

<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b> <b>ADVISORY SYSTEM</b> <b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b> <b>Washington, D.C. 20210</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> WIOA/Wagner-Peyser
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	<b>DATE</b> April 27, 2021

**ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 19-20**

**TO:** STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES  
ALL STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS

**FROM:** SUZAN G. LEVINE   
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Activities Program Allotments for Program Year (PY) 2021; PY 2021 Allotments for the Wagner-Peyser Act Employment Service (ES) Program; and PY 2021 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 2021; final PY 2021 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 2021.

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 Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) and financial reporting requirements;
- The potential for reallocation of PY 2021 funds based on unobligated balances of PY 2020 funds in excess of 20 percent of their allotment at the end of PY 2020 (6/30/21);
- 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 December 27, 2020, the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021*, Pub. L. 116-260 was signed into law (from this point forward, referred to as “the Act”). The Act makes PY 2021 Youth Activities funds available for obligation on April 1, 2021, 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 for

<b>RESCISSIONS</b> None	<b>EXPIRATION DATE</b> Continuing
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obligation on July 1, 2021; 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, 2021; 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 2021 that will be made available on October 1, 2021 were appropriated during FY 2021, but not made available until FY 2022, and are called the FY 2022 “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 2021, as authorized by the Act, the Department has set aside \$7,466,000 of the Training and Employment Services (TES) and \$1,849,000 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 2022 “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 2021, 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 *Federal Register*. In this *Federal Register* notice, ETA will invite comments on the allotment formula for outlying areas.

4. **WIOA PY 2021 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, 2021 (Pub. L. 116-260);
  - 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-20-15, Program Year 2021 Areas of Substantial Unemployment under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, dated August 3, 2020.*
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 2021 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 2021 vs PY 2020
- Attachment E - WIOA Adult Activities Allotments, PY 2021 vs PY 2020
- Attachment F - WIOA Adult Activities PY 2021 Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- Attachment G - WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities Allotments, PY 2021 vs PY 2020
- Attachment H - WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities PY 2021 Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- Attachment I - Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser) Allotments, PY 2021 vs PY 2020
- Attachment J - Workforce Information Grants Allotments, PY 2021 vs PY 2020

## 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 2021 for WIOA Youth Activities totals \$921,130,000. After reducing the appropriation by \$2,553,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, \$918,577,000 is available for Youth Activities, which includes \$13,778,655 for Native American grantees, \$902,536,349 for states, and \$2,261,996 for outlying areas. 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 Native American reservation. The Native American reservation is calculated on the total available for Youth Activities. Attachment D contains a breakdown of the WIOA Youth Activities program allotments by state for PY 2021 and provides a comparison of these allotments to PY 2020. 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 2021 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 2019 through June 2020, 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 2019 through June 2020, 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 2021 is below the required \$1 billion threshold specified in WIOA sec. 127(b)(1)(C)(iv)(IV), which was also the case in PY 2020, 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 2021 Funding WIOA Agreement/Notice of Award (NOAs). Youth program funds are available to states to use once the PY 2021 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 2021, 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 2019 to June 2020.
    - 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 2019 to June 2020.
    - 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-20-15).

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 2021. See TEGF 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 reallocate Youth Activities program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallocates in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2020 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 2020 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any reallocation of funds requires the use of PY 2021 funds. In other words, recapture and reallocation of PY 2021 funds is based on obligation levels of PY 2020 funds at the end of PY 2020.

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 2020 funds and no further action is required regarding reallocation of PY 2021 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 2021 columns in Attachments D and E. States that meet the criteria for PY 2021 as a minimum allotment state are those states that receive a PY 2021 WIOA Youth allotment of \$2,256,341 or receive a PY 2021



WIOA Adult allotment of \$2,146,308. If a state wishes to submit a small state OSY exception request, they must submit the request for PY 2021 by September 30, 2021. 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 2021 is \$862,649,000. After reducing the appropriated amount by \$1,974,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, \$860,675,000 remains for Adult Activities, of which \$858,523,312 is for states and \$2,151,688 is for outlying areas. Attachment E shows the PY 2021 Adult Employment and Training Activities allotments and a state-by-state comparison of the PY 2021 allotments to PY 2020 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 2021 is below the required \$960 million threshold specified in WIOA sec. 132(b)(1)(B)(iv)(IV), as was also the case in PY 2020, 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 2021 Funding WIOA Agreement/NOAs. For PY 2021, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions: \$150,649,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2021 (PY 2021), and \$712,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2021 (FY 2022). After reductions associated with evaluations and program integrity, the amount available for Adult Activities on July 1, 2021 (PY 2021) is \$150,649,000, and on October 1, 2021 is \$710,026,000. 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, 2021, under the PY 2021 WIOA grant agreement, and the other for October 1, 2021, also under the PY 2021 WIOA grant agreement (see Attachment F).
- C. Sub-State Allocations. States must distribute WIOA Adult Activities funds for PY 2021 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 2021. In allocating WIOA Adult funds to local areas for PY 2021, 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 2019 to June 2020.
  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 2019 to June 2020.
  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-20-15).

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 2021. See TEGP 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 reallocate Adult Activities program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallocates in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2020 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 2020 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any re-allotment of funds requires the use of PY 2021 funds. In other words, re-allotment of PY 2021 funds is based on obligation levels of PY 2020 funds at the end of PY 2020.
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 2020 funds and no further action is required regarding re-allotment of PY 2021 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 2021 totals \$1,342,412,000. 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 \$2,939,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, a total of \$1,339,473,000 remains available for Dislocated Worker Activities. The amount available for outlying areas is \$3,348,683, leaving \$276,955,317 for the National Reserve and a total of \$1,059,169,000 available for states.

- A. State Allotments. Attachment G shows the PY 2021 Dislocated Worker Activities allotments and a state-by-state comparison of the PY 2021 allotments to PY 2020 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 2021 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 2019 through September 2020.
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 2019 through September 2020. 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 2019 through September 2020.

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 2021 Funding WIOA Agreement/NOAs. For PY 2021, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions for both formula funds and National Reserve funds. For state formula funds, \$201,553,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2021 (PY 2021), and \$860,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2021 (FY 2022). For the National Reserve, which includes funds for the outlying areas, \$80,859,000 is available for obligation on July 1, 2021 (PY 2021), and \$200,000,000 is available for obligation on October 1, 2021 (FY 2022). After reductions associated with evaluations and program integrity, the amount available for state formula funds on July 1, 2021 is \$201,553,000 and on October 1, 2021 is \$857,616,000. For the National Reserve, the amount available on July 1, 2021 is \$80,859,000 and on October 1, 2021 is \$199,445,000. 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, 2021, under the PY 2021 WIOA grant agreement, and the other for October 1, 2021, also under the PY 2021 WIOA grant agreement (see Attachment H).
- C. Sub-State Allocations. States will distribute Dislocated Worker Activities funds for PY 2021 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 2021.

In allocating WIOA Dislocated Worker funds to local areas for PY 2021, 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 reallocate Dislocated Worker program formula funds based on state obligation levels at the end of the first program year of use (ETA reallocates in accordance with 20 CFR 683.135). PY 2020 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 2020 funds after the first program year. Therefore, any re-allotment of funds requires the use of PY 2021 funds. In other words, the Department will reallocate PY 2021 Dislocated Worker formula funds among states during PY 2021 based on state obligations of PY 2020 funds made during PY 2020. Likewise, obligation of PY 2021 funds will impact recapture and reallocation of PY 2022 funding.
1. WIOA sec. 134(a)(2)(A)(ii) gives states the flexibility to use PY 2020 Rapid Response funds that are not obligated by the end of PY 2020 for statewide activities. Per WIOA sec. 132(c), states must still obligate 80 percent of their PY 2020 Dislocated Worker program formula funds, which includes Rapid Response funds, by June 30, 2021 or potentially have PY 2021 funds recaptured and re-allotted to states who have obligated 80 percent of their PY 2020 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 2021 for grants for the ES programs totals was \$670,052,000. After reducing the appropriated amount by \$1,799,000 for set asides authorized by the Act, \$668,253,000 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 2021 formula allotments on each state's share of calendar year 2020 monthly averages of the Civilian Labor Force (CLF) and unemployment. The distribution of Wagner-Peyser Act funds for PY 2021 includes \$666,624,032 for states, as well as \$1,628,968 for Guam and the United States Virgin Islands. Attachment I shows the distribution of PY 2021 ES formula amounts by state compared to PY 2020.

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 2021 are \$32,000,000. After reducing the total by \$50,000 for program integrity, \$31,950,000 is available for Workforce Information Grants. Funds are distributed to states by administrative formula with \$176,680 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 2020. 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-19-20-YOUTH** [CFDA 17.259]
- **ETA-TEGL-19-20-ADULT** [CFDA 17.258]
- **ETA-TEGL-19-20-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 2021 “base” allotment of WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker funds will be awarded during the period of availability beginning July 2021. The FY 2022 “advance” allotment will be awarded in the period of availability starting October 2021. *A copy of the executed PY 2021 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 program under Funding Opportunity Numbers:

- **ETA-TEGL-19-20-ES** [CFDA 17.207]
- **ETA-TEGL-19-20-WIG** [CFDA 17.207]

*States must follow the instructions in this TEGL to receive 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** Wagner-Peyser Act program (ES Program and Workforce Information Grants). The closing date for receipt of **each** Wagner-Peyser Act program SF-424 is 30 days from the issue date of this TEGL. ETA will award the ES Program and Workforce Information Grant funds in July 2021. *A copy of the executed PY 2021 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.

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.

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://www.sam.gov>. 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 [support@grants.gov](mailto:support@grants.gov). 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 Rahel Bizuayene, Grants Management Specialist, at [Bizuayene.Rahel@dol.gov](mailto:Bizuayene.Rahel@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 Workforce Information Grant funds.

Please refer to published ETA guidance and instructions on the ETA Advisory publication page ([https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/all\\_advisories.cfm](https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/all_advisories.cfm)).

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

**PROGRAM YEAR 2021 FUNDING**

*PY 2021 WIOA funding is made available through the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) dated December 27, 2020.\*\* Pursuant to the Act, ETA reserved \$7,466,000 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 2021)	ADVANCE (FY 2022)
Appropriated and made available on April 1 and July 1 through the Act, dated December 27, 2020.	Funded in the Act, enacted December 27, 2020 but not made available until October 1, 2021. The FY 2022 appropriation can enact rescissions or temporary reductions on these funds.
<b>PY 2021 Allotments = Base (PY 2021) + Advance (FY 2022)</b>	

<b>April 1, 2021</b> Release 100% of Program Year 2021 Youth funds	
<b>PY 2021 Youth Allotments</b>	

<b>July 1, 2021</b> Release approximately 18% of Program Year 2021 Adult funds	
	<b>October 1, 2021</b> Release approximately 82% of Program Year 2021 Adult funds or when the FY 2022 appropriation passes.
<b>PY 2021 Adult Allotments</b>	

<b>July 1, 2021</b> Release approximately 19% of Program Year 2021 Dislocated Workers funds	
	<b>October 1, 2021</b> Release approximately 81% of Program Year 2021 Dislocated Workers funds or when the FY 2022 appropriation passes.
<b>PY 2021 Dislocated Worker Allotments</b>	

FY 2022 Advance funds are available for obligations and expenditures on or after October 1, 2021. Delays in issuing the FY 2022 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, 2021 (Public Law 116-260) enacted December 27, 2020.

**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**

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**Sub-State Allocations Statutory Formula Descriptions**

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**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 rationale 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

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

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**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

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**Formula Data Factor Definitions**

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**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).

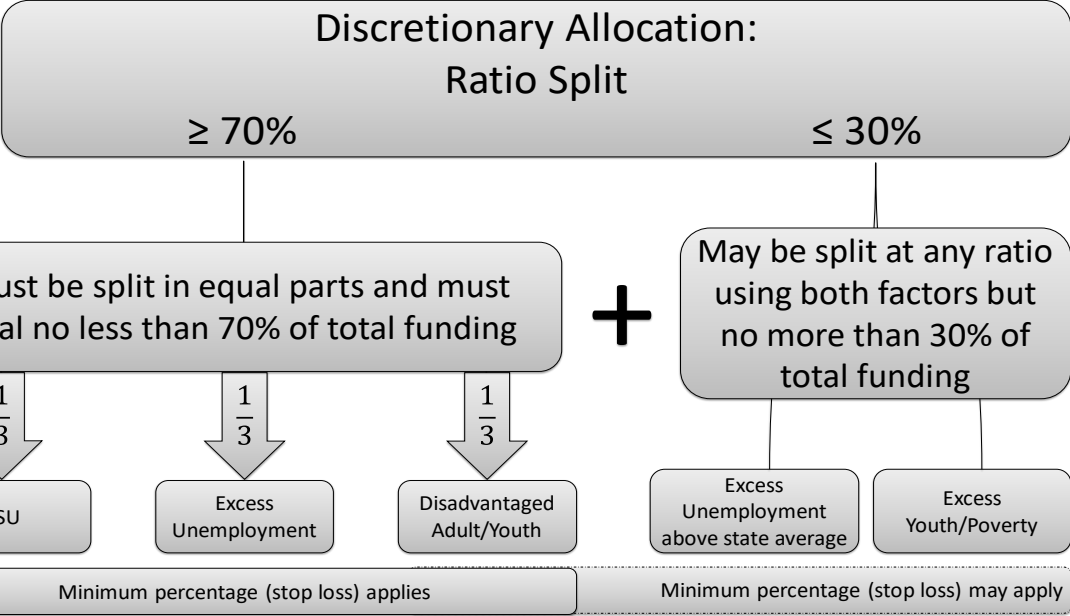
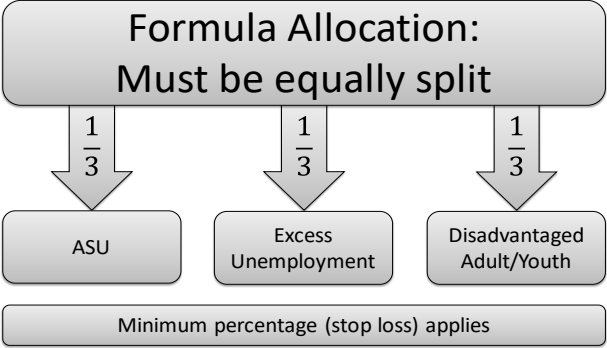
Disadvantaged youth: individuals, age 16-21, meeting (or member of family meeting):

Census poverty level or 70 percent of lower living standard income level (LLSIL).



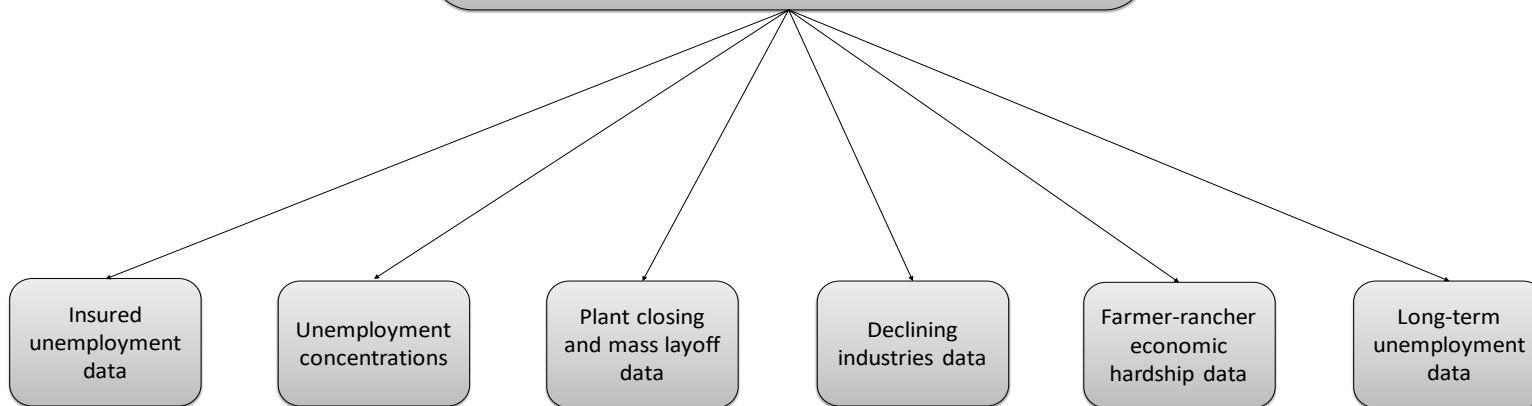
**WIOA Youth and Adult Sub-State Allocations:**  
*Must be allocated to local areas per  
Formula or Discretionary rules*

States must choose one of  
these allocation methods



**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



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 rationale is presented in an approved State Plan

U.S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
WIOA Youth Activities State Allotments  
Comparison of PY 2021 Allotments vs PY 2020 Allotments

State	PY 2020	PY 2021	Difference	% Difference
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$912,906,000</b>	<b>\$918,577,000</b>	<b>\$5,671,000</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
Alabama	13,818,197	12,513,632	(1,304,565)	-9.44%
Alaska	5,076,190	4,596,951	(479,239)	-9.44%
Arizona	33,740,829	30,555,385	(3,185,444)	-9.44%
Arkansas	6,222,886	6,462,908	240,022	3.86%
California	134,926,913	125,113,453	(9,813,460)	-7.27%
Colorado	7,969,239	10,424,367	2,455,128	30.81%
Connecticut	9,768,378	8,846,154	(922,224)	-9.44%
Delaware	2,242,411	2,583,296	340,885	15.20%
District of Columbia	5,121,772	4,638,230	(483,542)	-9.44%
Florida	41,854,792	44,306,510	2,451,718	5.86%
Georgia	21,118,115	19,124,371	(1,993,744)	-9.44%
Hawaii	2,242,411	2,933,243	690,832	30.81%
Idaho	2,242,411	2,835,184	592,773	26.43%
Illinois	47,902,600	43,380,155	(4,522,445)	-9.44%
Indiana	13,241,878	16,938,860	3,696,982	27.92%
Iowa	3,928,902	5,139,301	1,210,399	30.81%
Kansas	4,250,555	5,469,726	1,219,171	28.68%
Kentucky	14,588,219	13,210,957	(1,377,262)	-9.44%
Louisiana	18,661,916	16,900,060	(1,761,856)	-9.44%
Maine	2,242,411	2,327,935	85,524	3.81%
Maryland	13,267,797	12,015,195	(1,252,602)	-9.44%
Massachusetts	11,268,949	14,740,638	3,471,689	30.81%
Michigan	35,039,178	37,126,700	2,087,522	5.96%
Minnesota	8,297,921	10,854,308	2,556,387	30.81%
Mississippi	12,695,917	11,497,306	(1,198,611)	-9.44%
Missouri	11,562,432	11,189,065	(373,367)	-3.23%
Montana	2,257,550	2,256,341	(1,209)	-0.05%
Nebraska	3,321,693	3,213,346	(108,347)	-3.26%
Nevada	9,330,673	12,205,226	2,874,553	30.81%
New Hampshire	2,242,411	2,933,243	690,832	30.81%
New Jersey	21,923,354	24,956,081	3,032,727	13.83%
New Mexico	9,451,630	8,559,309	(892,321)	-9.44%
New York	56,675,887	56,398,671	(277,216)	-0.49%
North Carolina	26,247,804	23,769,771	(2,478,033)	-9.44%
North Dakota	2,242,411	2,256,341	13,930	0.62%
Ohio	45,496,637	41,201,337	(4,295,300)	-9.44%
Oklahoma	7,872,645	8,264,948	392,303	4.98%
Oregon	10,563,715	10,931,465	367,750	3.48%
Pennsylvania	34,144,371	42,231,894	8,087,523	23.69%
Puerto Rico	28,606,753	25,906,013	(2,700,740)	-9.44%
Rhode Island	3,097,016	3,383,527	286,511	9.25%
South Carolina	10,700,304	9,690,097	(1,010,207)	-9.44%
South Dakota	2,242,411	2,256,341	13,930	0.62%
Tennessee	14,388,278	16,074,750	1,686,472	11.72%
Texas	62,438,675	66,978,946	4,540,271	7.27%
Utah	3,227,687	4,222,059	994,372	30.81%
Vermont	2,242,411	2,256,341	13,930	0.62%
Virginia	10,816,651	12,963,082	2,146,431	19.84%
Washington	25,394,224	22,996,776	(2,397,448)	-9.44%
West Virginia	7,298,882	6,609,801	(689,081)	-9.44%
Wisconsin	9,204,676	12,040,412	2,835,736	30.81%
Wyoming	2,242,411	2,256,341	13,930	0.62%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>896,964,379</b>	<b>902,536,349</b>	<b>5,571,970</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
American Samoa	240,385	241,930	1,545	0.64%
Guam	815,939	821,183	5,244	0.64%
Northern Marianas	445,798	448,662	2,864	0.64%
Palau	75,000	75,000	0	0.00%
Virgin Islands	670,909	675,221	4,312	0.64%
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>2,248,031</b>	<b>2,261,996</b>	<b>13,965</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
<b>Native Americans</b>	<b>13,693,590</b>	<b>13,778,655</b>	<b>85,065</b>	<b>0.62%</b>

U.S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
WIOA Adult Activities State Allotments  
Comparison of PY 2021 Allotments vs PY 2020 Allotments

State	PY 2020	PY 2021	Difference	% Difference
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$854,474,000</b>	<b>\$860,675,000</b>	<b>\$6,201,000</b>	<b>0.73%</b>
Alabama	13,413,096	12,159,393	(1,253,703)	-9.35%
Alaska	4,769,805	4,323,978	(445,827)	-9.35%
Arizona	31,978,231	28,989,270	(2,988,961)	-9.35%
Arkansas	6,015,408	6,260,965	245,557	4.08%
California	129,604,863	120,643,129	(8,961,734)	-6.91%
Colorado	7,246,878	9,489,310	2,242,432	30.94%
Connecticut	8,882,785	8,052,523	(830,262)	-9.35%
Delaware	2,130,845	2,485,077	354,232	16.62%
District of Columbia	4,645,239	4,211,055	(434,184)	-9.35%
Florida	42,259,570	45,250,678	2,991,108	7.08%
Georgia	20,279,015	18,383,564	(1,895,451)	-9.35%
Hawaii	2,130,845	2,790,201	659,356	30.94%
Idaho	2,130,845	2,545,842	414,997	19.48%
Illinois	45,085,051	40,871,014	(4,214,037)	-9.35%
Indiana	12,047,106	15,591,116	3,544,010	29.42%
Iowa	2,787,453	3,649,986	862,533	30.94%
Kansas	3,579,254	4,646,637	1,067,383	29.82%
Kentucky	14,497,419	13,142,365	(1,355,054)	-9.35%
Louisiana	18,045,995	16,359,261	(1,686,734)	-9.35%
Maine	2,130,845	2,217,611	86,766	4.07%
Maryland	12,763,204	11,570,245	(1,192,959)	-9.35%
Massachusetts	9,590,178	12,557,707	2,967,529	30.94%
Michigan	32,197,079	34,262,349	2,065,270	6.41%
Minnesota	6,959,779	9,113,373	2,153,594	30.94%
Mississippi	12,175,423	11,037,403	(1,138,020)	-9.35%
Missouri	10,764,013	10,388,598	(375,415)	-3.49%
Montana	2,130,845	2,146,308	15,463	0.73%
Nebraska	2,566,912	2,466,580	(100,332)	-3.91%
Nevada	9,151,271	11,982,987	2,831,716	30.94%
New Hampshire	2,130,845	2,790,201	659,356	30.94%
New Jersey	21,544,204	24,557,671	3,013,467	13.99%
New Mexico	9,150,968	8,295,640	(855,328)	-9.35%
New York	55,298,700	55,327,748	29,048	0.05%
North Carolina	24,910,558	23,044,630	(1,865,928)	-7.49%
North Dakota	2,130,845	2,146,308	15,463	0.73%
Ohio	42,414,320	38,449,912	(3,964,408)	-9.35%
Oklahoma	7,454,637	7,841,676	387,039	5.19%
Oregon	10,257,412	10,636,982	379,570	3.70%
Pennsylvania	31,312,217	39,079,073	7,766,856	24.80%
Puerto Rico	29,717,827	26,940,143	(2,777,684)	-9.35%
Rhode Island	2,650,988	2,898,260	247,272	9.33%
South Carolina	10,326,362	9,361,171	(965,191)	-9.35%
South Dakota	2,130,845	2,146,308	15,463	0.73%
Tennessee	13,981,585	15,690,266	1,708,681	12.22%
Texas	59,070,478	63,486,775	4,416,297	7.48%
Utah	2,515,483	3,293,860	778,377	30.94%
Vermont	2,130,845	2,146,308	15,463	0.73%
Virginia	10,081,312	12,066,044	1,984,732	19.69%
Washington	23,947,398	21,709,068	(2,238,330)	-9.35%
West Virginia	7,145,102	6,477,259	(667,843)	-9.35%
Wisconsin	7,944,787	10,403,176	2,458,389	30.94%
Wyoming	2,130,845	2,146,308	15,463	0.73%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>852,337,815</b>	<b>858,523,312</b>	<b>6,185,497</b>	<b>0.73%</b>
American Samoa	228,013	229,728	1,715	0.75%
Guam	773,943	779,764	5,821	0.75%
Northern Marianas	422,852	426,033	3,181	0.75%
Palau	75,000	75,000	0	0.00%
Virgin Islands	636,377	641,163	4,786	0.75%
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>2,136,185</b>	<b>2,151,688</b>	<b>15,503</b>	<b>0.73%</b>

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

State	Total	7/1/2021	10/1/2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$860,675,000</b>	<b>\$150,649,000</b>	<b>\$710,026,000</b>
Alabama	12,159,393	2,128,330	10,031,063
Alaska	4,323,978	756,851	3,567,127
Arizona	28,989,270	5,074,162	23,915,108
Arkansas	6,260,965	1,095,893	5,165,072
California	120,643,129	21,116,875	99,526,254
Colorado	9,489,310	1,660,970	7,828,340
Connecticut	8,052,523	1,409,480	6,643,043
Delaware	2,485,077	434,978	2,050,099
District of Columbia	4,211,055	737,086	3,473,969
Florida	45,250,678	7,920,492	37,330,186
Georgia	18,383,564	3,217,783	15,165,781
Hawaii	2,790,201	488,385	2,301,816
Idaho	2,545,842	445,614	2,100,228
Illinois	40,871,014	7,153,894	33,717,120
Indiana	15,591,116	2,729,005	12,862,111
Iowa	3,649,986	638,878	3,011,108
Kansas	4,646,637	813,328	3,833,309
Kentucky	13,142,365	2,300,385	10,841,980
Louisiana	16,359,261	2,863,457	13,495,804
Maine	2,217,611	388,161	1,829,450
Maryland	11,570,245	2,025,208	9,545,037
Massachusetts	12,557,707	2,198,049	10,359,658
Michigan	34,262,349	5,997,140	28,265,209
Minnesota	9,113,373	1,595,167	7,518,206
Mississippi	11,037,403	1,931,941	9,105,462
Missouri	10,388,598	1,818,377	8,570,221
Montana	2,146,308	375,681	1,770,627
Nebraska	2,466,580	431,740	2,034,840
Nevada	11,982,987	2,097,453	9,885,534
New Hampshire	2,790,201	488,385	2,301,816
New Jersey	24,557,671	4,298,473	20,259,198
New Mexico	8,295,640	1,452,035	6,843,605
New York	55,327,748	9,684,341	45,643,407
North Carolina	23,044,630	4,033,637	19,010,993
North Dakota	2,146,308	375,681	1,770,627
Ohio	38,449,912	6,730,114	31,719,798
Oklahoma	7,841,676	1,372,575	6,469,101
Oregon	10,636,982	1,861,853	8,775,129
Pennsylvania	39,079,073	6,840,240	32,238,833
Puerto Rico	26,940,143	4,715,491	22,224,652
Rhode Island	2,898,260	507,299	2,390,961
South Carolina	9,361,171	1,638,541	7,722,630
South Dakota	2,146,308	375,681	1,770,627
Tennessee	15,690,266	2,746,359	12,943,907
Texas	63,486,775	11,112,463	52,374,312
Utah	3,293,860	576,544	2,717,316
Vermont	2,146,308	375,681	1,770,627
Virginia	12,066,044	2,111,991	9,954,053
Washington	21,709,068	3,799,866	17,909,202
West Virginia	6,477,259	1,133,753	5,343,506
Wisconsin	10,403,176	1,820,929	8,582,247
Wyoming	2,146,308	375,681	1,770,627
<b>State Total</b>	<b>858,523,312</b>	<b>150,272,376</b>	<b>708,250,936</b>
American Samoa	229,728	40,211	189,517
Guam	779,764	136,487	643,277
Northern Marianas	426,033	74,571	351,462
Palau	75,000	13,128	61,872
Virgin Islands	641,163	112,227	528,936
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>2,151,688</b>	<b>376,624</b>	<b>1,775,064</b>

U.S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
WIOA Dislocated Worker Activities State Allotments  
Comparison of PY 2021 Allotments vs PY 2020 Allotments

State	PY 2020	PY 2021	Difference	% Difference
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,322,493,000</b>	<b>\$1,339,473,000</b>	<b>\$16,980,000</b>	<b>1.28%</b>
Alabama	17,387,399	15,759,598	(1,627,801)	-9.36%
Alaska	8,421,655	7,633,223	(788,432)	-9.36%
Arizona	39,830,842	36,101,896	(3,728,946)	-9.36%
Arkansas	6,061,513	5,494,037	(567,476)	-9.36%
California	142,073,567	149,720,406	7,646,839	5.38%
Colorado	9,986,612	12,159,989	2,173,377	21.76%
Connecticut	13,611,948	12,337,604	(1,274,344)	-9.36%
Delaware	2,343,949	3,066,268	722,319	30.82%
District of Columbia	11,110,338	10,070,193	(1,040,145)	-9.36%
Florida	50,853,493	51,290,725	437,232	0.86%
Georgia	36,871,224	33,419,357	(3,451,867)	-9.36%
Hawaii	1,618,611	2,119,112	500,501	30.92%
Idaho	1,962,590	2,028,089	65,499	3.34%
Illinois	56,663,539	51,358,724	(5,304,815)	-9.36%
Indiana	13,347,305	14,963,227	1,615,922	12.11%
Iowa	4,077,392	4,937,575	860,183	21.10%
Kansas	4,595,051	4,544,741	(50,310)	-1.09%
Kentucky	16,051,059	14,548,366	(1,502,693)	-9.36%
Louisiana	20,371,329	18,464,174	(1,907,155)	-9.36%
Maine	2,562,857	2,322,923	(239,934)	-9.36%
Maryland	15,019,525	13,613,404	(1,406,121)	-9.36%
Massachusetts	15,428,753	20,199,573	4,770,820	30.92%
Michigan	28,103,101	34,356,689	6,253,588	22.25%
Minnesota	8,623,882	10,349,177	1,725,295	20.01%
Mississippi	16,877,853	15,297,756	(1,580,097)	-9.36%
Missouri	13,271,254	12,028,805	(1,242,449)	-9.36%
Montana	1,589,906	1,753,248	163,342	10.27%
Nebraska	2,430,569	2,203,020	(227,549)	-9.36%
Nevada	13,341,178	15,074,356	1,733,178	12.99%
New Hampshire	1,776,875	2,326,314	549,439	30.92%
New Jersey	29,962,189	33,932,137	3,969,948	13.25%
New Mexico	18,082,636	16,389,748	(1,692,888)	-9.36%
New York	50,005,712	65,468,288	15,462,576	30.92%
North Carolina	28,414,511	25,754,357	(2,660,154)	-9.36%
North Dakota	827,550	864,826	37,276	4.50%
Ohio	37,181,539	33,700,620	(3,480,919)	-9.36%
Oklahoma	7,437,134	6,740,873	(696,261)	-9.36%
Oregon	11,019,838	11,192,082	172,244	1.56%
Pennsylvania	48,858,998	47,138,266	(1,720,732)	-3.52%
Puerto Rico	76,202,126	69,068,117	(7,134,009)	-9.36%
Rhode Island	3,806,076	3,900,287	94,211	2.48%
South Carolina	14,268,943	12,933,091	(1,335,852)	-9.36%
South Dakota	1,190,973	1,451,487	260,514	21.87%
Tennessee	17,478,205	15,841,903	(1,636,302)	-9.36%
Texas	59,820,885	65,619,333	5,798,448	9.69%
Utah	4,261,672	3,862,696	(398,976)	-9.36%
Vermont	843,187	1,103,914	260,727	30.92%
Virginia	13,694,749	15,538,166	1,843,417	13.46%
Washington	26,957,248	24,433,523	(2,523,725)	-9.36%
West Virginia	12,852,260	11,649,037	(1,203,223)	-9.36%
Wisconsin	11,212,132	11,939,631	727,499	6.49%
Wyoming	1,069,268	1,104,049	34,781	3.25%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,051,713,000</b>	<b>1,059,169,000</b>	<b>7,456,000</b>	<b>0.71%</b>
American Samoa	352,902	357,527	4,625	1.31%
Guam	1,197,853	1,213,551	15,698	1.31%
Northern Marianas	654,460	663,037	8,577	1.31%
Palau	116,080	116,723	643	0.55%
Virgin Islands	984,938	997,845	12,907	1.31%
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>3,306,233</b>	<b>3,348,683</b>	<b>42,450</b>	<b>1.28%</b>
<b>National Reserve</b>	<b>267,473,767</b>	<b>276,955,317</b>	<b>9,481,550</b>	<b>3.54%</b>

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

State	Total	7/1/2021	10/1/2021
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,339,473,000</b>	<b>\$282,412,000</b>	<b>\$1,057,061,000</b>
Alabama	15,759,598	2,998,949	12,760,649
Alaska	7,633,223	1,452,553	6,180,670
Arizona	36,101,896	6,869,957	29,231,939
Arkansas	5,494,037	1,045,480	4,448,557
California	149,720,406	28,490,824	121,229,582
Colorado	12,159,989	2,313,967	9,846,022
Connecticut	12,337,604	2,347,766	9,989,838
Delaware	3,066,268	583,491	2,482,777
District of Columbia	10,070,193	1,916,293	8,153,900
Florida	51,290,725	9,760,293	41,530,432
Georgia	33,419,357	6,359,487	27,059,870
Hawaii	2,119,112	403,253	1,715,859
Idaho	2,028,089	385,932	1,642,157
Illinois	51,358,724	9,773,233	41,585,491
Indiana	14,963,227	2,847,405	12,115,822
Iowa	4,937,575	939,589	3,997,986
Kansas	4,544,741	864,835	3,679,906
Kentucky	14,548,366	2,768,460	11,779,906
Louisiana	18,464,174	3,513,613	14,950,561
Maine	2,322,923	442,037	1,880,886
Maryland	13,613,404	2,590,543	11,022,861
Massachusetts	20,199,573	3,843,848	16,355,725
Michigan	34,356,689	6,537,855	27,818,834
Minnesota	10,349,177	1,969,381	8,379,796
Mississippi	15,297,756	2,911,064	12,386,692
Missouri	12,028,805	2,289,004	9,739,801
Montana	1,753,248	333,632	1,419,616
Nebraska	2,203,020	419,220	1,783,800
Nevada	15,074,356	2,868,552	12,205,804
New Hampshire	2,326,314	442,682	1,883,632
New Jersey	33,932,137	6,457,066	27,475,071
New Mexico	16,389,748	3,118,863	13,270,885
New York	65,468,288	12,458,191	53,010,097
North Carolina	25,754,357	4,900,887	20,853,470
North Dakota	864,826	164,571	700,255
Ohio	33,700,620	6,413,010	27,287,610
Oklahoma	6,740,873	1,282,744	5,458,129
Oregon	11,192,082	2,129,781	9,062,301
Pennsylvania	47,138,266	8,970,107	38,168,159
Puerto Rico	69,068,117	13,143,215	55,924,902
Rhode Island	3,900,287	742,199	3,158,088
South Carolina	12,933,091	2,461,083	10,472,008
South Dakota	1,451,487	276,209	1,175,278
Tennessee	15,841,903	3,014,612	12,827,291
Texas	65,619,333	12,486,934	53,132,399
Utah	3,862,696	735,046	3,127,650
Vermont	1,103,914	210,068	893,846
Virginia	15,538,166	2,956,812	12,581,354
Washington	24,433,523	4,649,541	19,783,982
West Virginia	11,649,037	2,216,736	9,432,301
Wisconsin	11,939,631	2,272,034	9,667,597
Wyoming	1,104,049	210,093	893,956
<b>State Total</b>	<b>1,059,169,000</b>	<b>201,553,000</b>	<b>857,616,000</b>
American Samoa	357,527	103,135	254,392
Guam	1,213,551	350,072	863,479
Northern Marianas	663,037	191,266	471,771
Palau	116,723	33,671	83,052
Virgin Islands	997,845	287,847	709,998
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>3,348,683</b>	<b>965,991</b>	<b>2,382,692</b>
<b>National Reserve Total</b>	<b>276,955,317</b>	<b>79,893,009</b>	<b>197,062,308</b>

U. S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser)  
PY 2021 vs PY 2020 Allotments

State	PY 2020	PY 2021	Difference	% Difference
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$668,052,000</b>	<b>\$668,253,000</b>	<b>\$201,000</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
Alabama	8,738,446	8,493,359	(245,087)	-2.80%
Alaska	7,262,044	7,264,229	2,185	0.03%
Arizona	14,853,978	14,480,622	(373,356)	-2.51%
Arkansas	5,159,694	5,064,818	(94,876)	-1.84%
California	77,981,894	79,341,643	1,359,749	1.74%
Colorado	11,048,709	11,558,593	509,884	4.61%
Connecticut	7,546,033	7,379,439	(166,594)	-2.21%
Delaware	1,869,496	1,880,875	11,379	0.61%
District of Columbia	1,957,284	1,931,319	(25,965)	-1.33%
Florida	38,224,509	38,157,663	(66,846)	-0.17%
Georgia	19,810,511	19,277,250	(533,261)	-2.69%
Hawaii	2,337,828	2,868,272	530,444	22.69%
Idaho	6,050,575	6,052,395	1,820	0.03%
Illinois	26,795,752	26,407,178	(388,574)	-1.45%
Indiana	12,606,524	12,527,754	(78,770)	-0.62%
Iowa	6,039,407	5,955,328	(84,079)	-1.39%
Kansas	5,473,903	5,419,149	(54,754)	-1.00%
Kentucky	8,261,970	7,981,844	(280,126)	-3.39%
Louisiana	8,923,122	8,709,267	(213,855)	-2.40%
Maine	3,598,220	3,599,303	1,083	0.03%
Maryland	12,493,848	12,238,257	(255,591)	-2.05%
Massachusetts	13,843,578	15,027,451	1,183,873	8.55%
Michigan	19,905,550	19,947,034	41,484	0.21%
Minnesota	11,396,826	11,205,122	(191,704)	-1.68%
Mississippi	5,563,013	5,359,095	(203,918)	-3.67%
Missouri	11,734,062	11,443,768	(290,294)	-2.47%
Montana	4,944,560	4,946,048	1,488	0.03%
Nebraska	4,966,813	4,784,749	(182,064)	-3.67%
Nevada	6,071,412	6,916,575	845,163	13.92%
New Hampshire	2,621,526	2,708,149	86,623	3.30%
New Jersey	18,145,531	18,576,861	431,330	2.38%
New Mexico	5,548,668	5,550,337	1,669	0.03%
New York	38,073,537	38,617,826	544,289	1.43%
North Carolina	19,795,653	19,324,850	(470,803)	-2.38%
North Dakota	5,035,043	5,036,558	1,515	0.03%
Ohio	23,265,564	22,991,322	(274,242)	-1.18%
Oklahoma	7,003,623	6,882,777	(120,846)	-1.73%
Oregon	8,221,924	8,184,234	(37,690)	-0.46%
Pennsylvania	25,924,310	25,873,748	(50,562)	-0.20%
Puerto Rico	6,422,165	6,186,754	(235,411)	-3.67%
Rhode Island	2,277,052	2,265,237	(11,815)	-0.52%
South Carolina	8,979,979	8,856,996	(122,983)	-1.37%
South Dakota	4,653,537	4,654,937	1,400	0.03%
Tennessee	12,323,307	12,452,163	128,856	1.05%
Texas	52,616,735	52,704,570	87,835	0.17%
Utah	5,837,153	5,726,955	(110,198)	-1.89%
Vermont	2,179,981	2,180,637	656	0.03%
Virginia	15,677,914	15,557,121	(120,793)	-0.77%
Washington	15,891,995	15,710,820	(181,175)	-1.14%
West Virginia	5,326,432	5,328,035	1,603	0.03%
Wisconsin	11,531,892	11,423,220	(108,672)	-0.94%
Wyoming	3,610,440	3,611,526	1,086	0.03%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>666,423,522</b>	<b>666,624,032</b>	<b>200,510</b>	<b>0.03%</b>
Guam	312,597	312,691	94	0.03%
Virgin Islands	1,315,881	1,316,277	396	0.03%
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>1,628,478</b>	<b>1,628,968</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>0.03%</b>



U. S. Department of Labor  
Employment and Training Administration  
Workforce Information Grants to States  
PY 2021 vs PY 2020 Allotments

State	PY 2020	PY 2021	Difference	% Difference
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,000,000</b>	<b>\$31,950,000</b>	<b>(\$50,000)</b>	<b>-0.16%</b>
Alabama	505,028	506,353	1,325	0.26%
Alaska	285,803	284,363	(1,440)	-0.50%
Arizona	655,740	662,635	6,895	1.05%
Arkansas	403,034	402,420	(614)	-0.15%
California	2,510,120	2,481,342	(28,778)	-1.15%
Colorado	610,933	612,512	1,579	0.26%
Connecticut	467,544	465,877	(1,667)	-0.36%
Delaware	301,515	301,540	25	0.01%
District of Columbia	292,370	291,923	(447)	-0.15%
Florida	1,451,110	1,433,659	(17,451)	-1.20%
Georgia	839,565	835,600	(3,965)	-0.47%
Hawaii	322,394	320,532	(1,862)	-0.58%
Idaho	346,492	349,266	2,774	0.80%
Illinois	999,994	988,047	(11,947)	-1.19%
Indiana	639,931	637,407	(2,524)	-0.39%
Iowa	444,844	443,566	(1,278)	-0.29%
Kansas	417,466	419,747	2,281	0.55%
Kentucky	485,412	481,407	(4,005)	-0.83%
Louisiana	488,811	487,139	(1,672)	-0.34%
Maine	325,566	324,729	(837)	-0.26%
Maryland	620,310	622,290	1,980	0.32%
Massachusetts	691,549	679,820	(11,729)	-1.70%
Michigan	820,200	816,629	(3,571)	-0.44%
Minnesota	605,649	607,863	2,214	0.37%
Mississippi	393,383	391,019	(2,364)	-0.60%
Missouri	601,906	604,947	3,041	0.51%
Montana	306,629	306,992	363	0.12%
Nebraska	365,116	366,802	1,686	0.46%
Nevada	423,009	422,026	(983)	-0.23%
New Hampshire	334,281	332,835	(1,446)	-0.43%
New Jersey	763,266	776,244	12,978	1.70%
New Mexico	356,282	354,602	(1,680)	-0.47%
New York	1,358,016	1,347,196	(10,820)	-0.80%
North Carolina	834,449	825,655	(8,794)	-1.05%
North Dakota	291,832	291,668	(164)	-0.06%
Ohio	920,499	920,322	(177)	-0.02%
Oklahoma	458,826	458,591	(235)	-0.05%
Oregon	491,128	490,768	(360)	-0.07%
Pennsylvania	998,348	1,003,087	4,739	0.47%
Puerto Rico	370,188	366,973	(3,215)	-0.87%
Rhode Island	309,298	309,099	(199)	-0.06%
South Carolina	519,836	526,505	6,669	1.28%
South Dakota	298,948	299,083	135	0.05%
Tennessee	631,278	632,761	1,483	0.23%
Texas	1,875,706	1,882,605	6,899	0.37%
Utah	430,227	435,134	4,907	1.14%
Vermont	285,048	284,079	(969)	-0.34%
Virginia	754,617	758,607	3,990	0.53%
Washington	696,101	706,823	10,722	1.54%
West Virginia	336,997	337,023	26	0.01%
Wisconsin	608,159	606,266	(1,893)	-0.31%
Wyoming	278,447	278,942	495	0.18%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>31,823,200</b>	<b>31,773,320</b>	<b>(49,880)</b>	<b>-0.16%</b>
Guam	93,090	93,023	(67)	-0.07%
Virgin Islands	83,710	83,657	(53)	-0.06%
<b>Outlying Areas Total</b>	<b>176,800</b>	<b>176,680</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>-0.07%</b>