

ALABAMA JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Workforce Development Division
401 Adams Avenue
Post Office Box 5690
Montgomery, Alabama 36103-5690

MAR 9 2000

GOVERNOR'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVE NO. PY99- 14

SUBJECT: Program Year 2000 WIA Section 128(b)(2) Youth, Section 131(b)(2)(A) Adult, and Section 131(b)(2)(B) Dislocated Worker Allocations

1. **Purpose.** This transmits notice of the Local Areas' PY 2000 Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker allocations.
2. **Discussion.** The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) formalized the state's PY 2000 WIA Section 128(b)(2) Youth, Section 131(b)(2)(A) Adult, and Section 131(b)(2)(b) (B) Dislocated Worker allotments in USDOL Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 5-99, a copy of which is Attachment 2 to this Directive. TEGL 5-99 also transmits preliminary estimates of PY 2000 Wagner-Peyser (ES) funding levels, and further indicates that States' remaining One-Stop Career Center implementation grant funds may be used for WIA implementation activities, including labor market information tools such as America's Job Bank.

Attachment 1 details PY 2000 Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker Workforce Investment Act funding levels, at the State level and for local areas. The JTPA "Hold Harmless" allocation methodology will be utilized for PY 2000 and PY 2001 programs. It is anticipated the "alternate " WIA Section 133(b)(3) Adult and Section 128(b)(3) Youth allocation formulas will be adopted for the PY 2002 and PY 2003 programs.

The State is authorized under the Workforce Investment Act to set aside up to 15 percent of available Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker WIA funds for the conduct of "Statewide Workforce Investment Activities", and up to twenty-five percent of the State's Dislocated Worker program allotment for the conduct of Statewide Rapid Response activities.

At least eighty percent of all local area funds, including PY 2000 incentive awards, must be obligated during PY 2000.

Per the WIA Fiscal Procedures Manual, local areas may transfer up to 20% of allocated Adult and/or Dislocated Worker funds between the two programs. Note that the two pools of funds involved in a given funds transfer must have a common year of original authorization.

GOVERNOR'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIVE NO. PY99- 14

Page Two

All Adult - Dislocated Worker Program fund transfer requests will be appropriately recorded within local areas' submitted WIA Plans. Each such request must be accompanied by reasonably sufficient justification.

Copies of all USDOL Notice(s) of Obligation formally releasing WIA funds to the State will be contained in Attachment 3 to this Directive. Note that WIA funds allotted to a given State are not available for PY 2000 expenditure until USDOL has approved that State's WIA Five Year Plan.

All WIA fund allocations, distributions, and awards are made subject to the continued availability of federal funds.

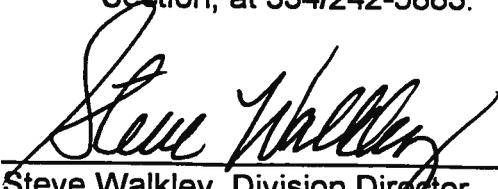
- 3. **Action.** Local Areas will appropriately utilize the Attachment 1 PY 2000 Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker allocation information in the preparation of their PY 2000 Plans. The full amount of each local area's PY 2000 Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth allocations should be budgeted for full PY 2000 expenditure within the appropriate WIA plan budget documents.

However, note that only the below indicated proportion of local area's Adult and Dislocated Workers PY 2000 allocations is available for first quarter (7/1/00 - 9/30/00) draw down. The balance of each local area's PY 2000 Adult and Dislocated Workers allocations will be available for PY 2000 expenditure after October 1, 2000.

First Quarter Availability

Adult Allocation	25.05 %
Dislocated Worker Allocation	33.19 %

- 4. **Contact.** Any questions should be referred to Charles Terry, State Planning Section, at 334/242-5883.



 Steve Walkley, Division Director
 Workforce Development Division
 Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs

Attachments:

- 1: Local Area Planning Allocations
- 2: USDOL TEGL No. 5-99
- 3: USDOL Notices of Obligation (NOO)

LOCAL AREA PLANNING ALLOCATION
FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2000
(July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001)

1. **SEC. 133(b) ADULT PROGRAMS:** \$13,600,837

a. **GOVERNOR'S 15% SET ASIDES:** \$2,040,126

Administration (5%)		\$680,042
Incentives (3%) (PY 2000 funds)		\$408,025
Local Area Awards (67%)	\$273,377	
Capacity Building/Tech. Asst. (33%)	\$134,648	
Other WIA Activities (7%)		\$952,059

b. **LOCAL AREA ADULT PROGRAMS (85%)** \$11,560,711

ASDA	\$9,486,806
Birmingham	\$730,458
Mobile	\$1,343,447

2. **Sec. 128(b)(2) YOUTH ALLOTMENT** \$14,066,303

a. **GOVERNOR'S 15% SET ASIDES:** \$2,109,945

Administration (5%)		\$703,315
Incentives (3%) (PY 2000 funds)		\$421,989
Local Area Awards (67%)	\$282,733	
Capacity Building (33%)	\$139,256	
Other WIA Activities (7%)		\$984,641

b. **LOCAL AREA YOUTH PROGRAMS (85%)** \$11,956,358

ASDA	\$9,811,719
Birmingham	\$755,457
Mobile	\$1,389,182

ATTACHMENT 1 (cont.)

3. <u>Sec. 133(b)(2)(b) DISLOCATED WORKER ALLOTMENT:</u>		\$12,337,794
a. RAPID RESPONSE		\$3,084,449
b. GOVERNOR'S SET ASIDES:		\$1,850,669
Administration (5%)		\$616,889
Incentives (3%)		\$370,134
Local Area Awards (67%)	\$247,990	
Capacity Building (33%)	\$122,144	
Other WIA Activities (7%)		\$863,646
b. LOCAL AREA PROGRAMS (60%)		\$7,402,676
ASDA	\$6,532,071	
Birmingham	\$472,178	
Mobile	\$398,427	
TOTAL PROGRAM YEAR WIA ALLOTMENT		\$40,004,934

4. POOLED STATE SET ASIDES

Rapid Response (25% of Dislocated Workers Allotment)		\$3,084,449
Administration (5% of Total Funds)		\$2,000,246
Incentive Funds (3% of Total Funds)		\$1,200,148
Local Area Awards (67%)	\$804,099	
ASDA		
Birmingham		
Mobile		
Capacity Building/T.A. (33%)	\$396,049	
Other WIA Activities (7% of Total Funds)		\$2,800,346

TOTAL PROGRAM YEAR 2000 WIA ALLOTMENT: **\$40,004,934**

Local Area Youth and Adult allocations are based on October 1998 - September 1999 unemployment data and 1990 U.S. Census data. Local Area Dislocated Worker allocations are based on October 1998 - September 1999 unemployment data, 1997 Census of Agriculture data, and Department of Industrial Relations/Labor Market Information Division data.

U. S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration Washington, D.C. 20210	CLASSIFICATION OWS	2526 2728 293031 RECEIVED FEB 2000 Workforce Development Division
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OCTA	
	DATE February 17, 2000	

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 5-99

TO: STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS
 STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES
 STATE WORKER ADJUSTMENT LIAISONS
 ONE-STOP CAREER CENTER SYSTEM LEADS

FROM: LENITA JACOBS-SIMMONS
 Deputy Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Allotments for Program Year (PY) 2000; and Wagner-Peyser Act Preliminary Planning Estimates for PY 2000

1. Purpose.

To provide States and outlying areas with WIA title I Adults and Dislocated Workers and Youth Activities allotments for PY 2000; and preliminary planning estimates for PY 2000 public employment service (ES) activities, as required by Section 6(b)(5) of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended.

2. References.

Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.); Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), P.L. 106-113; Planning Guidance and Instructions for Submission of the Strategic Five-Year State Plan for Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and the Wagner-Peyser Act (64 F.R. 9402 (February 25, 1999)); State Unified Planning Guidance (65 F.R. 2464 (January 14, 2000)); Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 11-98; FM 52-99, dated September 9, 1999; and TEGL 3-99, dated January 31, 2000.

3. Background.

The Workforce Investment Act, signed into law on August 7, 1998, represents an overhaul of the Nation's employment and training system. This act creates a customer-driven system that will help employers obtain the workers they need and empower job seekers to meet the challenges of the 21st century by obtaining the jobs they need to become productive citizens. WIA funds are provided through

RESCISSIONS None	EXPIRATION DATE Continuing
---------------------	-------------------------------

DISTRIBUTION

grants to the States for employment and training programs. The WIA allotments and the Wagner-Peyser Act preliminary planning estimates are part of the Fiscal Year 2000 funds appropriated in the Department of Labor Appropriations Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-113). These appropriations include:

Youth Activities (including Youth Opportunity Grants):
\$1,250,965,000 - the same as PY 1999 for the total level of Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) Summer Youth, Youth Training, and Youth Opportunities Grants;

Adult Activities: \$950,000,000 - a 0.5 percent decrease from the PY 1999 JTPA Adult Training level;

Dislocated Workers Activities: \$1,589,025,000 - a 13.2 percent increase from the PY 1999 JTPA Dislocated Workers level; and

Wagner-Peyser Act (preliminary planning estimates):
\$761,735,000 - the same as the PY 1999 level.

This is the first year in which allotments are made to States and outlying areas under WIA. The allotments for States are based on formulas defined in the Act. The allotments for outlying areas are based on a discretionary formula as authorized under WIA title I. These allotments and preliminary planning estimates were published in the Federal Register on February 17, 2000. Comments are being invited from the public on the formula used to distribute outlying areas funds, only.

4. Outlying Areas Funds for Youth Activities, Adult Activities, and Dislocated Worker Activities.

A. Total funds for outlying areas. The total funds available for the outlying areas for each program were reserved at the maximum 0.25 percent of the full amount appropriated for each program, in accordance with WIA provisions. For Youth Activities, this calculation was done on the total appropriation including \$250 million for Youth Opportunity Grants. The calculation resulted in \$3,127,413, an increase of \$1,332,752, or 74 percent, over the total of PY 1999 JTPA Title II-B Summer Youth and JTPA Title II-C Youth Training amounts. The total available for the outlying areas for the Adult Activities program is \$2,375,000, a decrease of \$156,611 and 6 percent from PY 1999. Outlying areas total funds for Dislocated Worker Activities are \$3,972,563, an increase of \$983,946, or 32.9 percent, for the areas from PY 1999.

B. Competitive Grants. From the total funds for outlying areas for each program, WIA requires that competitive grants be awarded to Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Freely Associated States (Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Republic of Palau). WIA further provides that the amount for such grants is not to exceed the amount reserved for the Freely Associated States for the respective program for PY 1997: Youth Activities, \$222,535 (sum of JTPA Title II-B Summer Youth and JTPA Title II-C Youth Training); Adult Activities, \$940,601; and Dislocated Worker Activities, \$1,089,993. To ensure that all outlying areas, those listed above as well as the Virgin Islands, would not lose funds (excluding competitive grants) from PY 1999 in total for the Youth Activities, Adult Activities, and Dislocated Worker Activities programs combined and to ensure a viable competitive grants program, the Secretary determined that a combined total of one million dollars would be reserved for the required competitive grants for all three programs for PY 2000. For the Youth Activities program, the amount of competitive grants was set at \$222,535, the maximum allowed by WIA which is the amount of JTPA PY 1997 total Youth allotments for the Freely Associated States. After subtracting the Youth Activities program competitive funds portion from the one million dollar total for competitive grants, the remainder was split between the Adult Activities and Dislocated Worker programs so that the resulting amounts for each program represented a 12.25 percent share of the each program's total funds for all outlying areas. The Adult Activities program portion of the one million dollar total for competitive grants was calculated to be \$290,896, and the Dislocated Worker Activities program amount was calculated to be \$486,569. These competitive grants amounts are less than the maximum allowed by WIA (PY 1997 allotments for the Freely Associated States) for either the Adult Activities or Dislocated Worker Activities program.

C. Non-competitive (Formula) Grants. After determining the amount of funds for competitive grants to be reserved for each program, the distribution of the remaining non-competitive funds in each program to all outlying areas, including the Virgin Islands, is not specified by WIA. The methodology used for each program was similar to that used in JTPA for each program's outlying areas allotments. JTPA methodology generally followed the concepts used for the State formula. Based on this principle, for the Youth Activities and Adult Activities programs, the remaining non-competitive funds were distributed among the areas by formula based on relative share of number of unemployed, with a 90 percent hold-harmless of the prior year share, a

\$75,000 minimum (all similar to the JTPA methodology), and the addition of a 130 percent stop-gain of the prior year share (new addition by WIA for the State formula). The prior year share for Youth Activities was based on the sum of the PY 1999 JTPA II-B Summer Youth and JTPA II-C Youth Training programs for each area. Data used for the relative share calculation in the formula was updated to 1995 data for all outlying areas. This data was obtained from the Bureau of the Census for American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Palau, and the U. S. Virgin Islands, based on mid-decade surveys for those areas conducted with the assistance of the Bureau. For Guam, data from a similar survey was not available from the Bureau, so data from the Guam June 1995 labor force survey was used. For the Republic of the Marshall Islands, where 1995 unemployment data was not available, 1988 survey data in combination with 1995 population estimates were used as the basis of the formula. The remaining non-competitive Dislocated Worker Activities funds for grants to all outlying areas, including the Virgin Islands, were distributed among the areas also by the same principles and methodology previously used in JTPA for Dislocated Workers outlying area funds, i.e., based on the same pro rata share as the areas received for the PY 2000 WIA Adult Activities program. For amounts determined under this methodology, see Attachment I for Youth Activities, Attachment II-A for Adult Activities, and Attachment III-A for Dislocated Workers Activities.

5. State Youth Activities funds: Title I--Chapter 4-- Youth Activities.

A. State and Native Americans Allotments. PY 2000 Youth Activities funds appropriated under WIA total \$1,250,965,000 (including \$250 million for Youth Opportunity grants). Attachment I contains a breakdown of the \$1,000,965,000 in WIA Youth Activities program allotments by State for PY 2000 and provides a comparison of these allotments to the sum of the CY 1999 JTPA Title Summer Youth and PY 1999 Youth Training allotments for all States, outlying areas, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

The total amount available for Native Americans is 1.5 percent of the total amount for Youth Activities excluding Youth Opportunity Grants, in accordance with WIA Section 127. This total is \$15,014,475, down \$825,367, or 5.2 percent, from the PY 1999 JTPA Title II-B Summer Youth level for Native Americans.

After determining the amount for the outlying areas (discussed in item 4 above) and Native Americans, the amount available for allotments to the States for PY 2000 is \$982,823,112, less than PY 1999 by \$507,385, or a decrease of 0.05 percent. Since this amount was below the required \$1 billion threshold specified in Section 127(b)(1)(C)(iv)(IV), the WIA funding minimum provisions were not triggered in. Instead, as required by WIA, the minimum allotments were calculated using the JTPA Section 262(a)(3) (as amended by section 701 of the Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992) minimums of 90 percent hold-harmless of the prior year allotment percentage and 0.25 percent State minimum floor. Also, as required by WIA, a new provision applying a 130 percent stop-gain of the prior year allotment percentage was used. The three formula factors required in WIA are the same as in JTPA and use the following data for the PY 2000 allotments:

- (1) the number of unemployed for areas of substantial unemployment (ASU's) are averages for the 12-month period, July 1998 through preliminary June 1999;
- (2) the number of excess unemployed individuals or the ASU excess (depending on which is higher) are averages for the same 12-month period used for ASU unemployed data; and
- (3) the number of economically disadvantaged youth (age 16 to 21, excluding college students and military) are from the 1990 Census.

B. Notices of Obligation (NOO's) and State Plans. WIA section 189(g)(1)(B) allows the Secretary to make the Youth Activities funds available for obligation on April 1, 2000. This early obligation of youth funds enables States to begin planning and facilitate start-up operations for their summer employment opportunities component of Youth Activities under WIA.

To assist States in meeting the State Plan requirements for Youth Activities, the Department has provided three options for States to obtain early access to Program Year 2000 youth funds. States may elect one of the following three options: Option 1--submit a full WIA title I plan early; Option 2--submit a transition plan fully addressing Youth Activities; or Option 3--submit an abbreviated transition plan for Youth. A detailed description of these options are provided in Field Memorandum 52-99, dated September 9, 1999.

Under Options 1 and 2, States with approved Youth Plans are eligible to receive the entire allotment on April 1.

Further guidance on Options 1 and 2 State plan approval process, including negotiating performance levels, will be provided in the near future. Option 3 allows States that do not have in place all of the WIA system requirements, but are capable of providing comprehensive services under Section 129 of the Act, to access WIA funds effective April 1, 2000. Under this option, States may submit an abbreviated plan explaining how they will operate Youth Activities between April 1 and June 30. States choosing Option 3 will receive 25 percent of their full Youth Activities allotment on April 1, 2000, to allow operation of WIA Youth Activities between April 1 and June 30, 2000.

The Governor has the discretion to set aside up to 15 percent of the reduced allotment for Statewide Youth Activities. It should be noted that States must submit a full Plan addressing all planning requirements no later than April 1, 2000, to receive the balance of their Youth Activities allotment on July 1, 2000.

C. Within-State Allocations. Youth Activities funds are to be distributed among local workforce investment areas (subject to reservation of up to 15 percent for Statewide workforce investment activities) in accordance with the provisions of WIA section 128 and according to the approved State plan.

D. Transfers of Funds. There is no authority for local workforce investment areas to transfer funds to or from the Youth Activities program.

E. Reallotment of funds. Reallotment of Youth Activities formula funds, as provided for by WIA section 127(c), will be based on completed program year financial reports submitted by the States. The first reallotment of funds among States under WIA will occur during PY 2001 based on obligations made during PY 2000 (20 CFR §667.150 of the WIA interim final regulations). There will be no recapture/reallotment of WIA funds in PY 2000.

F. Transition from JTPA to WIA Youth Activities. WIA substantially reforms youth programming and places new emphasis on serving youth within a comprehensive Statewide workforce development system. To assist States and local areas, the Department issued guidance for implementation of comprehensive youth services under WIA. This guidance is designed to inform States and local areas on how to transition their JTPA summer programs to align with WIA requirements. Details are provided in Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 3-99.

6. State Adult Employment and Training Activities funds:
Title I--Chapter 5--Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment
and Training Activities.

A. State Allotments. The total Adult Employment and Training Activities appropriation is \$950,000,000, a reduction of \$5 million, or 0.5 percent from PY 1999. Attachment II-A shows the PY 2000 Adult Employment and Training Activities allotments and comparison to PY 1999 JTPA Adult allotments by State.

After determining the amount for the outlying areas (discussed in item 4 above), the amount available for allotments to the States is \$947,625,000, less than PY 1999 by \$4.8 million, or 0.5 percent. Like the Youth Activities program, the WIA minimum provisions were not triggered in for the PY 2000 allotments because the total amount available for the States was below the \$960 million threshold required for Adults in section 132(b)(1)(B)(iv)(IV). Instead, as required by WIA, the JTPA section 202(a)(3) (as amended by section 701 of the Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992) minimums of 90 percent hold-harmless of the prior year allotment percentage and 0.25 percent State minimum floor were used. Also, similarly to the Youth Activities program, a new provision applying a 130 percent stop-gain of the prior year allotment percentage was used. The three formula factors use the same data as used for the Youth Activities formula, except that data for the number of economically disadvantaged adults (age 22 to 72, excluding college students and military) from the 1990 Census was used.

B. NOO's. For PY 2000, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions, \$238 million available for obligation on July 1, 2000, and \$712 million available for obligation on October 1, 2000 (FY 2001). Allotments to States will be prorated based on these amounts and two NOO's will be issued, one for July 1, 2000 under the PY 2000 WIA grant agreement, assuming an approved WIA State plan is in place, and the other for October 1, 2000 (also under the PY 2000 WIA grant agreement) (see Attachment II-B). When State plans are approved at a future date, NOO's will be issued at the time of the grant award.

C. Within-State Allocations. Adult Activities funds are to be distributed among local workforce investment areas (subject to reservation of up to 15 percent for Statewide workforce investment activities) in accordance with the provisions in WIA section 133 and according to the approved State plan.

D. Transfers of Funds. WIA Section 133(b)(4) provides the authority for workforce investment areas, with approval of the Governor, to transfer up to 20 percent of the Adult Activities funds to Dislocated Workers Activities, and up to 20 percent of Dislocated Workers Activities funds to Adult Activities.

E. Reallotment of funds. Reallotment of Adult Activities formula funds, as provided for by WIA section 132(c), will be based on completed program year financial reports submitted by the States. The first reallotment of funds among States under WIA will occur during PY 2001 based on obligations made during PY 2000 (20 CFR §667.150 of the WIA interim final regulations). There will be no recapture/reallotment of WIA funds in PY 2000.

7. State Dislocated Worker Employment and Training funds:
Title I--Chapter 5--Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment
and Training Activities.

A. State Allotments. The total Dislocated Worker appropriation is \$1,589,025,000, an increase of \$185.5 million, or 13.2 percent from the PY 1999 level. The total appropriation includes 80 percent allotted by formula to the States, while 20 percent is retained for National Emergency Grants, technical assistance and training, demonstration projects, and for the outlying areas Dislocated Worker allotments (outlying areas are discussed in item 4 above). Attachment III-A shows the PY 2000 Dislocated Worker Activities fund allotments by State.

The amount available for allotment to the States is eighty percent of the Dislocated Workers appropriation, or \$1,271,220,000, a gain of 13.1 percent over PY 1999. Since the Dislocated Worker Activities formula has no floor amount or hold-harmless provisions, funding changes for States directly reflect the impact of changes in number of unemployed. The three formula factors required in WIA are the same as in the JTPA Dislocated Workers formula and use the following data for the PY 2000 allotments:

- (1) the number of unemployed are averages for the 12-month period, October 1998 through September 1999;
- (2) the number of excess unemployed are averages for the 12-month period, October 1998 through September 1999; and
- (3) the number of long-term unemployed are averages for calendar year 1998.

B. NOO's. For PY 2000, Congress appropriated funds for this program in two portions, \$529,025,000 (includes \$1.5 million for Special Winter Olympics) available for obligation on July 1, 2000, and \$1,060,000,000 available for obligation on October 1, 2000 (FY 2001). Allotments to States will be prorated based on these amounts and two NOO's will be issued, one for July 1, 2000 under the PY 2000 WIA grant agreement, assuming an approved WIA state plan is in place, and the other for October 1, 2000 (also under the PY 2000 WIA grant agreement) (see Attachment III-B). When State plans are approved at a future date, NOO's will be issued at the time of the grant award.

C. Within-State Allocations. Dislocated Worker Activities funds are to be distributed among local workforce investment areas (subject to reservations for Rapid Response and Statewide workforce investment activities) in accordance with the provisions in WIA section 133 and according to the approved State plan.

D. Transfers of Funds. WIA-Section 133(b)(4) provides the authority for workforce investment areas, with approval of the Governor, to transfer up to 20 percent of the Dislocated Workers Activities funds to Adult Activities, and up to 20 percent of Adult Activities funds to Dislocated Workers Activities.

E. Reallotment of funds. Reallotment of Dislocated Worker Activities formula funds, as provided for by WIA section 132(c), will be based on completed program year financial reports submitted by the States. The first reallotment of funds among States under WIA will occur during PY 2001 based on obligations made during PY 2000 (section 667.150 of the WIA interim final regulations). There will be no recapture/reallotment of WIA funds in PY 2000.

8. Wagner-Peyser Act funds.

Preliminary Planning Estimates. The public employment service program involves a Federal-State partnership between the U.S. Employment Service and the State Employment Security Agencies. Under the Wagner-Peyser Act, funds are allotted to each State to administer a labor exchange program responding to the needs of the State's employers and workers through a system of local employment services offices. State funding for the Employment Service remains at the same level as for PY 1999. Attachment IV shows the Wagner-Peyser Act preliminary planning estimates for PY 2000. These preliminary planning estimates have been produced using

the formula set forth at section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49e). They are based on monthly averages for each State's share of the civilian labor force (CLF) and unemployment for the 12 months ending September 1999. Final planning estimates will be published in the Federal Register, based on Calendar Year 1999 data, as required by the Wagner-Peyser Act.

State planning estimates reflect \$18,000,000 or 2.363 percent of the total amount appropriated which is being withheld from distribution to States to finance postage costs associated with the conduct of Wagner-Peyser Act labor exchange services for PY 2000.

The Secretary of Labor is required to set-aside up to three percent of the total available funds to assure that each State will have sufficient resources to maintain statewide employment service (ES) activities, as required under Section 6(b)(4) of the Wagner-Peyser Act. In accordance with this provision, \$22,312,050, the 3 percent set-aside funds are included in the total planning estimate. The set-aside funds are distributed in two steps to States which have lost in relative share of resources from the previous year. In Step 1, States which have a CLF below one million and are also below the median CLF density are maintained at 100 percent of their relative share of prior year resources. All remaining set-aside funds are distributed on a pro-rata basis in Step 2 to all other States losing in relative share from the prior year but did not meet the size and density criteria for Step 1.

Under Wagner-Peyser Act section 7(b), ten percent of the total sums allotted to each State shall be reserved for use by the Governor to provide performance incentives for public ES offices; services for groups with special needs; and for the extra costs of exemplary models for delivering job services.

9. Additional Resources. For those States with remaining funds in their One-Stop Career Center implementation grants, those funds may be used for WIA implementation activities including the development of labor market information tools such as America's Job Bank.

10. Reporting.

For the WIA programs, States will be required to submit one WIA quarterly report for each of the fund sources received. This report will be divided into six separate sub-reports detailing Statewide activities; Statewide rapid response (Dislocated Workers Activities); local area

administration; local area Youth program activities; local area Adult program activities; and local area Dislocated Workers program activities. Guidance on reporting procedures will be forthcoming.

11. General Guidance.

The Department of Labor recognizes the need for additional information relating to reallocations, transfer of funds, accountability measures and reporting procedures. Separate guidance will be provided in the near future.

12. Inquiries.

Questions regarding these allotments, preliminary planning estimates and planning requirements may be directed to the appropriate Regional Office. Information may also be found at the website - <http://usworkforce.org>.

13. Attachments.

- I. Youth Activities Allotments, PY 2000 vs PY 1999
- II-A. Adult Employment and Training Activities Allotments, PY 2000 vs PY 1999
- II-B. Adult Employment and Training Activities Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- III-A. Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities Allotments, PY 2000 vs PY 1999
- III-B. Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities Allotments, July 1 and October 1 Funding
- IV. Wagner-Peyser Act PY 2000 Preliminary Planning Estimates vs PY 1999 Final Allotments

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Comparison of State Allotments
JTPA PY 1999 Summer Youth/Youth Training vs WIA PY 2000 Youth Activities

	<u>JTPA</u> <u>PY 1999</u>	<u>WIA</u> <u>PY 2000</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total	\$1,000,965,000	\$1,000,965,000	\$0	0.00%
Alabama	13,743,905	14,066,303	322,398	2.35%
Alaska	3,496,339	3,215,719	(280,620)	-8.03%
Arizona	15,627,353	16,578,123	950,770	6.08%
Arkansas	9,900,441	10,429,385	528,944	5.34%
California	162,913,181	171,424,027	8,510,846	5.22%
Colorado	6,521,560	6,550,692	29,132	0.45%
Connecticut	8,560,463	7,700,441	(860,022)	-10.05%
Delaware	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
District of Columbia	4,508,952	4,528,781	19,829	0.44%
Florida	41,357,488	39,070,163	(2,287,325)	-5.53%
Georgia	20,192,229	20,496,219	303,990	1.51%
Hawaii	5,422,065	6,045,743	623,678	11.50%
Idaho	4,254,719	4,095,248	(159,471)	-3.75%
Illinois	40,375,499	40,030,985	(344,514)	-0.85%
Indiana	12,244,411	11,014,284	(1,230,127)	-10.05%
Iowa	3,624,003	3,259,920	(364,083)	-10.05%
Kansas	3,824,507	3,440,280	(384,227)	-10.05%
Kennucky	15,724,321	15,511,193	(213,128)	-1.36%
Louisiana	20,992,650	21,598,829	606,179	2.89%
Maine	4,135,926	3,720,413	(415,513)	-10.05%
Maryland	15,327,453	13,787,590	(1,539,863)	-10.05%
Massachusetts	14,404,582	12,957,434	(1,447,148)	-10.05%
Michigan	26,915,731	28,969,657	2,053,926	7.63%
Minnesota	8,947,656	8,048,735	(898,921)	-10.05%
Mississippi	13,203,331	12,562,595	(640,736)	-4.85%
Missouri	15,573,066	14,008,527	(1,564,539)	-10.05%
Montana	3,559,773	4,149,252	589,479	16.56%
Nebraska	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
Nevada	4,070,417	3,661,485	(408,932)	-10.05%
New Hampshire	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
New Jersey	26,346,299	23,699,434	(2,646,865)	-10.05%
New Mexico	9,432,345	10,430,066	997,721	10.58%
New York	87,182,149	81,034,703	(6,147,446)	-7.05%
North Carolina	15,160,408	14,391,704	(768,704)	-5.07%
North Dakota	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
Ohio	39,285,194	41,633,629	2,348,435	5.98%
Oklahoma	7,947,802	10,326,811	2,379,009	29.93%
Oregon	12,311,379	14,609,203	2,297,824	18.66%
Pennsylvania	38,129,075	34,298,461	(3,830,614)	-10.05%
Puerto Rico	54,464,419	54,369,986	(94,433)	-0.17%
Rhode Island	2,768,806	2,490,640	(278,166)	-10.05%
South Carolina	13,441,965	12,091,526	(1,350,439)	-10.05%
South Dakota	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
Tennessee	20,527,851	18,465,533	(2,062,318)	-10.05%
Texas	84,115,891	88,620,250	4,504,359	5.35%
Utah	2,744,753	3,301,394	556,641	20.28%
Vermont	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
Virginia	14,880,880	13,385,882	(1,494,998)	-10.05%
Washington	19,668,344	21,370,932	1,702,588	8.66%
West Virginia	9,920,584	10,548,280	627,696	6.33%
Wisconsin	8,372,050	9,633,249	1,261,199	15.06%
Wyoming	2,458,326	2,457,058	(1,268)	-0.05%
State Total	983,330,497	982,823,112	(507,385)	-0.05%
American Samoa	89,123	134,797	45,674	51.25%
Guam	871,121	1,317,552	446,431	51.25%
Marshall Islands	72,621	152,810	80,189	110.42%
Micronesia	129,157	271,773	142,616	110.42%
Northern Marianas	50,448	106,153	55,705	110.42%
Palau	24,217	77,869	53,652	221.55%
Virgin Islands	557,974	843,924	285,950	51.25%
Outlying Areas Competitive	0	222,535	222,535	N/A
Outlying Areas Total	1,794,661	3,127,413	1,332,752	74.26%
Native Americans	15,839,842	15,014,475	(825,367)	-5.21%

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Comparison of State Allotments
JTPA PY 1999 Adult Training vs WIA PY 2000 Adult Activities

	<u>JTPA</u> <u>PY 1999</u>	<u>WIA</u> <u>PY 2000</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total	\$955,000,000	\$950,000,000	(\$5,000,000)	-0.52%
Alabama	13,332,002	13,600,837	268,835	2.02%
Alaska	3,372,802	3,089,722	(283,080)	-8.39%
Arizona	14,833,378	15,648,932	815,554	5.50%
Arkansas	9,598,305	10,068,804	470,499	4.90%
California	153,202,942	160,743,770	7,540,828	4.92%
Colorado	6,401,920	6,409,369	7,449	0.12%
Connecticut	8,360,632	7,486,306	(874,326)	-10.46%
Delaware	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
District of Columbia	4,409,902	4,412,566	2,664	0.06%
Florida	41,604,521	39,256,368	(2,348,153)	-5.64%
Georgia	19,308,691	19,518,990	210,299	1.09%
Hawaii	5,467,505	6,049,854	582,349	10.65%
Idaho	4,043,134	3,872,663	(170,471)	-4.22%
Illinois	38,887,986	38,399,632	(488,354)	-1.26%
Indiana	11,790,620	10,557,597	(1,233,023)	-10.46%
Iowa	3,583,969	3,209,170	(374,799)	-10.46%
Kansas	3,769,137	3,434,681	(334,456)	-8.87%
Kennucky	15,779,990	15,516,224	(263,766)	-1.67%
Louisiana	20,163,665	20,662,594	498,929	2.47%
Maine	4,095,359	3,667,080	(428,279)	-10.46%
Maryland	15,134,882	13,552,128	(1,582,754)	-10.46%
Massachusetts	13,941,489	12,483,536	(1,457,953)	-10.46%
Michigan	25,413,403	27,277,938	1,864,535	7.34%
Minnesota	8,691,343	7,782,432	(908,911)	-10.46%
Mississippi	12,018,011	11,341,654	(676,357)	-5.63%
Missouri	15,336,859	13,732,983	(1,603,876)	-10.46%
Montana	3,637,993	4,193,064	555,071	15.26%
Nebraska	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
Nevada	3,965,677	3,550,960	(414,717)	-10.46%
New Hampshire	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
New Jersey	25,982,597	23,265,426	(2,717,171)	-10.46%
New Mexico	9,044,618	9,968,030	923,412	10.21%
New York	87,772,524	81,558,176	(6,214,348)	-7.08%
North Carolina	14,997,078	14,198,520	(798,558)	-5.32%
North Dakota	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
Ohio	38,240,941	40,353,010	2,112,069	5.52%
Oklahoma	7,934,062	10,261,832	2,327,770	29.34%
Oregon	12,070,623	14,237,385	2,166,762	17.95%
Pennsylvania	38,242,301	34,243,052	(3,999,249)	-10.46%
Puerto Rico	53,146,634	52,848,829	(297,805)	-0.56%
Rhode Island	2,768,365	2,478,859	(289,506)	-10.46%
South Carolina	13,026,517	11,664,248	(1,362,269)	-10.46%
South Dakota	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
Tennessee	20,234,920	18,118,821	(2,116,099)	-10.46%
Texas	78,467,213	82,451,236	3,984,023	5.08%
Utah	2,381,171	2,753,861	372,690	15.65%
Vermont	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
Virginia	14,509,964	12,992,562	(1,517,402)	-10.46%
Washington	18,909,263	20,455,166	1,545,903	8.18%
West Virginia	9,738,640	10,306,103	567,463	5.83%
Wisconsin	8,186,644	9,366,589	1,179,945	14.41%
Wyoming	2,381,171	2,369,063	(12,108)	-0.51%
State Total	952,468,389	947,625,000	(4,843,389)	-0.51%
American Samoa	169,022	125,230	(43,792)	-25.91%
Guam	475,405	453,836	(21,569)	-4.54%
Marshall Islands	358,998	265,985	(93,013)	-25.91%
Micronesia	535,238	396,563	(138,675)	-25.91%
Northern Marianas	143,413	153,481	10,068	7.02%
Palau	109,422	81,072	(28,350)	-25.91%
Virgin Islands	740,113	607,937	(132,176)	-17.86%
Outlying Areas Competitive	0	290,896	290,896	N/A
Outlying Areas Total	2,531,611	2,375,000	(156,611)	-6.19%

**Employment and Training Administration
WIA Adult Activities
PY 2000 State Allotments**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>7/1/2000</u>	<u>10/1/2000</u>
Total	\$950,000,000	\$238,000,000	\$712,000,000
Alabama	13,600,837	3,407,368	10,193,469
Alaska	3,089,722	774,057	2,315,665
Arizona	15,648,932	3,920,469	11,728,463
Arkansas	10,068,804	2,522,500	7,546,304
California	160,743,770	40,270,543	120,473,227
Colorado	6,409,369	1,605,716	4,803,653
Connecticut	7,486,306	1,875,517	5,610,789
Delaware	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
District of Columbia	4,412,566	1,105,464	3,307,102
Florida	39,256,368	9,834,753	29,421,615
Georgia	19,518,990	4,890,021	14,628,969
Hawaii	6,049,854	1,515,648	4,534,206
Idaho	3,872,663	970,204	2,902,459
Illinois	38,399,632	9,620,118	28,779,514
Indiana	10,557,597	2,644,956	7,912,641
Iowa	3,209,170	803,982	2,405,188
Kansas	3,434,681	860,478	2,574,203
Kentucky	15,516,224	3,887,222	11,629,002
Louisiana	20,662,594	5,176,523	15,486,071
Maine	3,667,080	918,700	2,748,380
Maryland	13,552,128	3,395,165	10,156,963
Massachusetts	12,483,536	3,127,454	9,356,082
Michigan	27,277,938	6,833,841	20,444,097
Minnesota	7,782,432	1,949,704	5,832,728
Mississippi	11,341,654	2,841,383	8,500,271
Missouri	13,732,983	3,440,474	10,292,509
Montana	4,193,064	1,050,473	3,142,591
Nebraska	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
Nevada	3,550,960	889,609	2,661,351
New Hampshire	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
New Jersey	23,265,426	5,828,601	17,436,825
New Mexico	9,968,030	2,497,254	7,470,776
New York	81,558,176	20,432,469	61,125,707
North Carolina	14,198,520	3,557,103	10,641,417
North Dakota	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
Ohio	40,353,010	10,109,491	30,243,519
Oklahoma	10,261,832	2,570,859	7,690,973
Oregon	14,237,385	3,566,840	10,670,545
Pennsylvania	34,243,052	8,578,785	25,664,267
Puerto Rico	52,848,829	13,240,022	39,608,807
Rhode Island	2,478,859	621,019	1,857,840
South Carolina	11,664,248	2,922,201	8,742,047
South Dakota	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
Tennessee	18,118,821	4,539,241	13,579,580
Texas	82,451,236	20,656,204	61,795,032
Utah	2,753,861	689,915	2,063,946
Vermont	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
Virginia	12,992,562	3,254,979	9,737,583
Washington	20,455,166	5,124,557	15,330,609
West Virginia	10,306,103	2,581,950	7,724,153
Wisconsin	9,366,589	2,346,577	7,020,012
Wyoming	2,369,063	593,513	1,775,550
State Total	947,625,000	237,405,000	710,220,000
American Samoa	125,230	31,373	93,857
Guam	453,836	113,698	340,138
Marshall Islands	265,985	66,636	199,349
Micronesia	396,563	99,349	297,214
Northern Marianas	153,481	38,451	115,030
Palau	81,072	20,311	60,761
Virgin Islands	607,937	152,305	455,632
Subtotal	2,084,104	522,123	1,561,981
Competitive Grants	290,896	72,877	218,019
Outlying Areas Total	2,375,000	595,000	1,780,000

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Comparison of State Allotments
JTPA PY 1999 Dislocated Workers vs WIA PY 2000 Dislocated Workers Activities

	<u>JTPA PY 1999</u>	<u>WIA PY 2000</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total	\$1,403,510,000	\$1,589,025,000	\$185,515,000	13.22%
Alabama	11,310,449	12,337,794	1,027,345	9.08%
Alaska	6,053,763	6,719,943	666,180	11.00%
Arizona	9,383,103	11,542,782	2,159,679	23.02%
Arkansas	10,872,546	12,375,366	1,502,820	13.82%
California	252,751,353	297,723,349	44,971,996	17.79%
Colorado	6,515,135	8,967,371	2,452,236	37.64%
Connecticut	10,137,244	8,480,789	(1,656,455)	-16.34%
Delaware	1,730,577	1,664,457	(66,120)	-3.82%
District of Columbia	9,278,408	10,174,200	895,792	9.65%
Florida	37,376,186	41,053,379	3,677,193	9.84%
Georgia	17,327,420	21,970,886	4,643,466	26.80%
Hawaii	9,203,634	12,921,697	3,718,063	40.40%
Idaho	5,142,284	6,033,643	891,359	17.33%
Illinois	33,944,834	38,725,943	4,781,109	14.08%
Indiana	9,999,244	10,502,473	503,229	5.03%
Iowa	4,603,653	4,984,236	380,583	8.27%
Kansas	5,107,811	5,772,856	665,045	13.02%
Kentucky	10,071,794	11,423,295	1,351,501	13.42%
Louisiana	25,508,779	24,339,414	(1,169,365)	-4.58%
Maine	4,094,611	3,854,255	(240,356)	-5.87%
Maryland	19,792,477	16,806,330	(2,986,147)	-15.09%
Massachusetts	13,467,578	13,588,888	121,310	0.90%
Michigan	21,366,758	22,130,803	764,045	3.58%
Minnesota	8,482,964	8,023,090	(459,874)	-5.42%
Mississippi	14,148,987	13,390,794	(758,193)	-5.36%
Missouri	13,857,280	15,326,715	1,469,435	10.60%
Montana	4,879,006	6,417,081	1,538,075	31.52%
Nebraska	1,997,095	2,388,261	391,166	19.59%
Nevada	3,910,433	5,076,189	1,165,756	29.81%
New Hampshire	1,583,448	2,247,442	663,994	41.93%
New Jersey	36,304,389	30,833,430	(5,470,959)	-15.07%
New Mexico	14,447,813	20,907,033	6,459,220	44.71%
New York	141,469,827	142,360,726	890,899	0.63%
North Carolina	14,354,831	16,906,622	2,551,791	17.78%
North Dakota	791,223	1,421,909	630,686	79.71%
Ohio	28,150,483	30,844,022	2,693,539	9.57%
Oklahoma	6,881,200	8,085,953	1,204,753	17.51%
Oregon	17,668,368	30,420,464	12,752,096	72.17%
Pennsylvania	36,555,932	38,179,716	1,623,784	4.44%
Puerto Rico	82,314,462	108,278,443	25,963,981	31.54%
Rhode Island	3,851,636	2,924,830	(926,806)	-24.06%
South Carolina	8,163,435	9,726,336	1,562,901	19.15%
South Dakota	986,630	1,477,871	491,241	49.79%
Tennessee	14,120,459	14,194,628	74,169	0.53%
Texas	74,819,227	74,756,662	(62,565)	-0.08%
Utah	3,229,390	4,343,544	1,114,154	34.50%
Vermont	1,391,491	1,220,468	(171,023)	-12.29%
Virginia	13,872,204	12,359,788	(1,512,416)	-10.90%
Washington	13,905,356	28,220,707	14,315,351	102.95%
West Virginia	16,082,147	23,364,426	7,282,279	45.28%
Wisconsin	9,944,587	11,506,979	1,562,392	15.71%
Wyoming	1,204,056	1,921,722	717,666	59.60%
State Total	1,124,408,000	1,271,220,000	146,812,000	13.06%
American Samoa	199,534	209,467	9,933	4.98%
Guam	561,225	759,113	197,888	35.26%
Marshall Islands	423,804	444,902	21,098	4.98%
Micronesia	631,859	663,314	31,455	4.98%
Northern Marianas	169,302	256,721	87,419	51.63%
Palau	129,175	135,606	6,431	4.98%
Virgin Islands	873,718	1,016,871	143,153	16.38%
Outlying Area Competitive	0	486,569	486,569	N/A
Outlying Area Total	2,988,617	3,972,563	983,946	32.92%
National Reserve	276,113,383	313,832,437	37,719,054	13.66%

**U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
WIA Dislocated Worker Activities
PY 2000 State Allotments**

	<u>Total</u>	<u>7/1/2000</u>	<u>10/1/2000</u>
Total	\$1,589,025,000	\$529,025,000	\$1,060,000,000
Alabama	12,337,794	4,095,905	8,241,889
Alaska	6,719,943	2,230,889	4,489,054
Arizona	11,542,782	3,831,976	7,710,806
Arkansas	12,375,366	4,108,378	8,266,988
California	297,723,349	98,838,288	198,885,061
Colorado	8,967,371	2,976,991	5,990,380
Connecticut	8,480,789	2,815,455	5,665,334
Delaware	1,664,457	552,567	1,111,890
District of Columbia	10,174,200	3,377,634	6,796,566
Florida	41,053,379	13,628,913	27,424,466
Georgia	21,970,886	7,293,901	14,676,985
Hawaii	12,921,697	4,289,749	8,631,948
Idaho	6,033,643	2,003,051	4,030,592
Illinois	38,725,943	12,856,250	25,869,693
Indiana	10,502,473	3,486,614	7,015,859
Iowa	4,984,236	1,654,668	3,329,568
Kansas	5,772,856	1,916,474	3,856,382
Kentucky	11,423,295	3,792,309	7,630,986
Louisiana	24,339,414	8,080,206	16,259,208
Maine	3,854,255	1,279,537	2,574,718
Maryland	16,806,330	5,579,371	11,226,959
Massachusetts	13,588,888	4,511,243	9,077,645
Michigan	22,130,803	7,346,991	14,783,812
Minnesota	8,023,090	2,663,508	5,359,582
Mississippi	13,390,794	4,445,480	8,945,314
Missouri	15,326,715	5,088,167	10,238,548
Montana	6,417,081	2,130,344	4,286,737
Nebraska	2,388,261	792,856	1,595,405
Nevada	5,076,189	1,685,195	3,390,994
New Hampshire	2,247,442	746,106	1,501,336
New Jersey	30,833,430	10,236,091	20,597,339
New Mexico	20,907,033	6,940,723	13,966,310
New York	142,360,726	47,260,957	95,099,769
North Carolina	16,906,622	5,612,665	11,293,957
North Dakota	1,421,909	472,046	949,863
Ohio	30,844,022	10,239,608	20,604,414
Oklahoma	8,085,953	2,684,377	5,401,576
Oregon	30,420,464	10,098,995	20,321,469
Pennsylvania	38,179,716	12,674,914	25,504,802
Puerto Rico	108,278,443	35,946,310	72,332,133
Rhode Island	2,924,830	970,986	1,953,844
South Carolina	9,726,336	3,228,952	6,497,384
South Dakota	1,477,871	490,624	987,247
Tennessee	14,194,628	4,712,337	9,482,291
Texas	74,756,662	24,817,739	49,938,923
Utah	4,343,544	1,441,971	2,901,573
Vermont	1,220,468	405,171	815,297
Virginia	12,359,788	4,103,206	8,256,582
Washington	28,220,707	9,368,719	18,851,988
West Virginia	23,364,426	7,756,529	15,607,897
Wisconsin	11,506,979	3,820,090	7,686,889
Wyoming	1,921,722	637,974	1,283,748
State Total	1,271,220,000	422,020,000	849,200,000
American Samoa	209,467	70,528	138,939
Guam	759,113	255,593	503,520
Marshall Islands	444,902	149,799	295,103
Micro	663,314	223,338	439,976
Northern Marianas	256,721	86,438	170,283
Palau	135,606	45,659	89,947
Virgin Islands	1,016,871	342,381	674,490
Subtotal	3,485,994	1,173,736	2,312,258
Competitive Grants	486,569	163,828	322,741
Territory Total	3,972,563	1,337,564	2,634,999
National Reserve	313,832,437	105,667,436	208,165,001

U. S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration
Employment Service (Wagner-Peyser Act)
PY 2000 Preliminary vs PY 1999 Final Allotments

	<u>Final PY 1999</u>	<u>Preliminary PY 2000</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total	\$761,735,000	\$761,735,000	\$0	0.00%
Alabama	10,818,638	10,784,633	(34,005)	-0.31%
Alaska	8,084,754	8,084,754	0	0.00%
Arizona	11,172,593	11,555,462	382,869	3.43%
Arkansas	6,430,437	6,420,648	(9,789)	-0.15%
California	88,901,633	88,858,811	(42,822)	-0.05%
Colorado	10,526,947	10,457,603	(69,344)	-0.66%
Connecticut	8,736,524	8,562,879	(173,645)	-1.99%
Delaware	2,077,382	2,077,382	0	0.00%
District of Columbia	3,563,903	3,493,068	(70,835)	-1.99%
Florida	35,261,415	35,794,895	533,480	1.51%
Georgia	19,386,536	19,364,087	(22,449)	-0.12%
Hawaii	3,306,209	3,299,736	(6,473)	-0.20%
Idaho	6,736,039	6,736,039	0	0.00%
Illinois	30,933,009	30,923,643	(9,366)	-0.03%
Indiana	14,522,121	14,364,919	(157,202)	-1.08%
Iowa	7,116,348	7,064,476	(51,872)	-0.73%
Kansas	6,612,331	6,612,062	(269)	-0.00%
Kentucky	9,830,334	9,782,785	(47,549)	-0.48%
Louisiana	11,070,781	11,004,332	(66,449)	-0.60%
Maine	4,005,859	4,005,859	0	0.00%
Maryland	13,950,476	13,830,676	(119,800)	-0.86%
Massachusetts	15,887,108	15,667,389	(219,719)	-1.38%
Michigan	24,322,001	24,232,816	(89,185)	-0.37%
Minnesota	11,837,882	11,777,260	(60,622)	-0.51%
Mississippi	6,661,236	6,640,453	(20,783)	-0.31%
Missouri	13,824,139	13,708,998	(115,141)	-0.83%
Montana	5,504,726	5,504,726	0	0.00%
Nebraska	6,615,599	6,615,599	0	0.00%
Nevada	5,351,173	5,351,173	0	0.00%
New Hampshire	2,995,629	2,973,582	(22,047)	-0.74%
New Jersey	21,489,195	21,423,712	(65,483)	-0.30%
New Mexico	6,177,271	6,177,271	0	0.00%
New York	47,949,342	47,748,098	(201,244)	-0.42%
North Carolina	17,733,142	17,625,880	(107,262)	-0.60%
North Dakota	5,605,458	5,605,458	0	0.00%
Ohio	27,895,395	28,271,605	376,210	1.35%
Oklahoma	8,490,808	8,390,820	(99,988)	-1.18%
Oregon	9,355,503	9,485,443	129,940	1.39%
Pennsylvania	30,411,633	30,242,128	(169,505)	-0.56%
Puerto Rico	10,628,820	10,559,140	(69,680)	-0.66%
Rhode Island	2,663,024	2,622,423	(40,601)	-1.52%
South Carolina	9,506,604	9,490,576	(16,028)	-0.17%
South Dakota	5,180,731	5,180,731	0	0.00%
Tennessee	13,782,638	13,705,403	(77,235)	-0.56%
Texas	51,000,748	51,803,330	802,582	1.57%
Utah	10,733,587	10,520,249	(213,338)	-1.99%
Vermont	2,426,951	2,426,951	0	0.00%
Virginia	16,201,763	16,095,425	(106,338)	-0.66%
Washington	15,341,326	15,695,362	354,036	2.31%
West Virginia	5,929,859	5,929,859	0	0.00%
Wisconsin	13,355,009	13,351,960	(3,049)	-0.02%
Wyoming	4,019,463	4,019,463	0	0.00%
State Total	741,922,032	741,922,032	0	0.00%
Guam	348,011	348,011	0	0.00%
Virgin Islands	1,464,957	1,464,957	0	0.00%
Postage	18,000,000	18,000,000	0	0.00%



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Disability Rights Section

P.O. Box 66738

Washington, DC 20035-6738

ITM Accessibility Checklist¹

This Checklist should serve as a tool for evaluating the extent to which Information Transaction Machines -- or "ITM's" -- are accessible to and usable by most people with disabilities. ITM's include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ATM's (automated teller machines);
- ticket vending machines;
- computer kiosks;
- electronic building directories;
- fare machines; and
- point of sale customer card payment systems

This Checklist is partly based on the publication, "User Needs, and Strategies for Addressing Those Needs" (hereinafter, "Strategies") by the Trace Research and Development Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, which can be found at:

<http://www.trace.wisc.edu/world/kiosks/itms/needs.html>

The development of the Trace Center's publication was funded by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research ("NIDRR") of the U.S. Department of Education under grant number H133E30012. Use of the Trace Center's materials does not constitute an endorsement of the Trace Center or its work by the Department of Justice. Likewise, the Department of Justice's ITM Accessibility Checklist has not been adopted, endorsed by, or in any way approved by the Trace Center, NIDRR, or the Department of Education.

¹For persons with disabilities, additional copies of this document are available on computer disk and in alternate formats including large print, Braille, and audio cassette, by calling the U.S. Department of Justice at the following numbers:

Section 508 Coordinators: 1-202-305-8304 (voice)
 1-202-353-8944 (TTY)

ADA Information Line: 1-800-514-0301 (voice)
 1-800-514-0383 (TTY)

Alternate format copies for person with disabilities may also be requested via e-mail to:
sec508.questions@usdoj.gov

This document is available on the Section 508 Home Page of the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/508>

ITM Accessibility Checklist

page 2 of 4

Note: The Trace Center's "Strategies" may differ from the legally-enforceable standards that the Access Board will promulgate by February 7, 2000.

Person filling out this Checklist:

Component/Agency: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Telephone: _____

Fax number: _____

E-mail address: _____

ITM application under review:

Type (choose the most appropriate description):

- (a) automated teller machine (ATM)
- (b) ticket vending machine
- (c) information or computer kiosk
- (d) electronic building directory
- (e) point of sale card payment system
- (f) fare machine
- (g) other — describe: _____

Hardware Manufacturer: _____

Model: _____

Software: _____

Number of units of this model operated or

by component: _____

Used by approximately _____ members of the public and _____ Federal employees on an average weekly basis.

Hours of availability (choose the most appropriate):

- (a) 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- (b) normal business hours, weekdays only
- (c) normal business hours, 7 days a week
- (d) extended business hours, weekdays only
- (e) extended business hours, weekdays and some weekend hours

Question		Y	N	N/A
1.	Can the user change sound settings, such as volume?			
2.	For all visual information and _____ there simultaneous corresponding audible information and cues?			
3.	Is there sufficient contrast between foreground and background colors or tones so that a person with low vision can use the _____ ology, or is it possible for the user to select foreground and background colors?			

Any "no" answer may indicate a problem with accessibility.

ITM Accessibility Checklist

4. Is all text information displayed large enough that it can be read by someone with low vision, or is it possible for the user to select an enlarged display?			
5. Can users select speech input?			
6. If speech input is used, is an alternative method available for inputting information, such as typing on a keyboard or scanning printed material, so that someone who cannot speak can use the technology?			
7. For all sound cues and audible information, such as "beeps," are there simultaneous corresponding visual cues and information?			
8. Is there a headphone jack to enable the user to use an assistive listening system to access audible information?			
9. Can users simultaneously change the visual display settings and the sound settings?			
10. Can the user read displayed output with a tactile display such as Braille?			
11. Does the technology allow the user to use scanning input?			
12. Is the technology manufactured such that it allows a person using a wheelchair to approach the technology, including all controls, dispensers, receptacles, and other operable equipment, with either a forward or parallel approach?			
<p>13. Is the technology manufactured so that, if the equipment is properly placed, the highest operable part of controls, dispensers, receptacles, and other operable parts fall within at least one of the following reach ranges?</p> <p>If a forward approach is required, the maximum high forward reach is 48 inches.</p> <p>If a side approach is allowed, and the reach is not over an obstruction, the maximum high side reach is 54 inches; if it is over an obstruction which is no more than 24 inches wide and 34 inches high, the maximum high side reach is 46 inches.</p>			
14. If electrical and communication system receptacles are provided, are they mounted no less than 15 inches above the floor?			
15. Are all controls and operating mechanisms operable with one hand and operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist?			
16. Is the force required to operate or active the controls no greater than 5 lbf?			

Any "no" answer may indicate a problem with accessibility.



U.S. Department of Justice

Civil Rights Division

Disability Rights Section
P.O. Box 66738
Washington, DC 20035-6738

IT Equipment Accessibility Checklist¹

This Checklist should help you evaluate the extent to which your component's information technology equipment (including — but not limited to — printers, fax machines, and copiers) is accessible to and usable by most people with disabilities. You should evaluate each model by each manufacturer, whether or not there is another type of equipment available that is accessible to people with disabilities and whether or not reasonable accommodations are provided to individuals with disabilities.

Person filling out this Checklist:

Component/Agency: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____
Telephone number: _____
Fax number: _____
E-mail address: _____

¹ For persons with disabilities, additional copies of this document are available on computer disk and in alternate formats including large print, Braille, and audio cassette, by calling the U.S. Department of Justice at the following numbers:

Section 508 Coordinators: 1-202-305-8304 (voice)
1-202-353-8944 (TTY)

ADA Information Line: 1-800-514-0301 (voice)
1-800-514-0383 (TTY)

Alternate format copies for persons with disabilities may also be requested via e-mail to:
sec508.questions@usdoj.gov

This document is available on the Section 508 Home Page of the Civil Rights Division, U.S. Department of Justice:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/508>

Equipment under review:

Type (choose one):

- (a) printer
- (b) fax machine
- (c) copier
- (d) other -- describe: _____

Manufacturer: _____

Model: _____

Number of units of this model operated or used by component: _____

Used by approximately _____ members of the public on a weekly basis.

Used by approximately _____ Federal employees on a weekly basis.

Hours of availability (choose the most appropriate):

- (a) 24 hours a day, seven days a week
- (b) normal business hours, weekdays only
- (c) normal business hours, 7 days a week
- (d) extended business hours, weekdays only
- (e) extended business hours, weekdays and some weekend hours

Question	Y	N	N/A
1. Can the user change sound settings, such as volume?			
2. Are any displays — including liquid crystal displays — readable by persons who are in a seated position, such as those who use wheelchairs?			
3. For free-standing equipment, is the highest operable part of controls, dispensers, receptacles, and other operable equipment placed within at least one of the following reach ranges? (a) If a forward approach is required, the maximum high forward reach is 48 inches. (b) If a side approach is allowed, and the reach is not over an obstruction, the maximum high side reach is 54 inches; if it is over an obstruction which is no more than 24 inches wide and 34 inches high, the maximum high side reach is 46 inches.			
4. Are status information and cues that are provided in a visual manner also available in an audible manner for persons with visual impairments?			

Any "no" answer may indicate a problem with accessibility.

Question	Y	N	N/A
5. For fax machines, does the machine provide line status information (such as notifying the user of a "busy" fax line) in a visual manner (either text display or status lights) for users who are deaf or hard of hearing?			
6. Is the force required to operate or active controls no greater than 5 lbf?			
7. Can users confirm their selections? For instance, if a person has limited fine motor control, such as a person who has a palsy, it is helpful for him or her to have the opportunity to confirm selections — such as "number of copies" selected — before the operation begins.			
8. Are controls and operating mechanisms operable with one hand and operable without tight grasping, pinching, or twisting of the wrist?			
9. Is there a headphone jack for accessing information by users of assistive listening systems?			
10. Are instructions and all information for use accessible to and independently usable by persons with vision impairments, such as with recorded information or Braille labels and directions?			
11. Are there alternate operating mechanisms for persons who cannot use push-style controls? Ex. For instance, are there alternative methods of control — such as voice activation — for routine tasks?			

12. After you have evaluated this equipment using the Checklist, have users with a wide variety of disabilities test it for accessibility. Describe the accessibility successes and problems they encountered during these exercises, including your plans for addressing any problems:

Any "no" answer may indicate a problem with accessibility.