Employers

WAISK

Health and Human Services

Welfare to Work

Commerce

Labor Market Information Trade Adjustment Assistance

Education

School to Work

Agriculture

Food Stamp Employment and Training Migrant Farmworkers

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An ICESA Policy Paper

Building An Effective Workforce Development System

Background

The Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) recognizes that State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) play a vital role in the workforce development network. ICESA has reviewed the work of other employment and training organizations and public interest groups in drafting this statement on workforce development and has been pleased to discover that there is much commonality among the groups. This suggests a growing consensus about the elements of an effective workforce development system and possibly even about the roles of the players.

Like the partners from whose policy statements ICESA has borrowed so liberally, ICESA has attempted to avoid parochialism. It is clear that development of the U.S. workforce is an ongoing process, not simply a project that can be finished in a given time period. Successful approaches will require continuous improvement. They also will require collaboration among agencies to make services not only effective but also easily accessible to customers, regardless of which door the customers walk through first.

In developing the ICESA policy statement, the following documents were reviewed. Their authors will note that ICESA's statement is consistent with theirs and will recognize their own ideas reflected in ICESA's statement.

"Bring Down the Barriers," State Job Training Coordinating Council Chairs, December 1992

"Developing our Human Resources Through an Effective Employment and Training System: Recommendations for Action," The New England Employment and Training Council, December 1992

"Workforce Development Principles," National Governors' Association, December 1992 draft

"Proposal for Workforce Development Legislation," America's Choice Working Group, January 1993

Introduction

ICESA acknowledges that there is a myriad of employment and training programs operated through a variety of federal, state and local agencies. These create a fragmented "system" of workforce preparation and "second chance" assistance which is bewildering and frightening to clients -- and even, in some cases, confuses the professionals who operate the programs. It is

tempting to say all the programs should be abolished and the United States should start over. However, practicality requires that public policy makers use and reshape what is available in a way that is simpler and more effective.

ICESA's recommendation for a more effective system would include the following elements.

Elements

1) Governance structure

National

The President should create a national body, composed of key cabinet secretaries, governmental leaders, and representatives of business and labor, charged with developing and articulating a national employment strategy that would provide both the basis for state employment policies and sufficient flexibility to ensure states' ability to respond to local labor market needs. This national employment strategy would include waiver authority over conflicting and over-lapping laws and regulations.

State

States should take steps to coordinate planning, development, and monitoring of a comprehensive workforce investment system with realistically attainable objectives for each of the participating programs.

The states should be enabled to grant incentives to encourage state and local collaboration, to sidestep regulatory obstacles, and to develop integrated reporting-based data collection, technical expertise and staff proficiency. Performance standards should be established which are consistent with state human resource policies.

Any new system should be customer-oriented. Since customers vary by state and by function, states should be responsible for determining who customers are, or how they are identified.

Local

The implementation of a workforce policy envisions locally-connected organizations capable of accurate labor market analysis and responsible employment training. Local boards could include individuals from business, labor, education, and government. The boards would participate in determining needs, developing plans and priorities, and evaluating progress. Innovative, experimental, precedent-setting rather than precedent-following methods should be fostered.

States could define the role of local boards to include such functions as:

- a. needs-determination based upon customer participation
- b. resource brokerage among local public and private sources
- c. cohesive delivery of services within a linked system
- d. matching competency-based training services with skills necessary for the local labor market
- e. expenditure of funds within the parameters of local plan objectives.

2) Customer-Centered Design

Customers should be included by the local boards in designing the workforce development system and in evaluating its success.

3) Workforce Development Information

Accurate, timely, widely accessible information regarding international, national, state and local labor market conditions, trends, processes and technologies is an essential component of an effective workforce development system. Customers must have access to information which enables them to select and acquire the scholastic and vocational skills needed for employment.

4) Scope of Service

The workforce development system must embrace the totality of the labor force and business community.

The systems must offer comprehensive, high-quality, up-to-date instruction to youth, directed to their full preparation to enter the workforce. Systems also must encourage and assist adults in acquiring new skills and knowledge necessary to meet requirements of a changing workplace. For such a delivery system to achieve its objectives, it should encompass career counseling and a diverse and thorough selection of educational and vocational programs from basic and remedial courses through advanced technical training.

Such an integrated service delivery system, which ranges from fundamental to advanced workforce preparation, can expect to garner and offer more job listings from more employers, ultimately providing more opportunities to its job seeking customers.

5) Open Access

One-stop shopping could be both effective and advantageous. Such a system would allow for multiple opportunities for entry, automated case management, and a smoothly flowing sequence of steps, along which the proper services are provided. The use of common intake and assessment, uniform terms and definitions, and competency-based curricula should be encouraged.

6) Access Equity

This new system should offer special outreach and assistance to the economically disadvantaged and those who are under-represented in laborforce participation, but should be unrestricted in its acceptance of any individual requesting and in need of its services.

7) Common Eligibility and MIS

All programs in the service delivery system should be required to develop and use a core information system with a uniform structure which serves the recording and reporting needs of each. Open access to this information by all program personnel, as well as open entry of information, will eliminate overlap and duplication. Common intake and assessment and other more advanced services can be added as the members of the network gain experience in collaborative service delivery. A common automated system or shared data base is the only realistic and cost effective way to insure universal access. While confidentiality issues impact upon the systems' abilities to share information, most of the members of the various systems believe these issues can be resolved.

Programs requiring means tests and which serve similar customer groups should have identical eligibility criteria.

8) Workforce Investment

Workforce development programs should foster the development of high performance work organizations to improve the competitiveness of American business. The system should encourage and assist private sector investment and public sector involvement in increasing the ability of small and medium-sized firms to train their workers. These efforts may be based upon existing training and business assistance programs.

9) Readjustment Services

In order to respond effectively to more worker dislocations resulting from increased global competition and changes in technology and processes, the system needs a universal worker readjustment response that stresses immediate recognition and action and permits adequate income support for workers in process of training and job search.

10) Income Support System

Income support systems are an integral part of a workforce development system. The success of a workforce development system is dependent upon workers' access to income support while seeking employment, while in training, and while removing other barriers to employment. The nation's unemployment compensation and social welfare systems must receive as much attention as its training and education systems.

Income support systems should not include disincentives for self-employment, reemployment, and training for employment.

11) Performance Measures

Uniform national measures of progress and performance are necessary. State standards accurately based upon the knowledge and skills essential to the modern workplace should be the measures of training achievement. All standards should include measurement of customer satisfaction with the degree to which the customers' expectations have been met. All standards, to the extent possible, should be flexible enough to reflect local labor market needs and objectives.

12) State Authority to Transfer Funds Among Federal Programs

States should be allowed the flexibility to redirect resources among state and federal programs to meet specific state and local workforce development goals. Savings resulting from increased productivity should be available for reinvestment in the same or other workforce development programs.

13) Standardized Administrative and Fiscal Procedures

Fiscal and administrative procedures applicable to participating programs should be standardized and integrated.

The Role of State Employment Security Agencies

SESAs recognize that each partner in the workforce development network has a critical role to play and that the system's strength lies in a collaborative approach that minimizes duplication and turf battles. In this spirit, SESAs are ideally situated to network with other partners in the development of this system. Core programs -- the unemployment compensation system, the labor exchange function, and the gathering and dissemination of labor market information -- give the SESAs access to both employers and workers. In addition, 36 of these state agencies administer the Job Training Partnership Act, and many run state job training programs, customized workplace-based training programs, apprenticeship programs, and major components of the JOBS program and other welfare-to-work initiatives. These programs require SESAs to work cooperatively with other state and local agencies and councils, service providers, and community based organizations on a daily basis.

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JOB SEARCH WORKSHOPS FOR AFDC RECIPIENTS

Arkansas' Employment Security Department (ESD) works with Welfare and AFDC recipients thru an agreement with local county Department of Human Service offices to do job search workshops for Project SUCCESS clients, Arkansas' Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program. A job search workshop is a short (1-3 days) seminar designed to provide participants with knowledge that will enable them to find jobs. Subjects are not limited to but include labor market information, applications/resume writing, interviewing techniques, and finding job openings. The workshop must have at least six hours of active classroom time, using the attached agenda.

We also work with DHS to serve Welfare and AFDC applicants by notifying DHS when employers request referrals from this select group. They in turn send participants to ESD for registering and screening against job order requirements.

THREE DAY AGENDA

(6 HOUR DAY)

DAY 1

TIME GUIDELINES

30 Minutes		Introductions
25 Minutes		Lifestyles
5 Minutes		Course Overview
20 Minutes		Employee Handbook
5 Minutes	***************************************	Squares
5 Minutes	•••••	Red Flag Words
5 Minutes	•••••	Work Agreements
45 Minutes		Video Tape Interviews
20 Minutes	••••••	Fear Analysis
10 Minutes		Energizer: Positive Nicknames
55 Minutes		Application Instructions
30 Minutes		Tough Questions
60 Minutes		Critique Video Taped Interviews
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5 Minutes		Preview of Day 2: Packaging & Responsiveness
5 Minutes		Goals For Day 2: One Job Lead
•		Master Application
		Three Accomplishments

THREE DAY AGENDA (6 HOUR DAY)

DAY 2

TIME GUIDELINES

5 Minutes	Autograph Party
75 Minutes	Shields/Pride Report
25 Minutes	Goal Review
30 Minutes	Resume Writing
30 Minutes	
20 Minutes	Bullets
15 Minutes	Job Collage
30 Minutes	Show Liking
30 Minutes	
45 Minutes	
15 Minutes	Review Day 2: Interview Control Techniques
5 Minutes	
	Network Center Kick-Off!
5 Minutes	Goals for Day 3: Job Lead
	Interview Outfit
	Three Questions for Employer
	Panel
	•

THREE DAY AGENDA

-(6 HOUR DAY)

DAY 3

TIME GUIDELINES

30 Minutes		Goal Sharing/Tough Questions
10 Minutes		"Business Chairs"
		Telemarketing
25 Minutes		Noips vs. Poips
5Minutes		"Yes" Challenge
		Quality Contacts
5Minutes		Visualization of the Successful Interview
40 Minutes		Interview Practice
100 Minutes		Video Tape Interviews/Critique Taped
	OR	Interview
100 Minutes		Interview Employer Panel/Mock Employer
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	Interviews
35 Minutes		Final Exam: POIPing!
35 Minutes		Kick-Off!

Arkansas Common Application Form

What: An application form for 18+ programs in four state agencies; applicants for any one of the programs can opt to apply for more than one program at the same time; the office where the customer completes the application will transmit the application to all the other offices that provide the programs for which the customer wants to apply; would be an application form, not an eligibility determination or enrollment form

Who: Sponsored jointly by the State Job Training Coordinating Council and the Arkansas Family Policy Council; developed by staff from, and covers programs operated by, Employment Security Dept., Dept. of Human Services, Health Dept., Div. of Vocational & Technical Education

When: Began work on the project January 1993; the form is developed and the pilot is planned to begin in February 1994

Where: The pilot will be for six months in two Arkansas counties (Conway County, with Morrilton, 1990 population 6,551, as its major city and Garland County, with Hot Springs, 1990 population 32,462, as its major city); there is an Employment Security Department (ESD) office in Hot Springs but not in Morrilton

Why: Four objectives, and evaluation of the pilot project will be based on these: (1) increase client access, (2) decrease client paperwork, (3) do not increase staff workload, (4) increase and improve interagency collaboration

How: A work team of seven people from the four agencies developed the draft form; began by determining common items on all applications; only found seven; other items were common to some but not all programs; grouped them

Representatives from sponsoring councils and the work team took draft forms to Morrilton and Hot Springs in September 1993 and began gathering input from local staff members of all agencies, both on form itself and procedure for using it

Late December 1993 sent form to Dept. of Agriculture for approval for use for food stamps and WIC; simultaneously undergoing final review by each involved state agency

Plan to pilot six months, then expand geographically and/or in scope (more programs and/or move to exchanging eligibility documentation between agencies)

STATE OF ARKANSAS Application for Service

Services Requested	(check services you wish to apply for)
Department of Health Child and Adolescent Health Prenatal Care Immunizations Family Planning Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Communicable Diseases In-Home Services Other For These Services Complete Only Sections: ABCOPPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPOPO	Employment Security Department Employment Services (ES) For This Service Complete Only Sections: A
	or, national origin, religion, age, sex, or handicap, be excluded from or otherwise subjected to discrimination from these programs.
	Date
(A)	Date
Name of Applicant (last, first, mi)	Date of Birth Social Security # County of Residence
Mailing Address (street, city, state, zip)	Telephone Numbers
	Home:
Residence Address (if different from maili	ng address)
	Message:
White Sin Si	Status Veteran Status Military Service Dates: from
	Education
Are you currently enrolled in school or planning to return to school next term? No Yes: Full Time Part Time	Circle Highest Grade Completed Grade School: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High School: 9 10 11 12 GED College: 13 14 15 BA: 16 MA: 17 18 PHD: 19

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS APPLY <u>ONLY</u> TO FOOD STAMP APPLICANTS. IF YOU ALREADY RECEIVE FOOD STAMPS OR DO NOT WISH TO APPLY FOR FOOD STAMPS, PLEASE SKIP THE QUESTIONS ON THIS PAGE.

EXPEDITED SERVICE

You may get Food Stamps within 5 days of the date you apply if:

- Your household's gross monthly income is less than \$150 and your total liquid resources (cash, checking accounts, saving accounts, etc.) are less than \$100. OR
- Your household's monthly rent/mortgage and utilities are more than your household's gross monthly income and liquid resources; OR
- c Your household is homeless; OR
- You are a migrant or seasonal farmworker, your household is destitute and has less than \$100 in liquid resources.

To see if your household qualifies for expedited services, complete the following questions. Answer for all household members. If you do not know exact information, give your best estimate.

. 1.	How much do the members of your household have in cash and savings? (Give your best estimate of the total amount.)	\$ <u>·</u>	
2.	What is the total amount of income you expect the members of your household to receive this month?	S	
3.	How much is your mortgage payment (your house payment) or rent each month?	\$,
4.	How much are your utility costs (lights, water, gas, etc)?	s	
5.	Do you have a permanent place to live?	YES	_ NO
6.	Is anyone in your household a migrant or seasonal farmworker? If YES, answer the following:	YES_	_ NO
•	6.a Did your household's income recently stop?6.b Do you or any member of your household expect to receive any income	YES	_ NO _
	from a new source this month? If YES, how much is expected? \$ When?	YES	_ NO
7.	Have you already received or will you receive food stamps in this month?	YES_	_ NO _

FOR COUNTY DHS OFFICE USE ONLY.

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Name (last, first, mi)	Birthdata	and How Often Paid	U.S. Cilizon	Logal Alian	Other	Social Security Number	Macicaid Number	Relationship to Apolicant
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Do You or Anyone in Your Household Receive Any of the Following?	Yes	20	Do You or Anyone in Your Household Receive Any of the Following?	Yes,	No.
Medicaid			Unemployment Benefits		
Aid To Families With Dependent Children (AFDC)			Servicemen's/Job Corps Allotments		
Food Stamps	-	,	Money from Friends or Relatives, in Cash or by Deposit		,
Social Security Benefits			Payment from Roomers or Boarders		['
Supplemental Security Benefits (SSI)			Other Income Not Listed Above (such as part-time work, babysitting, etc.)		
Veteran's Benefits or Other Pensions			Money from Property Rental	-	
Railroad Retirement, Civil Service or Other Retirement Benefits			Interest Income		
Child Support/Alimony			Income from Oil Leases or Mineral Rights		
Worker's Compensation Benefits			Money from Trusts		
Other Insurance Benefits			Do you or anyone in your household expect to receive any of the above? If yes, list source:		
Utilities Assistance Check	-				

E JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP	ACT_(JTP/	4) ,		• • •	,				
Are You An Offender?	Are You Ho	meless or a	Runaway	Are You Disa	bled?	Are You a Pregna	ant or Paren	ing You	.:?
Yes No	Ye	s No		Yes	No.	Yes	∏ No	41	
Are You Eligible For or Receiving Free School Lun	ches?			Are You Pa	rticipating in a	Compensatory Ed	ucation Prog	ra	
Yes No				Ch. 1 of Title		Yas No			
Give Name of School if Applicant is Currently Att	anding School			- IIII.					
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F DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH					-				,
Please Answer the Following Questions		Yes No	Please A	nswer the Fo	ilowing Qu	estions		Yas	Nο
Is head of household a farm worker?	. 1	.	Is applica	ınt a miçrent	.?		•		
Is head of household employed?			Is applica	nt homeless	?	• •			
Does applicant have private insurance?	•		Is applica	nt disabled?					
Is applicant under foster care?	-			int a membe woman or in		ly/household wi dicaid?	ith		
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H EMPLOYMENT HISTORY (LIST CURRENT AND PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS, MOST RECENT FIRST)

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	☐ Reduced From Full Time ☐ Other	Job Summary (list duties)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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Please Answer the Following Questions	Yes	'No	Please Answer the Following Questions	Yes	No
Have you worked in Federal Civilian Employment in the Past 18 months?			Are you receiving or have you applied for a pension, annuity, or retirement from former employees		
Have you filed an unemployment insurance claim in any state in the past 12 months (including Arkansas)?			including U.S. Government? If yes, enter name of employer, amount and date of application or date you began receiving it:		
Have you worked in another state in the past 18 months? If yes, what states?					
Do you have any disability which limits your ability to work? If yes, explain:			Do you obtain work through a union? If yes, enter name, local number and name of business agent and address:		
Is there any reason you could not go to work immediately if work was available? If yes, explain:					
Have you refused any job since you became unemployed? If yes, when and with what employer?			Are you entitled to or are you receiving any vacation, holiday pay, bonus or severance pay? If yes, explain:		
	<u> </u>	:		<u> </u>	
I hereby register for work and file notice of my uner	forma	tion g	and request a determination of my benefit rights under to given on this form is correct and understand that penalitierial facts in order to obtain benefits.	he es a	:e
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TOTAL

DISLOCATED WORKER

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ÎPDC RECIPIENTS====================================	AFDC RECIPIE 10701 THRU S		•	, ,
SDA	TOTAL	TERMED	EMPLOYED	PERCENT
NORTHCENTRAL	584	461	133	28.9
NORTHEAST	730	682	161	23.6
NORTHWEST	287	222	63	28.4
SOUTHEAST	826	678	194	28.6
SOUTHWEST	766 -	680	123	18.1
WEST CENTRAL	646	552	113	20.1
· WESTERN .	275 .	. 230	81	35.2
LITTLE ROCK	432	263	46	17.5
CENTRAL	402	304	40	13.2
EASTERN	1403	809	106	13.1
ABLE	5	5 .	3	60.0
DISLOCATED WORKER	27	18	13	72.2
TOTAL	6383	4904	1076	21.9
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	910701 TH	RU 920630	-	
SDA	TOTAL	TERMED	EMPLOYED	PERCENT
NORTHCENTRAL	280	200	. 63	31.5
NORTHEAST	314	314	74	23.6
NORTHWEST	85	. 85	3.4	40.0
SOUTHEAST	268	268	110	41.0
SOUTHWEST	277	277	64	23.1
WEST CENTRAL	254	254.	. 82	32.3
WESTERN	91	91	4.5	49.5
LITTLE ROCK	202	154	22	14.3
CENTRAL	86	86	18	20.9
EASTERN	555	458	53	11.6
ABLE	4	4 .	: 2	50.0
DISLOCATED WORKER	10	, [,] 9	4	44.4
TOTAL	2424	2200	571	26.0
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SDA	TOTAL	TERMED	EMPLOYED	PERCENT
NORTHCENTRAL	304 -	261	70	26.8
NORTHEAST	ુ 416 ⋅	368	. 87	23.6
NORTHWEST	202	137	29	24.2
SOUTHEAST	558	410	84	20.5
SOUTHWEST	489	403	5 9	14.6
WEST CENTRAL	392	298	31	10.4
WESTERN	184	139	36	26.9
LITTLE ROCK	230	. 109	. 24	23.0
CENTRAL	316	218	22	10.1
EASTERN	848	351	53	15.1
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Arkansas Families First A Locally Based Collaboration Effort

The Arkansas Family Policy Council, appointed by then-Governor Bill Clinton in 1989 with representation from his office, five state agencies, the state legislature, and two community based programs, has as its mission that all families in Arkansas will be able to adequately provide mutual support, care and protection for the family unit. One of the five goals is that families will find it easy to choose and obtain the services and skills they need. This goal has been addressed through an initiative called Arkansas Families First.

In June 1992 sixteen selected communities took part in the Arkansas Families First Academy, an intense two-and-a-half day facilitated planning session. Teams of about six people, including by state law and regulation at least representatives of public school districts, the local Health Dept. office, the local Dept. of Human Services office and the JTPA service delivery area, identified a project or process they could implement to assist families in their communities to choose and obtain the services and skills they need. They also developed an implementation plan. The teams could apply for up to \$25,000 in state funding to hire a local coordinator. Thirteen projects eventually were funded.

The first year the thirteen communities received substantial amounts of assistance from the Family Policy Council. The second year most of them received additional state funding, but the state assistance level has been reduced significantly. Many local efforts have resulted in new ways of working together to assist clients. Some have led to changes at the state level. As an example, preliminary local efforts led to Arkansas' developing a common application form for 18+ programs, an effort that currently is entering a pilot implementation stage.

Some other successes we have seen include:

- state and local staff members broadening horizons, seeing how services provided by other agencies can help their clients instead of working only within their own program restrictions;
- sincere interest in breaking down barriers between agencies; it is the norm now for agencies to think of how anything they are doing impacts other programs and other agencies and often to consult with those agencies to make improvements; some communities now even seriously involve clients in their planning, implementation and evaluation of service provision;
- an increased emphasis on how we can use programs to help clients despite regulations rather than focusing narrowly on what regulations allow us to do (we focus now on pushing the boundaries, on what can we can do that is not illegal rather than what we can do that is legal)

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSEFEB | 4 REC'D

CAROL H. RASCO ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

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DRAFT RESPONSE FOR CHR BY:
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PLEASE ADVISE BY:
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FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
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Office of Domestic Policy

To: Bill Galston
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
SUBJ: Speech/Meeting/Interview
SUBJ: Speech/Meeting/Interview Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc
DATE: 3-10-94
Attached is the background information I have to date on the function listed. I would appreciate briefing materials by noon on



STATE OF ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT Post Office Box 2021 Little Rock, Arknasos 12202-2021

Jim Guy Tucker

Director

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: TO:	Monorable Caral Raca Westert - Lothe President for Domestic Palicy	Time: 202-156-0 PHONE#: 202-456-2	2878 216
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ESD-ARK-51 (Rev. 2-92)

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STATE OF ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT Post Office Box 2981 Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-2981

Jim Guy Tucker Goorman

William D. Gaddy Director

January 5, 1994

The Honorable Carol Rasco Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20500

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Dear Carol:

On December 1, 1993, I co-signed a letter to you (copy attached) with Andy Richardson, President of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA), formally requesting you to address the Winter Meeting of our organization's representatives from 50 states, the District of Columbia and two territories at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill on Thursday, March 10, 1994.

Thanks to your intervention and assistance last February, Secretary Reich addressed our 1993 Winter Meeting, and he delivered an informative presentation on the Clinton Administration's long-range proposals to train and retrain the American workforce. Contrary to misimpressions that may be held currently by some professional staffers in the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), U.S. Department of Labor, ICESA's membership, which has responsibility for major workforce development programs in nearly all states, is interested in supporting the President's workforce investment proposal that is being prepared to go to Capitol Hill. We believe your role in helping craft President Clinton's workforce investment strategy and welfare-to-work initiatives would enhance our membership's support for these major initiatives, if you can address our conference. So, I want to again urge you to accept this opportunity.

I enjoyed having a photo opportunity with the President and First Lady at the Old Statehouse in Little Rock on December 28. I thought you might have been traveling with the Presidential party, but I did not see you in the crowd. I know I speak for many Arkansans who are as delighted as Judy and I are that you are occupying this critical domestic policy position in the White House. If you or you staff have any questions, please call me at 501-682-3101; President Richardson in Charleston, West Virginia, at 304-558-2630; or our ICESA Executive Director, Emily DeRocco, in Washington at 628-5588.

Sincerely,

William D. Gaddy



DEC 07 '93 T5:01 SENT BY ICESH ZUZ-/D3-3023



INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES, INC.

SUITE 142, 444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001, 202/828-5588 FAX # 202/783-5023

December 1, 1993

Honorable Carol Rasco Assistant to the President Domestic Pollcy Council The White House Washington, DC 20506

Dear Ms. Rasco:

On Thursday, March 10, 1994, the nation's commissioners, directors, and secretaries of labor -- responsible for administering America's workforce programs -- will convene in Washington, D.C., for their annual meeting with Administration officials and members of Congress. We would be honored if you would address this conference on the President's domestic agenda.

As the leaders in designing and delivering employment and training services to America's workers and businesses, these state officials are particularly interested in the President's workforce investment strategy, health care reform proposal, and welfare-to-work initiatives.

The Winter Meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) is scheduled for March 10-11, 1994, at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill. If convenient to your schedule, your remarks would be scheduled on Thursday morning, March 10.

As you know, the state labor officials are gubernatorial appointees, responsible for the unemployment insurance system, the Employment Service, Job Training Partnership Act programs, the JOBS program, labor market information systems, and workers compensation. These officials will help shape the Administration's worker adjustment legislation on Capitol Hill and will implement the program once passed. Joining the ICESA conference attendees in plenary session will be business and organized labor representatives from all over the country.

We believe this conference will provide an excellent forum for addressing the President's domestic policy agenda, and we would be honored if you would accept this invitation. Please don't hesitate to call either one of us if you have questions or concerns. Our staff contact in Washington is Emily DeRocco, Executive Director, ICESA, (202) 628-5588.

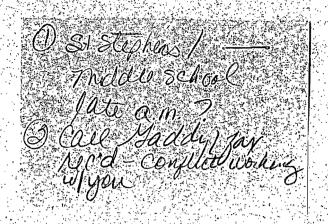
Again, we look forward to hearing from you soon and confirming this keynote for our 1994 conference.

Sincerely,

Andrew N. Richardson

President

William D. Gaddy Past President



OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

FROM THE OFFICE OF: CAROL H. RASCO
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

TO: (4.0.1) (4.0.1)	
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INTERSTATE CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES, INC.

SUITE 142, 444 NORTH CAPITOL STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001, 202/628-5588 FAX # 202/783-5023

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Again, we look forward to hearing from you soon and confirming this keynote for our 1994 conference.

Sincerely,

andrew N. Richardson, Welliam D. Haddy Andrew N. Richardson

President

William D. Gaddy Past President



STATE OF ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT Post Office Box 8881 Little Bock, Arkensos 78888-8881

Am Guy Tother

William D. Gaddy Director

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE:	January 6, 1994	TIME:	gam. (cs)
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	assistanto the President	PHONE#:	202-456-2216
	for Domestic Policy	•	· .
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	V .	PHONE#:	501-672-3101
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COMME	NTS:	•	
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	Winter Meetin	🛬 'n	Varch 10,1994
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ESD-ARK-61 (Rev. 2-92)



"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER"



STATE OF ARKANSAS
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT
Post Office Bax 3001
Little Book, Arbanese 72203-2031

Georgia Georgia

William D. Gaddy Director

1. 1

The Honorable Carol Rasco Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20500

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Sincerely,

1324

William D. Gaddy

"AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYEE"

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM THE OFFICE OF: CAROL H. RASCO
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

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Jown Of Nutter Fort

INCORPORATED 1923 1415 BUCKHANNON PIKE NUTTER FORT, WEST VIRGINIA 26301 PHONE/FAX (304) 622-7713

MAYOR
JACK GORBY

RECORDER
DOLORES TERANGO

LARRY ROBEY KENNETH HASLEBACHER DONALD WEBSTER MARTHA DAVIS SAM MAXSON

January 3, 1994

Ms. Carol H. Rasco Asst. to the President for Domestic Policy Office of Domestic Policy The White House 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Ms. Rasco:

I have lived in Harrison County, West Virginia, all my life, and I am intimately familiar with the advantages and challenges associated with life in this largely rural county. I am currently serving as president of the Harrison County League of Mayors and as Mayor of Nutter Fort, West Virginia.

I would like to declare my strong appreciation and support for our small Business and Trade Colleges in this area, especially West Virginia Business College, which has been in Harrison County for 112 years. This high quality, small, private college provides entry-level professionals to area employers in computers, secretarial sciences, office management, medical, accounting and paralegal. I have personally hired graduates to work in our city offices.

Without these graduates, where would we find trained workers? Often, people with Bachelors or Masters degrees are overqualified for this level of employment. Local business schools produce well-trained graduates qualified for real job openings in our immediate area. It is hugely important to our economy in Central West Virginia to have a continuing source of entry-level white-collar labor, and our local business college fills this need.



Joun Of Nutter Fort

INCORPORATED 1923 1415 BUCKHANNON PIKE NUTTER FORT, WEST VIRGINIA 26301 PHONE/FAX (304) 622-7713

MAYOR JACK GORBY

RECORDER
DOLORES TERANGO

LARRY ROBEY KENNETH HASLEBACHER DONALD WEBSTER MARTHA DAVIS SAM MAXSON

In my opinion, it is absolutely necessary that our current Administration, and especially the Department of Education, should continue to support the concept of the small, often privately owned and operated business college. In the absence of this source of trained employees, Harrison County would clearly suffer economically. Their presence is certainly a big plus in the continuing economic development of Harrison County and Central West Virginia.

Sincerely,

⊅ack C. Gorby

President

Harrison County League of Mayors

OFFICE OF DOMESTIC POLICY

THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM THE OFFICE OF: CAROL H. RASCO
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR DOMESTIC POLICY

TO:

DRAFT RESPONSE FOR CHR BY:
PLEASE REPLY (COPY TO CHR):

PLEASE ADVISZ BY:
LET'S DISCUSS:
FOR YOUR INFORMATION:
REPLY USING FORM CODE:
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SCHEDULE:
REMARKS:



STATE OF ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT Post Office Box 2981 Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-2981

Jim Guy Tucker

William D. Gaddy

January 5, 1994

The Honorable Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Carol:

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Sincerely,

1311

William D. Gaddy

