EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210	CLASSIFICATION WIOA/Wagner-Peyser CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OWI DATE May 6, 2022

ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 9-21

TO: STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES
ALL STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS

FROM: ANGELA HANKS
Acting Assistant Secretary AH

SUBJECT: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Activities Program Allotments for Program Year (PY) 2022; PY 2022 Allotments for the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES) Program; and PY 2022 Allotments of Workforce Information Grants to States

1. **Purpose.** To provide information to states and outlying areas on WIOA Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Activities program allotments for PY 2022; final PY 2022 allotments for the Wagner-Peyser Act ES Program, as required by section 6(b)(5) of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended; and the allotments of Workforce Information Grants to states for PY 2022.

2. **Action Requested.** States must follow the requirements in this guidance to obtain the federal funds needed to manage their programs.

3. **Summary and Background.**

   a. Summary - This document provides grantees with guidance and information including:

   - How to obtain the federal funds covered by the TEGL and financial reporting requirements;
   - The potential for reallotment of PY 2022 funds based on unobligated balances of PY 2021 funds in excess of 20 percent of their allotment at the end of PY 2021 (6/30/22);
   - Requirements when calculating sub-state allocations to local areas;
   - Funds set aside for evaluations and program integrity;
   - Salary caps at the Executive Level II; and
   - Waivers of the competition requirement for outlying areas.

   b. Background - On March 15, 2022, the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022*, Pub. L. 117-103 was signed into law (from this point forward, referred to as "the Act"). The Act makes PY 2022 Youth Activities funds available for obligation on April 1, 2022, and funds the WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs in two separate appropriations. The first appropriations for the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs become available

RESCISSIONS	EXPIRATION DATE
None	Continuing

for obligation on July 1, 2022; this portion is commonly referred to as "base" funds. The second appropriations for the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs become available for obligation on October 1, 2022; this portion is commonly referred to as "advance" funds because they are provided in the appropriations act passed during the fiscal year immediately before the fiscal year when the funds are available. For example, funds for PY 2022 that will be made available on October 1, 2022 were appropriated during FY 2022, but not made available until FY 2023, and are called the FY 2023 "advance" funds. See Attachment A for details.

The Act, Division H, Title I, secs. 106(b) and 107, allows the Secretary of Labor (Secretary) to set aside up to 0.5 percent of each discretionary appropriation for activities related to program integrity and 0.75 percent of most operating funds for evaluations. For 2022, as authorized by the Act, the Department has set aside $11,489,000 of the Training and Employment Services (TES) and $2,819,000 of the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services Operations (SUIESO) appropriations impacted in this TEGL for these activities. ETA reserved these funds from the WIOA Adult, Youth, Dislocated Worker, Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service, and Workforce Information Grant program budgets. Any funds not utilized for these reserve activities will be provided to the states.

ETA applied the reductions for evaluations and program integrity from the WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs only to the FY 2023 "advance" funding levels; "base" funding is disseminated at the full amount appropriated in the Act.

The Act also specifies that the Secretary may reserve no more than 10 percent of the Dislocated Worker National Reserve funds to provide technical assistance and carry out additional activities related to the transition to WIOA. Lastly, salary caps are imposed under the Act, Division H, Title I, sec. 105. The funds provided to grantees in these allotments must not be used by a recipient or sub-recipient to pay the salary and bonuses of an individual, either as direct costs or indirect costs, at a rate in excess of Executive Level II. The rates of basic pay for the Executive Schedule are found at https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/.
States also may establish lower salary caps. See TEGL No. 5-06, "Implementing the Salary and Bonus Limitations in Public Law 109-234."

WIOA allotments for states are based on formula provisions contained in WIOA (see Attachment B for WIOA and Wagner-Peyser Act formula descriptions). The Act waives the competition requirement regarding funding to outlying areas (i.e., American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the United States Virgin Islands). For PY 2022, outlying area grant amounts are based on the administrative formula determined by the Secretary that was used under WIA.

WIOA specifically included the Republic of Palau as an outlying area, except during any period for which the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education determine that a Compact of Free Association is in effect and contains provisions for training and education assistance prohibiting the assistance provided under WIOA. No such

determinations prohibiting assistance have been made (WIOA sec. 3(45)(B)). WIOA updated the Compact of Free Association Amendments of 2003, Pub. L. 108-188 (December 17, 2003) so that the Republic of Palau remained eligible for WIOA Title I funding. See 48 U.S.C. 1921d(f)(1)(B)(ix). The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Pub. L. 115-91 (December 12, 2017), Division A, Title XII, Subtitle F, sec. 1259C(c) authorized WIOA Title I funding to Palau through FY 2024.

In addition to this TEGL, ETA will publish the allotments and descriptions of the allotment formulas in the https://www.federalregister.gov/.
In this Federal Register notice, ETA will invite comments on the allotment formula for outlying areas.

4. **WIOA PY 2022 Allotments.** Please see Appendices I through V for guidance and Attachments A through J for formula descriptions and allotment tables.

5. **Inquiries.** Questions regarding these allotments may be directed to the appropriate Regional Office. Information on allotments and planning requirements may also be found on the ETA Web site at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta.

6. **References.**

- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Pub. L. 117-103);
- The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Pub. L. 115-91 (December 12, 2017), Division A, Title XII, Subtitle F, sec. 1259C(c);
- Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended (Title II of Pub. L. 99-177;
- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Pub. L. 115-123);
- Budget Control Act of 2011 (Pub. L. 112-25);
- Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 14-17, *Updated Disadvantaged Youth and Adult Data for use in Program Year (PY) 2018 and future Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth and Adult Within-State Allocation Formulas;*
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (Pub. L. 113-128);
- Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.);
- Compact of Free Association Amendments of 2003 (Pub. L. 108-188);
- TEGL No. 5-06, *Implementing the Salary and Bonus Limitations in Public Law 109-234;*
- TEGL No. 20-19, *Revised ETA-9130 Financial Report, Instructions, and Additional Guidance*; and
- *Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Technical Memorandum No. S-21-12, Program Year 2022 Areas of Substantial Unemployment under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, dated July 29, 2021.*

7. **Attachments.**
- Appendix I – WIOA Youth Allotment Activities
- Appendix II – WIOA Adult Allotment Activities

- Appendix III – WIOA Dislocated Worker Allotment Activities
- Appendix IV – Wagner-Peyser Act ES Allotment Activities
- Appendix V – Workforce Information Grants Allotment Activities
- Appendix VI – Submission Requirements and Reporting
- Attachment A - Program Year 2022 Funding
- Attachment B - WIOA and Wagner-Peyser Statutory Formula Descriptions for State Allotments
- Attachment C - WIOA Statutory and Discretionary Formulas for Sub-State Allocations
- Attachment D - WIOA Youth Activities Allotments, PY 2022 vs PY 2021
- Attachment E - WIOA Adult Activities Allotments, PY 2022 vs PY 2021
- Attachment F - WIOA Adult Activities PY 2022 Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- Attachment G - WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities Allotments, PY 2022 vs PY 2021
- Attachment H - WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities PY 2022 Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- Attachment I - Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser) Allotments, PY 2022 vs PY 2021
- Attachment J - Workforce Information Grants Allotments, PY 2022 vs PY 2021

Appendix I – WIOA Youth Allotment Activities

State WIOA Youth Activities Funds: Title I--Chapter 2--Youth Activities.

A. State Allotments. The appropriated level for PY 2022 for WIOA Youth Activities totals $933,130,000. After reducing the appropriation by $3,963,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, $929,167,000 is available for Youth Activities, which includes $13,932,627 for Native American grantees, $912,621,900 for states, and $2,287,273 for outlying areas. The WIOA Youth formula has a section in WIOA for a reservation for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) Youth if the appropriation exceeds $925,000,000. Per WIOA 127(a)(1), ETA reserved 4 percent ($325,200) of the excess amount for MSFW Youth. Note that under WIOA the basis for calculating the 1/4 of one percent reserved for outlying areas is based on the total available for Youth Activities after the MSFW Youth and Native American reservations. The Native American reservation is calculated on the total available for Youth Activities after the MSFW Youth reservation. Attachment D contains a breakdown of the WIOA Youth Activities program allotments by state for PY 2022 and provides a comparison of these allotments to PY 2021. Please note that the Department will provide information on the Native American Youth allotments in a separate Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL).

Formula funds are allotted for PY 2022 Youth Activities among the states, in accordance with WIOA formula requirements. For reference, the Department allots these funds to the states based on the following data factors (summarized slightly):

1. The average number of unemployed individuals for Areas of Substantial Unemployment (ASUs) for the 12-month period, July 2020 through June 2021, as prepared by the states under the direction of the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in each state compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in ASUs in all states;

2. The number of excess unemployed individuals or excess unemployed individuals in ASUs (depending on which is higher) averages for the same 12-month period, July 2020 through June 2021, compared to the total excess individuals or ASU excess in all states; and

3. The number of disadvantaged youth (age 16 to 21, excluding college students not in the workforce and military) from special tabulations of data from the American Community Survey (ACS) in each state compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth in all states. The Census Bureau collected the data used in the special tabulations for disadvantaged youth between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2015.

Since the total amount available for states in PY 2022 is below the required $1 billion threshold specified in WIOA sec. 127(b)(1)(C)(iv)(IV), which was also the case in PY 2021, the Department did not apply the WIOA additional minimum provisions (see Attachment B). Instead, the minimums of 90 percent of the prior year allotment

percentage and 0.25 percent state minimum floor apply, as required by WIOA. WIOA also maintains that no state may receive an allotment that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage for the state for the previous year.

B. PY 2022 Funding WIOA Agreement/Notice of Award (NOAs). Youth program funds are available to states to use once the PY 2022 WIOA Annual Funding Agreement/NOA is complete.

C. Sub-State Allocations. States must distribute WIOA Youth Activities funds among local workforce areas (subject to reservation of the 15 percent limitation for statewide workforce employment and training activities) in keeping with the provisions of WIOA sec. 128 and their approved Unified or Combined WIOA State Plan. In allocating Youth Activities funds to local areas for PY 2022, states may use either the allocation formula described in WIOA sec.128(b)(2) or the discretionary allocation formula in WIOA sec. 128(b)(3), and ensure the state policy articulated in the approved State Plan remains consistent with this guidance. Consistent with sec. 182(e) of WIOA, sub-state allocations must be made available to local areas not later than 30 days after the date funds are made available to the state or 7 days after the date the local plan for the area is approved, whichever is later. **See Attachment C** for a description of sub-state allocation formulas.

1. Allocation Formula. Thirty-three and 1/3 percent of the total funds available for local allocations are allocated based on each local area's relative share of each data factor listed below.

    a. The relative number of unemployed individuals in Areas of Substantial Unemployment (ASUs) in each local area, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in ASUs in all local areas in the state. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, July 2020 to June 2021.

    b. The relative excess number of unemployed individuals in each local area, compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all local areas in the state. See the definition of "excess number" below which requires a comparison of the excess unemployed in ASUs with excess unemployed in all areas. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, July 2020 to June 2021.

    c. The relative number of disadvantaged youth (age 16 to 21, excluding college students not in the workforce and military), in each local area, compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth in all local areas in the state. The number of disadvantaged youth comes from special tabulations of data from the ACS prepared in accordance with the definition provided in WIOA. The Census Bureau collected this data between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2015.

For purposes of identifying ASUs for the Youth Activities sub-state allocation formula, states must use data made available by BLS (as described in Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Technical Memorandum No. S-21-12).

The term "excess number" means, used with respect to the excess number of unemployed individuals within a local area, the higher of (i) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in the local area; or (ii) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in ASUs in such local area.

In order to determine the number of disadvantaged youth for the sub-state Youth formula, states must use the special tabulations of ACS data available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/budget/formula/disadvantagedyouthadults. ETA obtained updated data for use in PY 2018 and the same data must be used in PY 2022. See TEGL No. 14-17 for further information.

States must utilize a minimum percentage (or stop loss) to ensure that no local area receives an allocation percentage that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage received by the local area for the previous two years. An allocation percentage is the local area's share or percentage of funds allocated to all local areas. States must **not** use 90 percent of the average *amount* allocated to the local area for the last two years. States must obtain amounts necessary to increase allocations to local areas to comply with the minimum percentage requirement by proportionately reducing the allocations to be made to other local areas.

States must not use a maximum percentage (or stop gain).

2. Discretionary Formula. Alternatively, a state may use a discretionary formula. When using a discretionary formula, a state distributes a portion that is at least 70 percent of the funds according to the allocation formula described in subparagraph C.1 of this Appendix, and the remainder on the basis of a formula that incorporates additional factors relating to:

    a. excess youth poverty in urban, rural, and suburban areas; **and**

    b. excess unemployment above the state average in urban, rural, and suburban local areas.

Of the portion of funds distributed according to the allocation formula described in subparagraph C.1, a state must not assign unequal percentages to the ASU, excess unemployment, and disadvantaged data factors. These three data factors carry equal weights and must not total less than 70 percent of the formula.

Of the remainder, states may determine the percentage to allocate to data factors reflecting excess youth poverty and excess unemployment above the state average.

States also have flexibility in choosing what data they want to use related to youth poverty and excess unemployment above the state average. States **may not** reuse the allocation formula data factors (ASU, excess unemployment, and disadvantaged youth) to distribute the remainder. Using data factors such as high school dropout rate may be an acceptable reflection of youth poverty, but the state must articulate how such factors relate to youth poverty in the State Plan.

For the portion of funds distributed according to the allocation formula (which represent at least 70 percent of the distributed funds), the state must employ the minimum percentage (or stop loss), as described in subparagraph C.1 on the allocation formula. The state may choose whether to apply the minimum percentage to the remainder portion of funds that the state distributes according to the discretionary formula (which represent not more than 30 percent of the distributed funds).

The State Board must develop the discretionary formula, and the Secretary must approve it as part of the State Plan.

D. Transfer of Funds. Local workforce areas do not have the authority to transfer funds to or from the Youth Activities program.

E. Re-allotment of Funds. WIOA sec. 127(c) requires the Secretary of Labor to recapture and reallot Youth Activities program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallots in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2021 funds are only available for Federal obligation until the end of the program year, and so the Secretary does not have authority to reobligate PY 2021 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any reallotment of funds requires the use of PY 2022 funds. In other words, recapture and reallotment of PY 2022 funds is based on obligation levels of PY 2021 funds at the end of PY 2021.

1. The obligation threshold a state must meet to avoid recapture under WIOA sec. 127(c)(2) is 80 percent. The term obligation is defined at 2 CFR 200.71. The funds that a state allocates to a local area are state obligations. WIOA requires states to allocate at least 85 percent of Youth Activities funds to local areas. Therefore, by making the required local allocations, the state has obligated more than 80 percent of its PY 2021 funds and no further action is required regarding reallotment of PY 2022 funds.

2. States report the aggregate amount of allocations to the local areas on the Local Youth ETA 9130 (B) financial reports, along with obligations by local areas of those funds.

F. Small State Minimum Allotment States. WIOA sec. 129(a)(4)(B) allows a state that receives a small state minimum allotment under WIOA sec. 127(b)(1) (relating to the youth formula program) or 132(b)(1) (relating to the adult formula program) to submit a

request for approval to the Department to decrease the percentage of funds spent on out-of-school youth (OSY) to not less than 50 percent in a local area. To determine if a state receives a small state minimum allotment, review the PY 2022 columns in Attachments D and E. States that meet the criteria for PY 2022 as a minimum allotment state are those states that receive a PY 2022 WIOA Youth allotment of $2,281,555 or receive a PY 2022 WIOA Adult allotment of $2,163,640. If a state wishes to submit a small state OSY exception request, they must submit the request for PY 2022 by September 30, 2022. The request must be submitted to the appropriate ETA Regional Administrator and contain the required justification outlined in the WIOA final rule at 20 CFR 681.410(b).

Appendix II – WIOA Adult Allotment Activities

State Adult Employment and Training Activities Funds: Title I--Chapter 3--Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities.

A. State Allotments. The total appropriated funds for Adult Activities in PY 2022 is $870,649,000. After reducing the appropriated amount by $3,024,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, $867,625,000 remains for Adult Activities, of which $865,455,937 is for states and $2,169,063 is for outlying areas. Attachment E shows the PY 2022 Adult Employment and Training Activities allotments and a state-by-state comparison of the PY 2022 allotments to PY 2021 allotments.

   The three formula data factors that the Department uses to distribute WIOA Adult Activities funds among the states are the same as those used for the Youth Activities formula, except that data is used for the number of disadvantaged adults (age 22 to 72, excluding college students not in the workforce and military), rather than the number of disadvantaged youth. Since the total amount available for the Adult Activities program for states in PY 2022 is below the required $960 million threshold specified in WIOA sec. 132(b)(1)(B)(iv)(IV), as was also the case in PY 2021, the WIOA additional minimum provisions (See Attachment B) are not applicable. Instead, as required by WIOA, the minimums of 90 percent of the prior year allotment percentage and 0.25 percent state minimum floor apply. Like for the Youth program, WIOA also provides that no state may receive an allotment that is more than 130 percent of the previous year allotment percentage for the state.

B. PY 2022 Funding WIOA Agreement/NOAs. For PY 2022, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions: $158,649,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2022 (PY 2022), and $712,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2022 (FY 2023). After reductions associated with evaluations and program integrity, the amount available for Adult Activities on July 1, 2022 (PY 2022) is $158,649,000, and on October 1, 2022 is $708,976,000. The Department prorated allotments to states and outlying areas based on these total amounts and will issue two NOAs (subject to the state submitting an approved State Plan under secs. 102 or 103 of WIOA). The first NOA covers the period starting July 1, 2022, under the PY 2022 WIOA grant agreement, and the other for October 1, 2022, also under the PY 2022 WIOA grant agreement (see Attachment F).

C. Sub-State Allocations. States must distribute WIOA Adult Activities funds for PY 2022 allotments among local workforce areas (subject to reservation of the 15 percent limitation for statewide employment and training activities) in accordance with the provisions in WIOA section 133 and the approved State Plan. States must calculate the up to 15 percent available for statewide activities on the total allotment for PY 2022. In allocating WIOA Adult funds to local areas for PY 2022, states may use either the allocation formula described in WIOA sec. 133(b)(2)(A) or the discretionary allocation

formula in WIOA sec. 133(b)(3). Also, states must ensure the state policy articulated in the approved State Plan remains consistent with this guidance. **See Attachment C** for a description of sub-state allocation formulas.

1. Allocation Formula. Thirty-three and 1/3 percent of the total funds available for local allocations are allocated based on each local area's relative share of each data factor listed below.

    1. The relative number of unemployed individuals in ASUs in each local area, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in ASUs in all local areas in the state. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, July 2020 to June 2021.

    2. The relative excess number of unemployed individuals in each local area, compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all local areas in the state. See the definition of "excess number" below which requires a comparison of the excess unemployed in ASUs with excess unemployed in all areas. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, July 2020 to June 2021.

    3. The relative number of disadvantaged adults (age 22 to 72, excluding college students not in the workforce and military) in each local area, compared to the total number of disadvantaged adults in all local areas in the state. The Census Bureau collected the data used in the special tabulations for disadvantaged adults between January 1, 2011 and December 31, 2015.

    For purposes of identifying ASUs for the Adult Activities sub-state allocation formula, states should use data made available by BLS (as described in LAUS Technical Memorandum No. S-21-12).

    The term "excess number" means, used with respect to the excess number of unemployed individuals within a local area, the higher of (i) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in the local area; or (ii) the number that represents the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in ASUs in such local area.

    In order to determine the number of disadvantaged adults for the sub-state Adult formula, states must use the special tabulations of ACS data available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/budget/formula/disadvantagedyouthadults. ETA obtained updated data for use in PY 2018 and the same data must be used in PY 2022. See TEGL No. 14-17 for further information.

    States must utilize a minimum percentage (or stop loss) to ensure that no local area receives an allocation percentage that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation

percentage of the local area for the previous two years. An allocation percentage is the local area's share or percentage of funds allocated to all local areas. States must **not** use 90 percent of the average *amount* allocated to the local area for the last two years. States must obtain amounts necessary to increase allocations to local areas to comply with the minimum percentage requirement by proportionately reducing the allocations to be made to other local areas.

States must not use a maximum percentage (or stop gain).

In accordance with sec. 182(e) of WIOA, states must make sub-state allocations available to local areas not later than 30 days after the date funds are made available to the state, or 7 days after the date the local plan for the area is approved, whichever is later.

2. Discretionary Formula. Alternatively, a state may use a discretionary formula. When using a discretionary formula, a state distributes a portion that is at least 70 percent of the funds according to the allocation formula described in subparagraph C.1 of this Appendix, and the remainder on the basis of a formula that incorporates additional factors related to:

    1. excess poverty in urban, rural, and suburban areas, **and**

    2. excess unemployment above the state average in urban, rural, and suburban local areas.

    Of the portion of funds distributed according to the allocation formula described in subparagraph C.1, a state must not assign unequal percentages to the ASU, excess unemployment, and disadvantaged data factors. These three data factors carry equal weights and must total at least 70 percent of the formula.

    Of the remainder, states may determine the percentage to allocate to data factors reflecting excess poverty and excess unemployment above the state average.

    States also have flexibility in choosing the data they want to use related to poverty and excess unemployment above the state average. States **may not** reuse the allocation formula data factors (ASU, excess unemployment, and disadvantaged adults) to distribute the remainder. Using data factors not directly describing poverty or excess unemployment may be acceptable, but the state must articulate how such factors relate to the statutory requirements in the State Plan.

    The discretionary formula must also employ a minimum percentage, as described in subparagraph C.1 on the allocation formula. The minimum percentage may be applied to the 70 percent (or greater) portion or to the entire allocation.

    The State Board must develop the discretionary formula, and the Secretary must approve it as part of the State Plan.

D. Transfers of Funds. WIOA sec. 133(b)(4) provides the authority for local workforce areas, with approval of the Governor, to transfer up to 100 percent of the Adult Activities funds for expenditure on Dislocated Worker Activities, and up to 100 percent of Dislocated Worker Activities funds for expenditure on Adult Activities.

E. Re-allotment of Funds. WIOA sec. 132(c) requires the Secretary of Labor to recapture and reallot Adult Activities program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallots in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2021 funds are only available for Federal obligation until the end of the program year, and so the Secretary does not have authority to re-obligate PY 2021 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any re-allotment of funds requires the use of PY 2022 funds. In other words, re-allotment of PY 2022 funds is based on obligation levels of PY 2021 funds at the end of PY 2021.

1. The obligation threshold a State must meet to avoid recapture under WIOA sec. 132(c)(2) is 80 percent. The term obligation is defined at 2 CFR 200.71. The funds that a state allocates to a local area are state obligations. WIOA requires states to allocate at least 85 percent of Adult Activities funds to local areas. Therefore, by making the required local allocations, the state has obligated more than 80 percent of its PY 2021 funds and no further action is required regarding re-allotment of PY 2022 funds.

2. States report aggregate allocations to the local areas on the Local Adult ETA 9130 (D) financial reports, along with obligations by local areas of those funds.

Appendix III – WIOA Dislocated Worker Allotment Activities

State Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Funds: Title I--Chapter 3--Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities.

The amount appropriated for Dislocated Worker Activities in PY 2022 totals $1,376,412,000. The total appropriation includes formula funds for the states, while the National Reserve is used for National Dislocated Worker Grants, technical assistance and training, demonstration projects, Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities, Community College Grants, and the outlying areas' Dislocated Worker allotments. After reducing the appropriated amount by $4,502,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, a total of $1,371,910,000 remains available for Dislocated Worker Activities. The amount available for outlying areas is $3,429,775, leaving $296,579,225 for the National Reserve and a total of $1,071,901,000 available for states.

A. State Allotments. Attachment G shows the PY 2022 Dislocated Worker Activities allotments and a state-by-state comparison of the PY 2022 allotments to PY 2021 allotments.

WIOA prescribes different data factors for the federal allotment of Dislocated Worker funds by the Department to the states, and for the sub-state allocation of Dislocated Worker funds by the Governor within a state. The Department has allotted the PY 2022 Dislocated Worker program state allotments among the states in accordance with the factors required by WIOA. For reference, the three data factors that the Department considers in allocating these funds to the states are (summarized slightly):

1. The relative number of unemployed individuals in each state, compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in all states. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, October 2020 through September 2021.

2. The relative number of excess unemployed individuals in each state, compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals in all states. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, October 2020 through September 2021. No comparison to ASU excess is performed for this data factor.

3. The relative number of individuals in each state who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more, compared to the total number of individuals in all states who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or more. For this factor, the timeframe for comparison is the 12-month period, October 2020 through September 2021.

WIOA sec. 132(b)(2)(B)(iii)(I) requires the Dislocated Worker formula to adopt a 90 percent minimum of the prior year allotment percentage (stop loss). WIOA also provides that no state may receive an allotment that is more than 130 percent of the allotment percentage for the state for the previous year (stop gain) under section 132(b)(2)(B)(iii)(II).

B. PY 2022 Funding WIOA Agreement/NOAs. For PY 2022, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions for both formula funds and National Reserve funds. For state formula funds, $215,553,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2022 (PY 2022), and $860,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2022 (FY 2023). For the National Reserve, which includes funds for the outlying areas, $100,859,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2022 (PY 2022), and $200,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2022 (FY 2023). After reductions associated with evaluations and program integrity, the amount available for state formula funds on July 1, 2022 is $215,553,000 and on October 1, 2022 is $856,348,000. For the National Reserve, the amount available on July 1, 2022 is $100,859,000 and on October 1, 2022 is $199,150,000. Allotments to states and outlying areas are prorated based on the two amounts for formula funds and National Reserve, respectively. ETA will issue allotments in two NOAs: one for July 1, 2022, under the PY 2022 WIOA grant agreement, and the other for October 1, 2022, also under the PY 2022 WIOA grant agreement (see Attachment H).

C. Sub-State Allocations. States will distribute Dislocated Worker Activities funds for PY 2022 among local workforce areas (subject to the Governor's reservation of up to 25 percent for statewide Rapid Response activities under WIOA sec. 133(a)(2) and the 15 percent limitation for statewide employment and training activities), in accordance with the provisions in WIOA section 133 and the approved State Plan. States must calculate up to 15 percent for statewide activities on the total allotment for PY 2022.

In allocating WIOA Dislocated Worker funds to local areas for PY 2022, states must ensure the state policy articulated in the approved State Plan remains consistent with this guidance. See **Attachment C** for a description of sub-state allocation formulas. Governors continue to prescribe the Dislocated Worker formula for sub-state allocations.

Under WIOA, the data factors that must be included are:

- insured unemployment data,
- unemployment concentrations,
- plant closing and mass layoff data,
- declining industries data,
- farmer-rancher economic hardship data, and
- long-term unemployment data.

A state may assign zero weight to a factor only where the state is able to demonstrate it does not have an appropriate data source to accurately reflect state needs for a given data factor. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer produces the plant closing and mass layoff data, one of the six data factors WIOA requires. ETA recognizes that an accurate source of such data is no longer available at the national level. Some states have sub-state administrative data available and others do not. In order to assign a weight of zero to a data factor, such as the plant closing and mass layoff data factor, the state must include the following information in their State Plan:

- An inventory of available national or state-level data sources germane to the data factor.
- A discussion of why the available data sources are inadequate for the purposes of assigning a weight to a given data factor; and
- A description of how the Governor's formula is appropriate to distribute funds equitably throughout the state.

(Note that weighting a data factor at zero percent is not allowable under any other circumstance.)

WIOA requires the use of a minimum percentage (or stop loss) (see WIOA sec. 133(b)(2)(B)(iii)). A local workforce area must receive an **allocation percentage that is no less than 90 percent** of the average allocation percentage of the local area for the two preceding years. In the event of a shortage of funds, states must obtain the amounts necessary to increase the allocations to local areas to comply with this provision by proportionately reducing the allocations to other local areas. The minimum percentage methodology states use for Dislocated Worker funds is the same minimum percentage methodology used in the sub-state Youth and Adult allocation formulas. States are not required to use a maximum percentage (or stop gain), but may use one if desired.

D. Transfers of Funds. WIOA sec. 133(b)(4) provides the authority for local workforce areas, with approval of the Governor, to transfer up to 100 percent of the Dislocated Worker Activities funds for expenditure on Adult Activities, and up to 100 percent of Adult Activities funds for expenditure on Dislocated Worker Activities.

E. Re-allotment of Funds. WIOA sec. 132(c) requires the Secretary of Labor to recapture and reallot Dislocated Worker program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallots in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2021 funds are only available for Federal obligation until the end of the program year, and so the Secretary does not have authority to re-obligate PY 2021 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any re-allotment of funds requires the use of PY 2022 funds. In other words, the Department will reallot PY 2022 Dislocated Worker formula funds among states during PY 2022 based on state obligations of PY 2021 funds made during PY 2021. Likewise, obligation of PY 2022 funds will impact recapture and reallotment of PY 2023 funding.

1. WIOA sec. 134(a)(2)(A)(ii) gives states the flexibility to use PY 2021 Rapid Response funds that are not obligated by the end of PY 2021 for statewide activities. Per WIOA sec. 132(c), states must still obligate 80 percent of their PY 2021 Dislocated Worker program formula funds, which includes Rapid Response funds, by June 30, 2022 or potentially have PY 2022 funds recaptured and re-allotted to states who have obligated 80 percent of their PY 2021 funds.

2. The term obligation is defined at 2 CFR 200.71. The funds a state allocates to local areas are state obligations. States report aggregate allocations to the local areas on the Local Dislocated Worker ETA 9130 (F) financial reports, along with obligations by local areas of those funds.

Appendix IV – Wagner-Peyser Act ES Allotment Activities

Wagner-Peyser Act ES Final Allotments. The appropriated level for PY 2022 for grants for the ES programs totals was $675,052,000. After reducing the appropriated amount by $2,775,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, $672,277,000 is available for ES programs. After determining the funding for Guam and the United States Virgin Islands, ETA calculates allotments to states using the formula set forth at section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49e). ETA based PY 2022 formula allotments on each state's share of calendar year 2021 monthly averages of the Civilian Labor Force (CLF) and unemployment. The distribution of Wagner-Peyser Act funds for PY 2022 includes $670,638,223 for states, as well as $1,638,777 for Guam and the United States Virgin Islands. Attachment I shows the distribution of PY 2022 ES formula amounts by state compared to PY 2021.

Section 7(a) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (49 U.S.C. § 49f(a)) authorizes states to use 90 percent of the funds allotted to a state for labor exchange services, and other career services such as job search and placement services to job seekers; appropriate recruitment services for employers; program evaluations; developing and providing labor market and occupational information; developing management information systems; and administering the work test for unemployment insurance claimants.

Section 7(b) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (49 U.S.C. § 49f(b)), states that 10 percent of the funds allotted to a state must be reserved for use by the Governor to provide performance incentives for public employment service offices and programs, provide services for groups with special needs, and provide for the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering services of the type described in section 7(a) and models for enhancing professional development and career advancement opportunities of state agency staff.

Appendix V – Workforce Information Grants Allotment Activities

Workforce Information Grants (WIGs). Total funds for PY 2022 are $32,000,000. After reducing the total by $44,000 for program integrity, $31,956,000 is available for Workforce Information Grants. Funds are distributed to states by administrative formula with $176,694 for Guam and the United States Virgin Islands. Guam and the United States Virgin Islands allotment amounts are partially based on CLF data from the BLS Current Population Study. The remaining funds are distributed to the states with 40 percent distributed equally to all states, and 60 percent distributed based on each state's share of the CLF for the 12 months ending September 2021. Attachment J contains the allotment amounts. Activities to be performed with money from WIGS will be described in a TEGL published later this year.

Appendix VI – Submission Requirements and Reporting

1. **Submission Requirements.** In order to achieve greater efficiency and as part of ETA's ongoing effort to streamline the mandatory grant award process, all states and outlying areas are required to submit an electronically signed copy of an SF- 424, Application for Federal Assistance, through Grants.gov for **each** WIOA funding stream under Funding Opportunity Numbers (henceforth, in this appendix, references to "states" shall be read to include outlying areas):

   - **ETA-TEGL-9-21-YOUTH** [CFDA 17.259]
   - **ETA-TEGL-9-21-ADULT** [CFDA 17.258]
   - **ETA-TEGL-9-21-DW** [CFDA 17.278]

   An electronically submitted SF-424 through Grants.gov constitutes an official signed document and must reflect the amount for **each** WIOA funding stream (Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker). The closing date for receipt of **each** SF-424 is 30 days from the issue date of this TEGL.

   The PY 2022 "base" allotment of WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker funds will be awarded during the period of availability beginning July 2022. The FY 2023 "advance" allotment will be awarded in the period of availability starting October 2022. ***A copy of the executed PY 2022 WIOA Agreement will be available upon award of funds***.

   In addition, all states must submit an electronically signed SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance, through Grants.gov for **each** Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES) program under Funding Opportunity Numbers:

   - **ETA-TEGL-9-21-ES** [CFDA 17.207]
   - **ETA-TEGL-9-21-WIG** [CFDA 17.207]

   States must follow the instructions in this TEGL to receive Workforce Information Grants to States (WIGS) funding, including submission of SF-424s. Note that WIGS have specific grant deliverable requirements not outlined in this document. A forthcoming TEGL will list these grant deliverable requirements.

   An electronically submitted SF-424 through Grants.gov constitutes an official signed document and must reflect the amount for **each** ES program and WIGS. The closing date for receipt of **each** ES program SF-424 is 30 days from the issue date of this TEGL. ETA will award the ES program and WIGS funds in July 2022. ***A copy of the executed PY 2022 ES Agreement will be available upon award of funds***.

2. **Grants.gov Submission Process.** States must submit the SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance, through Grants.gov. States needing to register with Grants.gov may do so here: https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/grantors/grantor-registration.html
   Registration is a one-time process, and states that already have a Grants.gov account do not need to register again.

To submit the required SF-424s, states must:

- Select the *SEARCH GRANTS* tab on the Grants.gov homepage.
- Under the section, *BASIC SEARCH CRITERIA*, states enter the Funding Opportunity Number referenced above in Section 1 of this appendix for each WIOA funding stream (i.e. "ETA-TEGL").
- Select the link to the applicable Opportunity Number provided in the search results.
- Select the *PACKAGE* tab.
- Under the *ACTIONS* column, select *APPLY*.

Submitting the SF-424 through Grants.gov constitutes an electronically signed SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance. For each funding stream, the Estimated Funding section of the SF-424 (item #18) must reflect the exact amount of the designated state allotment, referenced in the attachments to this TEGL. Additionally, Item #11 of the SF-424 must include the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (CFDA) for the applicable WIOA funding stream, which is referenced above in Section 1. Also, Item #18e of the SF-424 must indicate the amount of Indirect Costs claimed by the recipient, if any.

This submission process can be complicated and time-consuming. As such, the Department strongly encourages states to initiate the process as soon as possible, in order to allow time to resolve unanticipated technical problems.

Submission requirements stipulate that all applicants for Federal grant and funding opportunities must have a Data Universal Numbering System (D-U-N-S®) number, and must supply their D-U-N-S® number on the SF-424. Starting on or near April 4, 2022, the DUNS Number will be replaced by a new, non-proprietary identifier requested in and assigned by SAM.gov. This new identifier is being called the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), or the Entity ID. To learn more about SAM's rollout of the UEI, please visit the U.S. General Service Administration (GSA), Unique Entity Identifier Update webpage.

Before submitting, states must also ensure its registration with the System for Award Management (SAM) is current. (SAM replaced the Central Contractor Registry.) States can find instructions for registering with SAM at https://sam.gov/content/entity-registration.
An awardee must maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active Federal award or an application under consideration. To remain registered in the SAM database after the initial registration, states must review and update the registration at least every 12 months from the date of initial registration. Failure to register with SAM and maintain an active account will result in Grants.gov rejecting your submission.

For technical issues encountered during application submission, states may call 800-518-4726 or 606-545-5035 to speak to a Customer Support Representative, or email the email address found in https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/support.html.
The Contact Center is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, but closes on federal holidays.

States should e-mail all submission questions to Janice Sheelor, Grants Management Specialist, at Sheelor.Janice@dol.gov

The email must reference the specific Funding Opportunity Number, and include a contact name, email address, and phone number.

3. **Reporting.** For the WIOA formula programs, states are required to submit the seven designated WIOA quarterly financial status reports covering funds received for each of the programs (including separate reports for each of the fund year periods for the Adult and Dislocated Worker Activities programs, July 1 funds and October 1 funds). These seven WIOA quarterly financial reports cover financial data for statewide Youth, statewide Adult, statewide Dislocated Worker, statewide Rapid Response (Dislocated Worker activities), local Youth, local Adult, and local Dislocated Worker activities. The Department also requires states to submit the designated financial reports each quarter for the ES program funds and the WIGS funds.

   Please refer to published ETA guidance and instructions on the ETA Advisory publication page (https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/).

4. **Grant Award Descriptions.**

   WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs

   Purpose: The purpose of the WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker grants is to serve individuals and help employers meet their workforce needs. The WIOA Adult program enables workers to obtain good jobs by providing them with job search assistance and training opportunities. The WIOA DW program aims to help dislocated workers get back to work as quickly as possible and overcome barriers to employment. When individuals become dislocated workers as a result of job loss, mass layoffs, global trade dynamics or transitions in economic sectors, the Dislocated Worker program provides services to assist them in re-entering the workforce.
   Activities to be performed: WIOA specifies that most services for Adult and Dislocated Workers will be provided through the American Job Center network, also known as one-stop career centers. Under both programs, eligible individuals will receive career services, which are classified into two categories: basic and individualized services. While some job seekers may only need self-service or other basic career services such as labor exchange services, others may need more comprehensive services, such as individualized services, which include career planning, and developing an individual employment plan outlining needs and goals of the job seeker. Participants will also receive training services linked to job opportunities in their communities. To promote customer choice and involvement in career decisions, participants use an Individual Training Account to select an appropriate training program from an eligible training provider list. WIOA also authorizes the provision of supportive services (e.g. transportation and child care assistance) to enable an individual to participate in the program.
   Expected Outcomes: The WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker program outcomes are to ensure that individuals can access and receive the training services they are eligible for, so that they may overcome barriers to employment and reenter the workforce systems quickly as possible.

Intended beneficiaries: WIOA Adult funds must give priority to recipients of public assistance, other low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient. Other categories include unemployed adults, dislocated workers, veterans, individuals with barriers to employment, and any eligible population.
Subrecipient Activities: The grantees may subaward funds from these programs to provide some of the individualized career services, training, as well as provide supportive services.

WIOA Youth program

Purpose: The purpose of the WIOA Youth grants is to provide resources for local workforce development areas to deliver comprehensive youth services that focus on assisting out-of-school youth and in-school youth, with one or more barriers to employment, prepare for employment and postsecondary education opportunities; attain educational and/or skills training credentials; and secure employment with career/promotional opportunities.
Activities to be performed: WIOA specifies that states provide resources for local workforce development areas to administer youth services. Local workforce development areas deliver comprehensive youth services to out-of-school youth and in-school youth. Training services include: tutoring; alternative secondary school services; paid and unpaid work experiences, which include: summer and year round employment opportunities, pre-apprenticeship programs, internships and job shadowing, and on-the-job training; occupational skill training; education offered concurrently with workforce preparation and training; leadership development opportunities; supportive services; mentoring; follow-up services; comprehensive guidance and counseling; financial literacy education; entrepreneurial skills training; services that provide labor market and employment information; and postsecondary education and training preparation activities.
Expected Outcomes: The WIOA Youth program outcomes are to provide activities that lead to the attainment of a secondary school diploma or recognized post-secondary credential and/or employment.
Intended beneficiaries: Youth, between the ages of 14 and 24, with one or more of the following characteristics: low-income; basic skills deficient; English language learner; justice system involvement; homeless; runaway; in foster care; pregnant or parenting; individual with a disability; or who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program.
Subrecipient Activities: Local workforce development agencies deliver comprehensive services to out-of-school and in-school youth to prepare them for postsecondary education and employment. Some of the types of service activities may include but are not limited to: tutoring; paid and unpaid work experiences, occupational skill training, follow-up services; and comprehensive guidance and counseling, and supportive services.

Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES)

Purpose: The purpose of the ES program is to bring together individuals looking for employment and employers looking for job seekers. The program does this by providing a variety of services, which are available to all individuals. The program provides job seekers with career services, including labor exchange services, job search assistance, workforce information, referrals to employment, and other assistance. Employers can use the ES to post job orders and obtain qualified applicants.

Activities to be performed: The ES is a universal access program that provides services to all individuals who need services. Allowable services include assessments of career interests, career guidance when appropriate, job search workshops, and referral to jobs or training as appropriate. Services offered to employers include referral of job seekers to job openings; matching job requirements with applicants' experience, skills and other attributes; helping with special recruitment needs; assisting employers with hard-to-fill job orders; assisting with job restructuring; and helping employers assist laid-off workers. Training services are not provided and not allowable under ES program.
Expected Outcomes: The ES program outcomes are to ensure that individuals are able to access and receive the services they need to overcome barriers to employment and reenter the workforce system as quickly as possible.
Intended beneficiaries: This is a universal access program that is available to all individuals who are US citizens.
Subrecipient Activities: The grantees may subaward funds to conduct LMI research as well as the provision of specific services such as assessments of career interests, career guidance, job search workshops, referral to jobs or training as appropriate, and others.

Workforce Information Grants to States (WIGS) program

Purpose: The purpose of this grant is to develop and disseminate essential state and local labor market information (LMI) for a range of customer groups: 1) job seekers; 2) businesses/employers; 3) workforce and labor market intermediaries such as employment, school, and career counselors, and case managers at American Job Centers, who help individuals find a job or make career decisions, or engage businesses seeking skilled workers; 4) program and service planners at educational institutions and community-based organizations; 5) policy makers, including state and local workforce development boards (WDBs); 6) partners, such as economic development entities and human resource professionals; and 7) other customers, including recipients of workforce development grants, researchers, commercial data providers, and the media.
Activities to be performed: Grantees must populate and maintain a database (the Workforce Information Database or WID), produce two types of public products (employment projections and a statewide economic analysis report), and ensure LMI staff are adequately trained. ETA also encourages grantees to produce other reports and data in addition to those required. Grantees have wide discretion in both the topics and presentation format. These reports should include accurate data, actionable information, and resources that enable data users to make informed decisions about the reemployment, work-based learning, training, and career pathways strategies that lead to rapid reemployment and worker advancement along a continuum of high-demand and higher wage jobs.
Expected Outcomes: By performing these duties users of LMI will have sufficient information to make informed decisions regarding employment, careers, education, and training.
Intended Beneficiaries: Job seekers, employers, staff in American Job Centers, state and local WDBs, national/state/local policy makers, students, academic researchers, labor market analysts, and other users of LMI.

Subrecipient Activities: A state may use WIGS funding to work with a subrecipient to conduct a study or research an LMI topic when a state LMI office does not have sufficient staffing or knowledge to conduct the work themselves.

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (Public Law 113-128)*

PROGRAM YEAR 2022 FUNDING

*PY 2022 WIOA funding is made available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) dated March 15, 2022.** Pursuant to the Act, ETA reserved $11,489,000 of the funding appropriated for Training and Employment Services (TES) from the Youth, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs for evaluations and program integrity activities before allotments to states were calculated.*

BASE (PY 2022)	ADVANCE (FY 2023)
Appropriated and made available on April 1 and July 1 through the Act, dated March 15, 2022.	Funded in the Act, enacted March 15, 2022 but not made available until October 1, 2022. The FY 2023 appropriation can enact rescissions or temporary reductions on these funds.

PY 2022 Allotments = Base (PY 2022) + Advance (FY 2023)

April 1, 2022 Release 100% of Program Year 2022 Youth funds	
PY 2022 Youth Allotments	

July 1, 2022 Release approximately 18% of Program Year 2022 Adult funds	
	October 1, 2022 Release approximately 82% of Program Year 2022 Adult funds or when the FY 2023 appropriation passes.
PY 2022 Adult Allotments	

July 1, 2022 Release approximately 20% of Program Year 2022 Dislocated Workers funds	
	October 1, 2022 Release approximately 80% of Program Year 2022 Dislocated Workers funds or when the FY 2023 appropriation passes.
PY 2022 Dislocated Worker Allotments	

FY 2023 Advance funds are available for obligations and expenditures on or after October 1, 2022.

Delays in issuing the FY 2023 Advance funds may occur if there is a no approved DOL (budget) appropriation.

* **Authorizing legislation** such as WIOA Public Law 113-128 establishes policies and funding limits for programs and agencies.
** **Appropriations legislation** gives Departments authority to obligate and expend federal funds related to the program authorizations. Appropriations can further restrict the purpose, time, and amount of the program authorizations and through the Anti-Deficiency Act, Departments are prohibited from overobligating or overspending an appropriation. Appropriations legislation would include the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117-103) enacted March 15, 2022.

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and Wagner-Peyser Act Statutory Formulas for State Allotments

State Allotment Formula Descriptions – FOR INFORMATION ONLY

WIOA Youth Activities

Formula:

1/3: State relative share of total unemployed in areas of substantial unemployment (ASU) (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: State relative share of excess unemployed (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: State relative share of disadvantaged youth (American Community Survey 2011-2015)

Minimums:

(a) If total amount available for States is $1 billion or less:
State allotment cannot be less than
(1) 90 percent of State relative share of prior year funding
(2) 0.25 percent of total available funds for States

(b) If total amount available for States exceeds $1 billion:
State allotment cannot be less than
(1) 90 percent of State relative share of prior year funding
(2) 2014 allotment amount (Not applicable for Adult minimum)
(3) 0.3 percent of first $1 billion plus 0.4 percent of amount over $1 billion

Maximum:

130% of State relative share of prior year funding

WIOA Adult Activities

Same as Youth Activities, except
(a) Formula uses disadvantaged ADULTS instead of YOUTH
(b) Threshold for selecting minimum provisions is $960 million instead of $1 billion

WIOA Dislocated Workers

Formula:

1/3: State relative share of total unemployed (average 12 months ending 09/30)
1/3: State relative share of excess unemployed (average 12 months ending 09/30)
1/3: State relative share of long-term unemployed (average 12 months ending 09/30)

Minimum: 90 percent of State relative share of prior year funding
Maximum: 130 percent of State relative share of prior year funding

Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser Act)

Formula for 97% of funds:

2/3: State relative share of civilian labor force (average 12 months ending 9/30 (preliminary) or 12/31 (final))
1/3: State relative share of total unemployment (average 12 months ending 9/30 (preliminary) or 12/31 (final))

Minimums:

(a) 90 percent of State relative share of prior year funding
(b) 0.28 percent of total available funds for States

Maximum: None

Distribution of 3% of funds:

(1) States with civilian labor force below 1 million and under the national median civilian labor force density receive an amount which, when added to their share of the 97 percent portion, will result in an amount equal to 100 percent of their relative share of the prior year funding.
(2) Remaining States losing in relative share receive a share of the remaining funds prorated based on the amount needed to achieve 100 percent of their relative share of prior year funding.

Formula Data Factor Definitions

WIOA Youth and Adults Programs

ASU: contiguous areas with unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or more
Excess unemployed: higher of:
(1) excess unemployed (unemployment in excess of 4.5 percent) in ASU's; or
(2) excess unemployed (unemployment in excess of 4.5 percent) in all areas
Disadvantaged adults: individuals, age 22-72, meeting (or member of family meeting):
Census poverty level or
70 percent of lower living standard income level (LLSIL).
Disadvantaged youth: individuals, age 16-21, meeting (or member of family meeting):
Census poverty level or
70 percent of lower living standard income level (LLSIL).

WIOA Dislocated Workers Program

Excess unemployed: unemployment in excess of 4.5 percent
Long-term unemployed: number unemployed 15 or more weeks

Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser) - Self-explanatory

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

FOR USE IN SUB-STATE ALLOCATION FORMULAS

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Statutory and Discretionary Formulas for Sub State Allocations

Sub-State Allocations Statutory Formula Descriptions

WIOA Youth Activities

Formula:

1/3: Local area relative share of total unemployed in areas of substantial unemployment (ASU) (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: Local area relative share of excess unemployed (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: Local area relative share of disadvantaged youth (American Community Survey 2011-2015)

Minimums:

A local area may not receive an allocation percentage that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage of the past 2 years.

Maximum: Not allowed

WIOA Adult Activities

Same as Youth Activities, except
Formula uses disadvantaged ADULTS instead of YOUTH

WIOA Dislocated Workers

Formula:

Funds to local areas must be allocated based on a formula created by the Governor using the following 6 data factors:

- Insured unemployment data
- Unemployment concentrations
- Plant closing and mass layoff data
- Declining industries data
- Farmer-rancher economic hardship data
- Long-term unemployment data

The formula will use the most appropriate data available
Weighting a factor zero is not permitted unless a rational is presented in an approved State Plan.

Minimum:

A local area may not receive an allocation percentage that is less than 90 percent of the average allocation percentage of the past 2 years.

Maximum: Not required, but allowed

Sub-State Allocations Discretionary Formula Descriptions for Youth and Adult Activities

WIOA Youth Activities

Formula:

No less than 70 percent of the funds will be distributed as stated in the statutory formula;
1/3: Local area relative share of total unemployed in areas of substantial unemployment (ASU) (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: Local area relative share of excess unemployed (average 12 months ending 6/30)
1/3: Local area relative share of disadvantaged youth (American Community Survey 2011-2015)
No more than 30 percent of the remaining funds will be distributed using additional data related to **both**:
(1) Excess youth poverty in urban, rural, and suburban local areas; **and**
(2) Excess unemployment above the State average in urban, rural, and suburban local areas

Minimums:

Statutory formula minimum must be applied to 70 percent or greater funds, or to the entire allocation.

Maximum: Not allowed

WIOA Adult Activities

Same as Youth Activities, except Formula uses disadvantaged ADULTS instead of YOUTH **and** EXCESS POVERTY instead of excess YOUTH poverty

Formula Data Factor Definitions

WIOA Youth and Adults Programs

ASU: contiguous areas with unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or more
Excess unemployed: higher of:
(1) excess unemployed (unemployment in excess of 4.5 percent) in ASU's; or
(2) excess unemployed (unemployment in excess of 4.5 percent) in all areas
Disadvantaged adults: individuals, age 22-72, meeting (or member of family meeting):
Census poverty level or 70 percent of lower living standard income level (LLSIL).
Disadvantaged youth: individuals, age 16-21, meeting (or member of family meeting):
Census poverty level or 70 percent of lower living standard income level (LLSIL).

Attachment C

WIOA Youth and Adult Sub-State Allocations:

Must be allocated to local areas per Formula or Discretionary rules

States must choose one of these allocation methods

Formula Allocation: Must be equally split

- $\frac{1}{3}$ → ASU
- $\frac{1}{3}$ → Excess Unemployment
- $\frac{1}{3}$ → Disadvantaged Adult/Youth

Minimum percentage (stop loss) applies

Discretionary Allocation: Ratio Split

≥ 70% | ≤ 30%

Must be split in equal parts and must total no less than 70% of total funding

- $\frac{1}{3}$ → ASU
- $\frac{1}{3}$ → Excess Unemployment
- $\frac{1}{3}$ → Disadvantaged Adult/Youth

Minimum percentage (stop loss) applies

+

May be split at any ratio using both factors but no more than 30% of total funding

- Excess Unemployment above state average
- Excess Youth/Poverty

Minimum percentage (stop loss) may apply

WIOA Dislocated Worker Sub-State Allocations:

Must be allocated to local areas per Formula created by the Governor

States must use the following six data factors using the most appropriate data available

- Insured unemployment data
- Unemployment concentrations
- Plant closing and mass layoff data
- Declining industries data
- Farmer-rancher economic hardship data
- Long-term unemployment data

Sum of the weights of the six data factors must add up to 100 percent

Minimum percentage (stop loss) applies

Maximum percentage (stop gain) not required but may apply

Weighting a factor zero is not permitted unless a rational is presented in an approved State Plan

Attachment D

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration

WIOA Youth Activities State Allotments

Comparison of PY 2022 Allotments vs PY 2021 Allotments

State	PY 2021	PY 2022	Difference	% Difference
Total	**$918,577,000**	**$928,841,800**	**$10,264,800**	**1.12%**
Alabama	12,513,632	11,388,121	(1,125,511)	-8.99%
Alaska	4,596,951	4,183,488	(413,463)	-8.99%
Arizona	30,555,385	27,807,148	(2,748,237)	-8.99%
Arkansas	6,462,908	5,881,616	(581,292)	-8.99%
California	125,113,453	141,613,074	16,499,621	13.19%
Colorado	10,424,367	13,703,113	3,278,746	31.45%
Connecticut	8,846,154	10,925,731	2,079,577	23.51%
Delaware	2,583,296	2,350,947	(232,349)	-8.99%
District of Columbia	4,638,230	4,221,055	(417,175)	-8.99%
Florida	44,306,510	42,902,700	(1,403,810)	-3.17%
Georgia	19,124,371	17,404,272	(1,720,099)	-8.99%
Hawaii	2,933,243	3,855,827	922,584	31.45%
Idaho	2,835,184	2,580,180	(255,004)	-8.99%
Illinois	43,380,155	39,986,105	(3,394,050)	-7.82%
Indiana	16,938,860	15,415,332	(1,523,528)	-8.99%
Iowa	5,139,301	5,512,351	373,050	7.26%
Kansas	5,469,726	4,977,764	(491,962)	-8.99%
Kentucky	13,210,957	12,022,727	(1,188,230)	-8.99%
Louisiana	16,900,060	15,380,021	(1,520,039)	-8.99%
Maine	2,327,935	2,578,709	250,774	10.77%
Maryland	12,015,195	13,647,037	1,631,842	13.58%
Massachusetts	14,740,638	19,376,968	4,636,330	31.45%
Michigan	37,126,700	33,787,421	(3,339,279)	-8.99%
Minnesota	10,854,308	10,497,536	(356,772)	-3.29%
Mississippi	11,497,306	10,463,206	(1,034,100)	-8.99%
Missouri	11,189,065	10,182,689	(1,006,376)	-8.99%
Montana	2,256,341	2,281,555	25,214	1.12%
Nebraska	3,213,346	2,924,329	(289,017)	-8.99%
Nevada	12,205,226	11,823,134	(382,092)	-3.13%
New Hampshire	2,933,243	2,669,419	(263,824)	-8.99%
New Jersey	24,956,081	26,917,413	1,961,332	7.86%
New Mexico	8,559,309	7,789,461	(769,848)	-8.99%
New York	56,398,671	68,508,072	12,109,401	21.47%
North Carolina	23,769,771	22,179,701	(1,590,070)	-6.69%
North Dakota	2,256,341	2,281,555	25,214	1.12%
Ohio	41,201,337	37,495,574	(3,705,763)	-8.99%
Oklahoma	8,264,948	7,521,576	(743,372)	-8.99%
Oregon	10,931,465	10,396,634	(534,831)	-4.89%
Pennsylvania	42,231,894	38,433,440	(3,798,454)	-8.99%
Puerto Rico	25,906,013	23,575,954	(2,330,059)	-8.99%
Rhode Island	3,383,527	3,633,400	249,873	7.38%
South Carolina	9,690,097	8,818,543	(871,554)	-8.99%
South Dakota	2,256,341	2,281,555	25,214	1.12%
Tennessee	16,074,750	14,787,821	(1,286,929)	-8.01%
Texas	66,978,946	73,435,799	6,456,853	9.64%
Utah	4,222,059	3,842,315	(379,744)	-8.99%
Vermont	2,256,341	2,281,555	25,214	1.12%
Virginia	12,963,082	15,915,259	2,952,177	22.77%
Washington	22,996,776	20,928,382	(2,068,394)	-8.99%
West Virginia	6,609,801	6,015,297	(594,504)	-8.99%
Wisconsin	12,040,412	10,957,464	(1,082,948)	-8.99%
Wyoming	2,256,341	2,281,555	25,214	1.12%
State Total	**902,536,349**	**912,621,900**	**10,085,551**	**1.12%**
American Samoa	241,930	244,726	2,796	1.16%
Guam	821,183	830,674	9,491	1.16%
Northern Marianas	448,662	453,848	5,186	1.16%
Palau	75,000	75,000	0	0.00%
Virgin Islands	675,221	683,025	7,804	1.16%
Outlying Areas Total	**2,261,996**	**2,287,273**	**25,277**	**1.12%**
Native Americans	**13,778,655**	**13,932,627**	**153,972**	**1.12%**

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
WIOA Adult Activities State Allotments
Comparison of PY 2022 Allotments vs PY 2021 Allotments

State	PY 2021	PY 2022	Difference	% Difference
Total	**$860,675,000**	**$867,625,000**	**$6,950,000**	**0.81%**
Alabama	12,159,393	11,031,823	(1,127,570)	-9.27%
Alaska	4,323,978	3,923,005	(400,973)	-9.27%
Arizona	28,989,270	26,301,024	(2,688,246)	-9.27%
Arkansas	6,260,965	5,680,370	(580,595)	-9.27%
California	120,643,129	136,107,910	15,464,781	12.82%
Colorado	9,489,310	12,435,718	2,946,408	31.05%
Connecticut	8,052,523	9,952,310	1,899,787	23.59%
Delaware	2,485,077	2,254,630	(230,447)	-9.27%
District of Columbia	4,211,055	3,820,554	(390,501)	-9.27%
Florida	45,250,678	43,812,497	(1,438,181)	-3.18%
Georgia	18,383,564	16,678,811	(1,704,753)	-9.27%
Hawaii	2,790,201	3,656,552	866,351	31.05%
Idaho	2,545,842	2,309,760	(236,082)	-9.27%
Illinois	40,871,014	37,628,657	(3,242,357)	-7.93%
Indiana	15,591,116	14,145,314	(1,445,802)	-9.27%
Iowa	3,649,986	4,015,782	365,796	10.02%
Kansas	4,646,637	4,215,743	(430,894)	-9.27%
Kentucky	13,142,365	11,923,641	(1,218,724)	-9.27%
Louisiana	16,359,261	14,842,227	(1,517,034)	-9.27%
Maine	2,217,611	2,452,358	234,747	10.59%
Maryland	11,570,245	13,150,215	1,579,970	13.66%
Massachusetts	12,557,707	16,456,845	3,899,138	31.05%
Michigan	34,262,349	31,085,117	(3,177,232)	-9.27%
Minnesota	9,113,373	8,866,650	(246,723)	-2.71%
Mississippi	11,037,403	10,013,878	(1,023,525)	-9.27%
Missouri	10,388,598	9,425,238	(963,360)	-9.27%
Montana	2,146,308	2,163,640	17,332	0.81%
Nebraska	2,466,580	2,237,848	(228,732)	-9.27%
Nevada	11,982,987	11,527,452	(455,535)	-3.80%
New Hampshire	2,790,201	2,531,459	(258,742)	-9.27%
New Jersey	24,557,671	26,373,115	1,815,444	7.39%
New Mexico	8,295,640	7,526,365	(769,275)	-9.27%
New York	55,327,748	66,720,730	11,392,982	20.59%
North Carolina	23,044,630	21,080,103	(1,964,527)	-8.52%
North Dakota	2,146,308	2,163,640	17,332	0.81%
Ohio	38,449,912	34,884,358	(3,565,554)	-9.27%
Oklahoma	7,841,676	7,114,498	(727,178)	-9.27%
Oregon	10,636,982	10,110,571	(526,411)	-4.95%
Pennsylvania	39,079,073	35,455,175	(3,623,898)	-9.27%
Puerto Rico	26,940,143	24,441,918	(2,498,225)	-9.27%
Rhode Island	2,898,260	3,135,173	236,913	8.17%
South Carolina	9,361,171	8,493,087	(868,084)	-9.27%
South Dakota	2,146,308	2,163,640	17,332	0.81%
Tennessee	15,690,266	14,440,407	(1,249,859)	-7.97%
Texas	63,486,775	69,525,372	6,038,597	9.51%
Utah	3,293,860	2,988,412	(305,448)	-9.27%
Vermont	2,146,308	2,163,640	17,332	0.81%
Virginia	12,066,044	14,854,061	2,788,017	23.11%
Washington	21,709,068	19,695,933	(2,013,135)	-9.27%
West Virginia	6,477,259	5,876,607	(600,652)	-9.27%
Wisconsin	10,403,176	9,438,464	(964,712)	-9.27%
Wyoming	2,146,308	2,163,640	17,332	0.81%
State Total	**858,523,312**	**865,455,937**	**6,932,625**	**0.81%**
American Samoa	229,728	231,650	1,922	0.84%
Guam	779,764	786,288	6,524	0.84%
Northern Marianas	426,033	429,597	3,564	0.84%
Palau	75,000	75,000	0	0.00%
Virgin Islands	641,163	646,528	5,365	0.84%
Outlying Areas Total	**2,151,688**	**2,169,063**	**17,375**	**0.81%**

Attachment F

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
WIOA Adult Activities
PY 2022 State Allotments

State	Total	7/1/2022	10/1/2022
Total	**$867,625,000**	**$158,649,000**	**$708,976,000**
Alabama	11,031,823	2,017,217	9,014,606
Alaska	3,923,005	717,339	3,205,666
Arizona	26,301,024	4,809,256	21,491,768
Arkansas	5,680,370	1,038,680	4,641,690
California	136,107,910	24,887,923	111,219,987
Colorado	12,435,718	2,273,925	10,161,793
Connecticut	9,952,310	1,819,823	8,132,487
Delaware	2,254,630	412,269	1,842,361
District of Columbia	3,820,554	698,605	3,121,949
Florida	43,812,497	8,011,305	35,801,192
Georgia	16,678,811	3,049,793	13,629,018
Hawaii	3,656,552	668,616	2,987,936
Idaho	2,309,760	422,350	1,887,410
Illinois	37,628,657	6,880,563	30,748,094
Indiana	14,145,314	2,586,532	11,558,782
Iowa	4,015,782	734,303	3,281,479
Kansas	4,215,743	770,867	3,444,876
Kentucky	11,923,641	2,180,290	9,743,351
Louisiana	14,842,227	2,713,966	12,128,261
Maine	2,452,358	448,424	2,003,934
Maryland	13,150,215	2,404,574	10,745,641
Massachusetts	16,456,845	3,009,206	13,447,639
Michigan	31,085,117	5,684,049	25,401,068
Minnesota	8,866,650	1,621,305	7,245,345
Mississippi	10,013,878	1,831,081	8,182,797
Missouri	9,425,238	1,723,446	7,701,792
Montana	2,163,640	395,631	1,768,009
Nebraska	2,237,848	409,200	1,828,648
Nevada	11,527,452	2,107,845	9,419,607
New Hampshire	2,531,459	462,888	2,068,571
New Jersey	26,373,115	4,822,439	21,550,676
New Mexico	7,526,365	1,376,229	6,150,136
New York	66,720,730	12,200,175	54,520,555
North Carolina	21,080,103	3,854,588	17,225,515
North Dakota	2,163,640	395,631	1,768,009
Ohio	34,884,358	6,378,756	28,505,602
Oklahoma	7,114,498	1,300,917	5,813,581
Oregon	10,110,571	1,848,762	8,261,809
Pennsylvania	35,455,175	6,483,133	28,972,042
Puerto Rico	24,441,918	4,469,311	19,972,607
Rhode Island	3,135,173	573,280	2,561,893
South Carolina	8,493,087	1,552,998	6,940,089
South Dakota	2,163,640	395,631	1,768,009
Tennessee	14,440,407	2,640,491	11,799,916
Texas	69,525,372	12,713,016	56,812,356
Utah	2,988,412	546,444	2,441,968
Vermont	2,163,640	395,631	1,768,009
Virginia	14,854,061	2,716,130	12,137,931
Washington	19,695,933	3,601,487	16,094,446
West Virginia	5,876,607	1,074,563	4,802,044
Wisconsin	9,438,464	1,725,864	7,712,600
Wyoming	2,163,640	395,631	1,768,009
State Total	**865,455,937**	**158,252,378**	**707,203,559**
American Samoa	231,650	42,358	189,292
Guam	786,288	143,776	642,512
Northern Marianas	429,597	78,554	351,043
Palau	75,000	13,714	61,286
Virgin Islands	646,528	118,220	528,308
Outlying Areas Total	**2,169,063**	**396,622**	**1,772,441**

U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities State Allotments
Comparison of PY 2022 Allotments vs PY 2021 Allotments

State	PY 2021	PY 2022	Difference	% Difference
Total	**$1,339,473,000**	**$1,371,910,000**	**$32,437,000**	**2.42%**
Alabama	15,759,598	14,354,136	(1,405,462)	-8.92%
Alaska	7,633,223	6,952,482	(680,741)	-8.92%
Arizona	36,101,896	32,882,281	(3,219,615)	-8.92%
Arkansas	5,494,037	5,004,071	(489,966)	-8.92%
California	149,720,406	172,716,686	22,996,280	15.36%
Colorado	12,159,989	15,998,009	3,838,020	31.56%
Connecticut	12,337,604	13,434,048	1,096,444	8.89%
Delaware	3,066,268	2,792,814	(273,454)	-8.92%
District of Columbia	10,070,193	9,172,120	(898,073)	-8.92%
Florida	51,290,725	46,716,550	(4,574,175)	-8.92%
Georgia	33,419,357	30,438,974	(2,980,383)	-8.92%
Hawaii	2,119,112	2,787,961	668,849	31.56%
Idaho	2,028,089	1,847,221	(180,868)	-8.92%
Illinois	51,358,724	46,778,485	(4,580,239)	-8.92%
Indiana	14,963,227	13,628,787	(1,334,440)	-8.92%
Iowa	4,937,575	4,497,235	(440,340)	-8.92%
Kansas	4,544,741	4,139,435	(405,306)	-8.92%
Kentucky	14,548,366	13,250,923	(1,297,443)	-8.92%
Louisiana	18,464,174	16,817,514	(1,646,660)	-8.92%
Maine	2,322,923	2,242,181	(80,742)	-3.48%
Maryland	13,613,404	17,212,091	3,598,687	26.43%
Massachusetts	20,199,573	22,669,765	2,470,192	12.23%
Michigan	34,356,689	31,292,714	(3,063,975)	-8.92%
Minnesota	10,349,177	9,426,224	(922,953)	-8.92%
Mississippi	15,297,756	13,933,482	(1,364,274)	-8.92%
Missouri	12,028,805	10,956,060	(1,072,745)	-8.92%
Montana	1,753,248	1,596,891	(156,357)	-8.92%
Nebraska	2,203,020	2,006,552	(196,468)	-8.92%
Nevada	15,074,356	14,994,671	(79,685)	-0.53%
New Hampshire	2,326,314	2,118,850	(207,464)	-8.92%
New Jersey	33,932,137	36,473,636	2,541,499	7.49%
New Mexico	16,389,748	14,928,088	(1,461,660)	-8.92%
New York	65,468,288	82,585,211	17,116,923	26.15%
North Carolina	25,754,357	23,457,549	(2,296,808)	-8.92%
North Dakota	864,826	813,070	(51,756)	-5.98%
Ohio	33,700,620	30,695,154	(3,005,466)	-8.92%
Oklahoma	6,740,873	6,139,713	(601,160)	-8.92%
Oregon	11,192,082	10,443,575	(748,507)	-6.69%
Pennsylvania	47,138,266	42,934,413	(4,203,853)	-8.92%
Puerto Rico	69,068,117	62,908,530	(6,159,587)	-8.92%
Rhode Island	3,900,287	3,552,454	(347,833)	-8.92%
South Carolina	12,933,091	11,779,701	(1,153,390)	-8.92%
South Dakota	1,451,487	1,322,041	(129,446)	-8.92%
Tennessee	15,841,903	14,429,101	(1,412,802)	-8.92%
Texas	65,619,333	83,358,322	17,738,989	27.03%
Utah	3,862,696	3,518,216	(344,480)	-8.92%
Vermont	1,103,914	1,005,465	(98,449)	-8.92%
Virginia	15,538,166	14,152,452	(1,385,714)	-8.92%
Washington	24,433,523	22,254,509	(2,179,014)	-8.92%
West Virginia	11,649,037	10,610,160	(1,038,877)	-8.92%
Wisconsin	11,939,631	10,874,839	(1,064,792)	-8.92%
Wyoming	1,104,049	1,005,588	(98,461)	-8.92%
State Total	**1,059,169,000**	**1,071,901,000**	**12,732,000**	**1.20%**
American Samoa	357,527	366,291	8,764	2.45%
Guam	1,213,551	1,243,297	29,746	2.45%
Northern Marianas	663,037	679,289	16,252	2.45%
Palau	116,723	118,592	1,869	1.60%
Virgin Islands	997,845	1,022,306	24,461	2.45%
Outlying Areas Total	**3,348,683**	**3,429,775**	**81,092**	**2.42%**
National Reserve	**276,955,317**	**296,579,225**	**19,623,908**	**7.09%**

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities
PY 2022 State Allotments

State	Total	7/1/2022	10/1/2022
Total	**$1,371,910,000**	**$316,412,000**	**$1,055,498,000**
Alabama	14,354,136	2,886,533	11,467,603
Alaska	6,952,482	1,398,103	5,554,379
Arizona	32,882,281	6,612,434	26,269,847
Arkansas	5,004,071	1,006,289	3,997,782
California	172,716,686	34,732,312	137,984,374
Colorado	15,998,009	3,217,106	12,780,903
Connecticut	13,434,048	2,701,508	10,732,540
Delaware	2,792,814	561,619	2,231,195
District of Columbia	9,172,120	1,844,460	7,327,660
Florida	46,716,550	9,394,424	37,322,126
Georgia	30,438,974	6,121,099	24,317,875
Hawaii	2,787,961	560,643	2,227,318
Idaho	1,847,221	371,465	1,475,756
Illinois	46,778,485	9,406,879	37,371,606
Indiana	13,628,787	2,740,669	10,888,118
Iowa	4,497,235	904,368	3,592,867
Kansas	4,139,435	832,416	3,307,019
Kentucky	13,250,923	2,664,683	10,586,240
Louisiana	16,817,514	3,381,903	13,435,611
Maine	2,242,181	450,889	1,791,292
Maryland	17,212,091	3,461,250	13,750,841
Massachusetts	22,669,765	4,558,757	18,111,008
Michigan	31,292,714	6,292,781	24,999,933
Minnesota	9,426,224	1,895,558	7,530,666
Mississippi	13,933,482	2,801,941	11,131,541
Missouri	10,956,060	2,203,199	8,752,861
Montana	1,596,891	321,125	1,275,766
Nebraska	2,006,552	403,506	1,603,046
Nevada	14,994,671	3,015,340	11,979,331
New Hampshire	2,118,850	426,088	1,692,762
New Jersey	36,473,636	7,334,634	29,139,002
New Mexico	14,928,088	3,001,951	11,926,137
New York	82,585,211	16,607,401	65,977,810
North Carolina	23,457,549	4,717,175	18,740,374
North Dakota	813,070	163,504	649,566
Ohio	30,695,154	6,172,615	24,522,539
Oklahoma	6,139,713	1,234,660	4,905,053
Oregon	10,443,575	2,100,142	8,343,433
Pennsylvania	42,934,413	8,633,859	34,300,554
Puerto Rico	62,908,530	12,650,536	50,257,994
Rhode Island	3,552,454	714,378	2,838,076
South Carolina	11,779,701	2,368,829	9,410,872
South Dakota	1,322,041	265,855	1,056,186
Tennessee	14,429,101	2,901,608	11,527,493
Texas	83,358,322	16,762,869	66,595,453
Utah	3,518,216	707,493	2,810,723
Vermont	1,005,465	202,193	803,272
Virginia	14,152,452	2,845,975	11,306,477
Washington	22,254,509	4,475,251	17,779,258
West Virginia	10,610,160	2,133,641	8,476,519
Wisconsin	10,874,839	2,186,866	8,687,973
Wyoming	1,005,588	202,218	803,370
State Total	**1,071,901,000**	**215,553,000**	**856,348,000**
American Samoa	366,291	123,142	243,149
Guam	1,243,297	417,980	825,317
Northern Marianas	679,289	228,368	450,921
Palau	118,592	39,869	78,723
Virgin Islands	1,022,306	343,685	678,621
Outlying Areas Total	**3,429,775**	**1,153,044**	**2,276,731**
National Reserve Total	**296,579,225**	**99,705,956**	**196,873,269**

Attachment I

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser)
PY 2022 vs PY 2021 Allotments

State	PY 2021	PY 2022	Difference	% Difference
Total	**$668,253,000**	**$672,277,000**	**$4,024,000**	**0.60%**
Alabama	8,493,359	8,132,935	(360,424)	-4.24%
Alaska	7,264,229	7,307,972	43,743	0.60%
Arizona	14,480,622	14,420,924	(59,698)	-0.41%
Arkansas	5,064,818	4,980,892	(83,926)	-1.66%
California	79,341,643	82,214,927	2,873,284	3.62%
Colorado	11,558,593	12,535,126	976,533	8.45%
Connecticut	7,379,439	7,441,172	61,733	0.84%
Delaware	1,880,875	1,900,099	19,224	1.02%
District of Columbia	1,931,319	1,918,142	(13,177)	-0.68%
Florida	38,157,663	38,879,016	721,353	1.89%
Georgia	19,277,250	18,713,831	(563,419)	-2.92%
Hawaii	2,868,272	2,851,951	(16,321)	-0.57%
Idaho	6,052,395	6,088,841	36,446	0.60%
Illinois	26,407,178	26,228,600	(178,578)	-0.68%
Indiana	12,527,754	12,199,107	(328,647)	-2.62%
Iowa	5,955,328	5,922,601	(32,727)	-0.55%
Kansas	5,419,149	5,369,400	(49,749)	-0.92%
Kentucky	7,981,844	7,699,960	(281,884)	-3.53%
Louisiana	8,709,267	8,565,336	(143,931)	-1.65%
Maine	3,599,303	3,620,977	21,674	0.60%
Maryland	12,238,257	12,301,343	63,086	0.52%
Massachusetts	15,027,451	14,909,252	(118,199)	-0.79%
Michigan	19,947,034	19,223,218	(723,816)	-3.63%
Minnesota	11,205,122	10,949,342	(255,780)	-2.28%
Mississippi	5,359,095	5,216,683	(142,412)	-2.66%
Missouri	11,443,768	11,234,763	(209,005)	-1.83%
Montana	4,946,048	4,975,831	29,783	0.60%
Nebraska	4,784,749	4,580,711	(204,038)	-4.26%
Nevada	6,916,575	6,837,890	(78,685)	-1.14%
New Hampshire	2,708,149	2,612,731	(95,418)	-3.52%
New Jersey	18,576,861	18,696,713	119,852	0.65%
New Mexico	5,550,337	5,583,759	33,422	0.60%
New York	38,617,826	40,021,771	1,403,945	3.64%
North Carolina	19,324,850	18,987,978	(336,872)	-1.74%
North Dakota	5,036,558	5,066,886	30,328	0.60%
Ohio	22,991,322	22,422,864	(568,458)	-2.47%
Oklahoma	6,882,777	6,664,893	(217,884)	-3.17%
Oregon	8,184,234	8,219,250	35,016	0.43%
Pennsylvania	25,873,748	25,780,925	(92,823)	-0.36%
Puerto Rico	6,186,754	5,922,930	(263,824)	-4.26%
Rhode Island	2,265,237	2,226,894	(38,343)	-1.69%
South Carolina	8,856,996	8,758,024	(98,972)	-1.12%
South Dakota	4,654,937	4,682,968	28,031	0.60%
Tennessee	12,452,163	12,337,195	(114,968)	-0.92%
Texas	52,704,570	56,597,052	3,892,482	7.39%
Utah	5,726,955	5,574,504	(152,451)	-2.66%
Vermont	2,180,637	2,193,768	13,131	0.60%
Virginia	15,557,121	15,417,551	(139,570)	-0.90%
Washington	15,710,820	15,464,004	(246,816)	-1.57%
West Virginia	5,328,035	5,360,119	32,084	0.60%
Wisconsin	11,423,220	11,191,329	(231,891)	-2.03%
Wyoming	3,611,526	3,633,273	21,747	0.60%
State Total	**666,624,032**	**670,638,223**	**4,014,191**	**0.60%**
Guam	312,691	314,574	1,883	0.60%
Virgin Islands	1,316,277	1,324,203	7,926	0.60%
Outlying Areas Total	**1,628,968**	**1,638,777**	**9,809**	**0.60%**

Attachment J

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Workforce Information Grants to States
PY 2022 vs PY 2021 Allotments

State	PY 2021	PY 2022	Difference	% Difference
Total	**$31,950,000**	**$31,956,000**	**$6,000**	**0.02%**
Alabama	506,353	506,864	511	0.10%
Alaska	284,363	285,764	1,401	0.49%
Arizona	662,635	669,420	6,785	1.02%
Arkansas	402,420	404,322	1,902	0.47%
California	2,481,342	2,470,599	(10,743)	-0.43%
Colorado	612,512	619,163	6,651	1.09%
Connecticut	465,877	455,646	(10,231)	-2.20%
Delaware	301,540	301,848	308	0.10%
District of Columbia	291,923	292,570	647	0.22%
Florida	1,433,659	1,461,300	27,641	1.93%
Georgia	835,600	851,132	15,532	1.86%
Hawaii	320,532	320,990	458	0.14%
Idaho	349,266	350,918	1,652	0.47%
Illinois	988,047	973,900	(14,147)	-1.43%
Indiana	637,407	637,447	40	0.01%
Iowa	443,566	438,745	(4,821)	-1.09%
Kansas	419,747	422,438	2,691	0.64%
Kentucky	481,407	478,220	(3,187)	-0.66%
Louisiana	487,139	488,417	1,278	0.26%
Maine	324,729	324,031	(698)	-0.21%
Maryland	622,290	612,523	(9,767)	-1.57%
Massachusetts	679,820	681,313	1,493	0.22%
Michigan	816,629	804,659	(11,970)	-1.47%
Minnesota	607,863	601,540	(6,323)	-1.04%
Mississippi	391,019	394,407	3,388	0.87%
Missouri	604,947	606,182	1,235	0.20%
Montana	306,992	307,706	714	0.23%
Nebraska	366,802	364,735	(2,067)	-0.56%
Nevada	422,026	426,010	3,984	0.94%
New Hampshire	332,835	333,085	250	0.08%
New Jersey	776,244	765,235	(11,009)	-1.42%
New Mexico	354,602	356,841	2,239	0.63%
New York	1,347,196	1,339,210	(7,986)	-0.59%
North Carolina	825,655	835,128	9,473	1.15%
North Dakota	291,668	291,967	299	0.10%
Ohio	920,322	913,859	(6,463)	-0.70%
Oklahoma	458,591	463,701	5,110	1.11%
Oregon	490,768	498,069	7,301	1.49%
Pennsylvania	1,003,087	985,407	(17,680)	-1.76%
Puerto Rico	366,973	369,856	2,883	0.79%
Rhode Island	309,099	308,165	(934)	-0.30%
South Carolina	526,505	525,780	(725)	-0.14%
South Dakota	299,083	299,791	708	0.24%
Tennessee	632,761	636,477	3,716	0.59%
Texas	1,882,605	1,907,849	25,244	1.34%
Utah	435,134	439,232	4,098	0.94%
Vermont	284,079	281,711	(2,368)	-0.83%
Virginia	758,607	745,168	(13,439)	-1.77%
Washington	706,823	704,841	(1,982)	-0.28%
West Virginia	337,023	337,779	756	0.22%
Wisconsin	606,266	608,147	1,881	0.31%
Wyoming	278,942	279,199	257	0.09%
State Total	**31,773,320**	**31,779,306**	**5,986**	**0.02%**
Guam	93,023	93,031	8	0.01%
Virgin Islands	83,657	83,663	6	0.01%
Outlying Areas Total	**176,680**	**176,694**	**14**	**0.01%**