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TO: STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES

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SUBJECT: Revisions to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) State Quality Service Plan (SQSP) Handbook

1. **Purpose.** To provide State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) with the 18th Edition of ET Handbook No. 336, Unemployment Insurance State Quality Service Plan (SQSP) Planning and Reporting Guidelines, which incorporates changes made to UI Performs, the UI performance management system.
2. **References.** Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL) No. 14-05; UIPL No. 14-05, Change 1; UIPL No. 28-03; and ET Handbook 336, 17th Edition.
3. **Background.** The SQSP is the state UI performance management and service plan. With a focus on continuous improvement, it is the grant document through which states receive Federal UI administrative funding. General instructions for the SQSP are contained in ET Handbook No. 336. The Handbook is designed as a permanent instruction for the annual planning and budget process in each state and provides states with planning guidelines and instructions for reporting UI financial and staff year information. This 18th Edition incorporates changes resulting from a review of UI Performs, as discussed in UIPL No. 14-05, Changes to UI Performs, dated February 18, 2005, and UIPL No. 14-05, Change 1, Performance Criterion for the Overpayment Detection Measure; Clarification of Appeals Timeliness Measures; and Implementation of Tax Quality Measure Corrective Action Plans (CAPs).
4. **Handbook Modifications Summary.** The Handbook has been modified to accommodate the revisions to UI Performs, to clarify instructions, and to refine the overall content. Changes are summarized below:

RESCISSIONS Handbook No. 336, 17 TH Edition	EXPIRATION DATE Continuing
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- Introduction: This section of the Handbook has been modified to introduce the revisions to UI Performs as outlined in UIPL No. 14-05 and to update the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval date. Also, Section D.1.b., Changes and Revisions to Targets, in the 17th Edition, has been eliminated because grant officers are no longer in the regional offices.
- Chapter I: This chapter provides guidelines and instructions for the completion and submittal of the SQSP. To provide clarity yet ensure continuity, some of the sections of Chapter I have been rearranged. The changes from the review of UI Performs, as identified in UIPL No. 14-05, are most apparent in this chapter:
 - a. In Section III. B., Submittal of the SQSP, states are now required to submit the SQSP electronically in a format specified by the regional office.
 - b. States are no longer asked to submit Continuous Improvement Plans (CIPs); therefore, the discussion of CIPs is eliminated from Section III.
 - c. Section IV., State Plan Narrative, describes the format and contents of the new SQSP Narrative.
 - d. Section V., Corrective Action Plans, describes the circumstance in which a state is expected to take corrective action, including Performance Deficiencies, Improper Administration of BAM or BPC Activities, and corrective action for Conspicuously Poor Performance.
 - e. Section V., Performance Measures, in the 17th Edition has been revised and moved to Section II. D., Performance Measures. The description of Tier I and Tier II Measures has been replaced with descriptions of Core Measures and Management Information Measures, and the lists of measures have been moved to new Appendix III. The list of Core (criterioned) Measures includes established Acceptable Levels of Performance (ALPs) which states are expected to meet for the measurement period. However, the ALPs for the Average Age of Pending Lower Authority Appeals and the Average Age of Pending Higher Authority Appeals are omitted pending establishment of the criteria. Management Information Measures ordinarily do not have criteria assigned; however, criteria for several Management Information Measures are currently in regulation (20 CFR Parts 640 and 650) and will remain in effect until the regulation is amended.

- f. Section VII., Assurances, is modified to include an update to the language of the Assurance of Equal Opportunity and to add the Assurance of Confidentiality. Additionally, the Assurance of Administrative Requirements and Allowable Cost Standards has been modified with revised provisions for the use of Reed Act funds.
- Chapter II: This chapter provides guidelines for the reports and data elements to be used for financial reporting of state UI program activities. Other than a few incidental modifications, this chapter remains primarily unchanged. The most significant change is that all references to North American Free Trade Agreement Transitional Adjustment Assistance (NAFTA-TAA) have been repealed in accordance with the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 (Reform Act). In its place, the states will submit data on Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance for Older Workers (ATAA) benefits created by the Reform Act.
 - Appendix I: This appendix contains all planning forms and formats for the SQSP. The following forms have been modified:
 - a. *Corrective Action Plan (CAP)*. The modified form refers readers to Appendix III when identifying a measure or program area, and the CAP 'Narrative' is renamed 'Summary'.
 - b. *State Plan Narrative Outline*. The State Plan Narrative Format which included Focus Summaries has been replaced with the new State Plan Narrative Outline. The Narrative now has a higher level of importance because it provides an opportunity for states to address areas of concern that previously were addressed through the CAP process. The new Narrative will be used for electronic input; therefore, states are requested to address each area of the outline, including entering N/A (Not Applicable) where appropriate.
 - c. *UI-1 Worksheet and Instructions*. The UI-1 worksheet was modified to eliminate the duplicate collection of data that is also collected through the Resource Justification Model. OMB approved the change in July 2003, and states were notified via UIPL No. 28-03, Call Memo for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2004 Unemployment Insurance (UI) State Quality Service Plan (SQSP).
 - Appendix II: There is no change to Appendix II.

- Appendix III: This new appendix shows Core Measures, Management Information Measures, and UI Programs as they should be identified in CAPs and in the State Plan Narrative Outline.
5. **OMB Approval.** The Office of Management and Budget has approved ET Handbook No. 336, 18th Edition for use through June 30, 2008. The approval number is OMB No. 1205-0132.
 6. **Action Required.** Copies of the attachment should be distributed to all holders of Handbook No. 336. States should review these changes and adjust their procedures as necessary.
 7. **Effective Date.** The contents of the handbook are effective immediately.
 8. **Handbook Maintenance.** Remove ET Handbook No. 336, 17th Edition, and replace in its entirety.
 9. **Attachment.** ET Handbook No. 336, 18th Edition. The handbook is also available on the internet at http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/ETA_Handbook.cfm.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

STATE QUALITY SERVICE PLAN

PLANNING AND REPORTING GUIDELINES

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INTRODUCTION

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The SQSP Handbook provides guidelines for the completion and submittal of the State Quality Service Plan (referred to as the SQSP or the State Plan) for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program and the reports and data elements to be used for financial reporting of state UI program activities.

A. Background

The SQSP represents an approach to the UI performance management and planning process that allows for an exchange of information between the Federal and state partners to enhance the ability of the program to reflect their joint commitment to performance excellence and client centered services. The statutory basis for the SQSP is Title III, Section 302 of the Social Security Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Labor to provide funds to administer the UI program and Sections 303(a)(8) and (9) which govern the expenditure of those funds. Plans are prepared annually since funds for UI operations are appropriated each year. The Department of Labor's (DOL's) annual budget request for state UI operations contains workload assumptions for which the state must plan in order for the Secretary to carry out her responsibilities under Section 303(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, which ensures full payment of unemployment compensation when due. DOL issues financial planning targets based on the budget request. States make plans based on such assumptions and targets via this mechanism.

As part of UI Performs, a comprehensive performance management system for the UI program, the SQSP is the principal vehicle that the state UI programs use to plan, record and manage improvement efforts as they strive for excellence in service. UI Performs was officially announced in August 1995. Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL) No. 41-95, dated August 24, 1995, outlined a construct for a comprehensive performance management system based on the following:

- a significantly improved data collection infrastructure that provides more management information more frequently;
- performance measures that include national core criterioned measures and a menu of non-criterioned measures for states to use in measuring and improving their program performance;
- a dynamic planning process that is state focused; and
- a goal of continuous improvement with responsibility shared by both state and Federal partners.

UIPL No. 14-05, dated February 18, 2005, and UIPL No. 14-05, Change I, dated October 12, 2005, outlined changes to UI Performs as a result of a review of the system. The changes streamlined UI Performs by:

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- reducing the number of measures for which performance criteria are set to a few core measures;
- recognizing remaining measures as management information with no set performance criteria; and
- streamlining the SQSP narrative.

The focus of this Handbook is to provide specific guidance regarding the SQSP, which is the implementing document for the performance management system described above. The State Plan is an integral part of UI Performs. It is, therefore, critical to understand the broader context in which the State Plan is developed.

1. The Continuous Improvement Cycle. UI Performs embraces the continuous improvement cycle advocated by quality practitioners which is commonly known as the “Plan-Do-Check-Act” cycle. It also is referred to as a “closed loop” continuous improvement cycle. It incorporates a strategic planning process of identifying priorities; ongoing collection and monitoring of valid data to measure performance; identification of areas of potential improvement; and development of specific action steps to improve performance, followed by use of available data to determine whether the action steps are successful. The cycle continues indefinitely with the opportunity at any point to reassess priorities, performance, and action that can improve performance.

2. The Performance Measurement System. The system includes both criterioned (Core Measures) and non criterioned (Management Information) measures. The Core Measures are indicators of how well State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) perform critical activities. Core Measures include Tax, Benefits, Appeals, and Reemployment measures. Management Information Measures provide additional insight into UI program operations.

3. The Planning Process. UI Performs emphasizes joint responsibility between states and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) for setting priorities and responding to performance information both annually and on an ongoing basis. The relationship between the states and ETA will include the following shared responsibilities:

- continued tracking and analysis of performance data;
- identification of Federal and state priorities;
- development of planning directions;
- negotiation to determine improvement levels; and
- development and implementation of strategies to maintain acceptable performance.

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Accomplishing these ongoing responsibilities requires an interactive and consultative process between states and ETA.

4. The State Quality Service Plan. The State Plan is intended to be a dynamic document that states can use as a management tool - much like a business plan - not only to ensure strong program performance, but also to guide key management decisions, such as where to focus resources. It should focus the states' efforts to ensure well-balanced performance across the range of UI activities. The State Plan also is designed to be flexible to accommodate, among other things, multi-year planning and significant changes in circumstances during the planning cycle. Although it will be developed in cooperation with the Federal partner, the State Plan is state-focused. The Federal role in the process is designed to be constructive and supportive.

Operationally, the State Plan also serves as the programmatic plan portion of the grant document through which states receive Federal UI administrative funding. To serve this purpose, the state is required to submit budget worksheets and various assurances required in the Federal grant agreement.

The annual State Plan is designed to provide the structure for recording the following kinds of information:

- responses to federally identified priorities;
- performance assessment information;
- short and long term strategies for achieving performance targets;
- corrective action plans (CAPs) for failure to meet Core performance criteria; and
- state strategies for evaluating customer satisfaction and gaining customer input to promote performance excellence.

States are required to submit the SQSP electronically and should contact the RO SQSP Coordinator prior to submittal to coordinate specific details.

B. Relationship/Coordination with Other Plans

The UI program does not stand alone. It is the wage replacement component of an overarching effort to return a worker to suitable work. As such, the SQSP should be developed in concert with other plans which also address the same customer (such as the Wagner-Peyser and Workforce Investment Act plans) to insure a coordinated effort and minimal obstacles for the client in moving from program to program. This coordination will most likely be apparent in the State Plan Narrative portion of the SQSP.

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C. Partnership Principles

The three following principles form the basis for carrying out Federal and state responsibilities under UI Performs and the SQSP planning process:

- Basing the federal-state relationship on mutual trust and respect will improve the UI system and its service to the American public;
- Working as equal partners with complementary roles will improve the UI system's quality of service and its integrity; and
- By setting high standards and goals and working together as a team, the system will be strengthened and the entire nation will benefit.

The following are examples of the actions and attitudes which are consistent with these principles:

- Fostering a win-win relationship; advocating for and supporting one another;
- Sharing credit, celebrating successes;
- Being willing to acknowledge the existence of problems, and focus on fixing them instead of placing blame;
- Mutually accepting responsibility for resolving problems and overcoming deficiencies;
- Where there are differences between partners—
 - Trying to resolve disputes equitably and fairly, being willing to compromise to achieve consensus; and
 - Seeking early, informal resolution;
- Fostering open, personal communication;
- Clearly defining partner roles, rights and responsibilities;
- Engaging in joint planning and influencing one another's priorities;
- Promoting innovation and creativity;
- Jointly seeking input from customers;
- Sharing information and resources;
- Recognizing the role and importance of other players at the state and national levels;
- Asserting positive and friendly influence on partners to improve performance; and
- Periodically reviewing the principles and roles.

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D. Planning Considerations

This section provides information for states to use in developing their SQSPs.

1. State Agency Resource Planning Targets for UI.

a. Financial Guidelines. States will prepare SQSPs according to financial guidelines transmitted with target funding levels provided by the ROs.

b. Final Allocations. Final allocations may contain increases or decreases from the target funding level, which may require some revisions to submitted or approved State Plans.

2. State Flexibility. States have the flexibility to use the total dollars approved by ETA among the various UI program categories as they deem appropriate. However, for purposes of determining certification of above-base funding for workload above the base, the base staff year levels for claims activities as allocated by ETA will be used. Note that this flexibility does not include special allocations which are identified on a case-by-case basis.

3. State Financial Reporting System. ETA does not prescribe the use of any specific accounting and reporting system by the states. States are free to use any accounting system that meets the standards for state grantee financial management systems prescribed by Federal Regulations at 29 CFR 97.20. However, states must be able to report UI financial information in the form and detail described in Chapter II of this Handbook.

E. OMB Approval

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved ET Handbook No. 336 for use through June 30, 2008, in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, under OMB No.1205-0132.

Persons are not required to respond to this collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Respondents' obligation to reply to these reporting requirements is mandatory (20 CFR 97.42). Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 3 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Workforce Security, Room S4231, Washington, D.C. 20210 (Paperwork Reduction Project 1205-0132.)



CHAPTER I - PLANNING

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chapter I of the SQSP Handbook provides guidelines for the completion and submittal of the state SQSP for the UI program and instructions for the SBR process for extraordinary funding.

II. OVERVIEW OF PROCESS

While the SQSP process is ongoing throughout the year, the formal plan submittal occurs once each year in conjunction with the funding cycle and utilizes the following process:

A. Schedule. The significant activities and dates relating to the submittal and subsequent approval of the annual SQSP are estimated to be:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Approximate Date</u>
National Office (NO) issues Annual Call Memo	Late May
ROs send financial guidelines and planning targets to states	Late June
States submit SF 424, 424A (as necessary), 424B	At RO request or with SQSP at the latest
States electronically submit the SQSP to ROs.	August/September per RO requirement
ROs notify states of SQSP approval	Late September
ROs notify NO of approved SQSPs	No later than September 25
NO Grant Officer transmits UI Annual Funding Agreement to states for signature	Mid September
Execution of UI Annual Funding Agreement with first funding increment	Early October
States submit UI-1 (UI Staff Hours)	October 1

B. Annual Call Memorandum. Each year, formal SQSP submittal will be initiated with a UIPL (Call Memo). States should carefully review the annual Call Memo. This memo will specify the dates relevant to the SQSP process for the approaching fiscal year; summarize Federal Program Emphasis for the year; and identify any special planning requirements in effect for the fiscal year. It also will explain opportunities for increased, targeted funding made available on an annual basis in the President’s budget if such opportunities exist.

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1. **Federal Program Emphasis.** The Federal Program Emphasis summarizes the primary areas in which the Federal partner will focus attention and resources for the planning year. The six-year DOL Strategic Plan and the annual DOL Performance Budget form the basis for the Federal Program Emphasis. Required by Congress under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), the Federal plans are an integral part of the Federal budget process. They establish program performance goals and outcomes and identify strategies and performance objectives to attain them. Accordingly, states will want to review the current versions of these planning documents before developing their annual SQSPs. These documents may be found under the “Budget, Performance & Planning” section of the DOL webpage, <http://www.dol.gov/dol/aboutdol/main.htm>.

2. **Special Planning Requirements.** Any special planning considerations or requirements for the planning year will be identified in the Call Memo.

C. **Financial Guidelines and Planning Targets.** Each year the ROs provide preliminary allocations, any special financial instructions for the year, and the deadline for plan submission.

D. **Performance Measures.** UI Performs incorporates two types of performance measures (Core and Management Information). States are encouraged to routinely monitor performance data on both Core and Management Information Measures and to achieve continuous improvement in overall unemployment compensation performance by establishing improvement targets for as many measures as possible.

1. **Core (Criterioned) Measures.** Core Measures are those measures that are considered to be critical indicators of the overall performance of the program. If acceptable levels of performance (ALPs) for them are not met, it signals fundamental impairment in program operations, and triggers corrective action planning. Core Measures are comparable among SWAs and have ALP criteria assigned to them. SWAs are expected to submit corrective action plans (CAPs) if performance falls below the ALPs. See Appendix III, Performance Measures, for a list of the Core Measures and associated criteria.

2. **Management Information (Non-Criterioned) Measures.** Management Information Measures, like Core Measures, are routinely reported by the state using Federal definitions found in ETA Handbook 401, but, with the exception of the Secretary’s Standards¹, have no nationally established Federal criteria for determining the adequacy of the state’s performance. Some Management Information Measures are subsets or components of data included in Core Measures, such as timeliness of Unemployment Compensation for ex-Service Members (UCX) benefit payments, those claiming benefits on an interstate basis, or the individual Tax Performance System (TPS) components of the tax quality measure.

¹ The criteria for measures of Secretary’s Standards are currently in regulation and will remain in effect until the regulation is replaced.

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These data alert state and Federal managers to performance issues that could result in lower performance on Core Measures and are useful for performance analysis. However, as provided in Federal UI law, the Secretary of Labor retains full authority to address cases of conspicuously poor performance in a state.

E. Performance Assessment

1. Continuous Assessment. In the SQSP process, both the Federal partner and the state will routinely access performance data to monitor program performance and initiate corrective action when warranted. CAPs are plans developed in response to data showing state performance below the ALPs established for Core Measures. Also, if a state's performance in one or more Management Information Measures is so conspicuously poor that a state's compliance with Federal law requirements is in question, DOL would require corrective action. Although performance may be viewed at specific points in time (e.g. monthly, quarterly, annually, etc.), each assessment reviews performance over time and focuses not only on performance for the period in question, but also on the trend of performance over the period reviewed (e.g., was performance declining or improving, sustained or erratic).

2. Annual Assessment. An annual assessment will augment the ongoing continuous improvement process, and will form the basis for corrective action planning for the SQSP. This annual assessment will utilize the most recent 12 months of performance data. For data reported monthly or quarterly, the assessment will include the 12 months ending March 31 of each year. For data reported annually, the assessment will be based on data reported for the most recent complete calendar year (or other full 12-month period, per reporting requirements).

ETA will make all relevant data available to the states for SQSP purposes, but states have continuous direct access to the data resident on the state SUN computer system, or through the Office of Workforce Security website at <http://www.ows.doleta.gov>. Subsequent performance data that become available during the plan development period (e.g., April, May, June data) should be utilized to refine plans before final submission and approval.

3. State/Regional Negotiations. Before the annual SQSP is signed, states and regional administrators must agree on the specific areas for which the state will submit CAPs in the SQSP. These negotiations encompass performance below the established ALPs for Core Measures. CAPs are expected to be submitted if performance is unsatisfactory and an effective plan is not already in place for Core Measures or for improper administration of BAM or BPC activities.

F. State Plan Preparation. States must prepare and transmit an annual SQSP in accordance with the instructions in this Handbook and in the annual SQSP Call Memo. The SQSP, with its

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CAPs and Narratives, is the state's formal plan and schedule for improving performance. An acceptable SQSP must have state management approval and must authorize the resources necessary to conduct the actions planned.

G. SQSP Review and Approval. ROs shall review SQSPs for completeness, and to make sure that they are in accordance with the instructions and that they reflect negotiated agreements. This review may result in the RO initiating additional discussion or obtaining clarification. A plan that the regional administrator deems unsatisfactory, i.e., failing to meet the requirements identified in this Handbook, shall be returned to the state for revision without approval.

III. CONTENT AND SUBMITTAL OF SQSP

A. Content of the SQSP. The Annual SQSP must contain a transmittal letter, State Plan Narrative, Corrective Action Plans, Budget Worksheets, Organizational Chart, and Signature Page. Each element/document is described below.

1. Transmittal Letter. State administrators must prepare and send a cover letter to the appropriate RO transmitting all the required SQSP documents.

2. State Plan Narrative. The State Plan Narrative is a vital element of the SQSP that provides a vehicle for sharing with the Federal partner state-specific efforts that affect the administration of the UI Program. The State Plan Narrative allows the state to designate elements on which it intends to focus in the coming year, and describe how those elements are incorporated into a cohesive and comprehensive plan for administration of the UI Program.

Section IV, State Plan Narrative, provides a detailed description and instructions for the format and content of the Narrative. An outline of the Narrative is contained in Appendix I.

3. Corrective Action Plans. States are expected to complete and submit CAPs for the following:

- a. Performance that did not meet ALPs for Core Measures for the annual measurement period and remains uncorrected prior to the preparation of the SQSP; and
- b. Failure to properly administer Benefits Accuracy Measurement (BAM) or Benefit Payment Control (BPC) activities resulting in an overpayment detection rate above 95%.

The CAP format is found in Appendix I.

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4. Budget Worksheets. States must complete required budget forms and plan for administration based on projected allocations received from the Federal partner.

All states must complete Worksheet UI-1 and SF 424, and SF 424B. States must complete the SF 424A only if they vary the quarterly distribution of base claims activity staff years.

States must submit the Worksheets UI-1 by October 1 of each year separately from the SQSP submittal. States must include SF 424, SF 424A (if necessary), and SF 424B in the SQSP submittal, if not submitted previously in August at the RO's request.

Completion instructions and facsimiles of these forms are located in Appendix I.

5. Organizational Chart. The state must submit a new organizational chart if its organizational structure has changed in the last year. This organization chart must conform to the requirement for delivery of service through public employment offices, or such other designated providers as the Secretary may authorize; show the state's configuration from the Governor of the state down to the point of Employment Service and UI customer service delivery; and provide sufficient detail to show each organizational unit involved and the title of the unit manager.

6. Signature Page. State administrators must sign and date the Signature Page located in Appendix I. By signing the Signature Page, the state administrator certifies that the state will comply with all the assurances contained in the SQSP guidelines. Therefore, it is not necessary for states to include written assurances with their SQSP submittals.

B. Submittal of the SQSP. States must submit the SQSP to their RO by the date the Region has specified. The SQSP Content Checklist located at the end of this chapter shows all the documents that comprise the entire SQSP. Each state must include a completed Checklist to insure that those documents appropriate to its plan are submitted, and to minimize the potential for a delay in the approval and funding process. Electronic transmittal of the SQSP is required in a format specified by the RO. States must provide their RO with an original SQSP signature page; however, states may submit the signature page electronically, if state law permits.

IV. STATE PLAN NARRATIVE

Of necessity, states engage in an annual planning process and set priorities for the coming year. The State Plan Narrative provides a vehicle for sharing the results of that process with the Federal partner. In addition, it provides an opportunity to report on the integration and coordination with other internal and external plans which serve the same client.

A. Description. The State Plan Narrative consists of a description of major planning elements the state plans to focus on during the fiscal year. The Narrative should be concise, as a more

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detailed discussion with RO staff already may have occurred, or may occur as a follow-up. However, in order to develop RO and NO support for its objectives, the state needs to provide a minimum amount of information relative to the categories defined in a format that allows for follow-up and tracking.

Below are the components to be included in the State Plan Narrative. These components should be addressed in a manner that best describes the state's direction and plans:

- The strategic direction the state has adopted to ensure continuous program improvement, including the basis for the state's choice of areas to emphasize in the planning year, and the actions planned to support performance improvement during the year;
- Assessment of program performance in prior program years;
- Responses to the Secretary of Labor's areas of program emphasis;
- State performance in comparison to the GPRA goals for the U.S. Department of Labor;
- Actions planned to correct the following types of deficiencies regarding program reviews and reporting requirements including:
 - **Program Review Deficiencies.** Uncorrected deficiencies identified in program reviews conducted by the state, or ETA. Examples of such program reviews include Federal programs (Unemployment Insurance for Federal Employees (UCFE), UCX, etc.), BPC, Internal Security, UI Automation Support Account (UIASA) monitoring, and State Audits.
 - **Reporting Deficiencies.** Consistent failure to timely or accurately submit any federally-required reports.
 - **BAM Requirement Deficiencies.** Failure to meet Federal requirements identified in BAM which remain uncorrected. The RO will notify the states when, based on the annual BAM administrative determination, states must describe in the narrative the steps to be taken for correcting the problems in question and provide projected dates for the completion of each step. The BAM requirements are contained at 20 CFR Part 602 and in the Benefits Accuracy Measurement State Operations Handbook (ET Handbook No. 395).
 - **TPS Requirement Deficiencies.** Failure to fully complete all parts of TPS as required in ET Handbook No. 407, Revenue Quality Control, must be addressed in the narrative.

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- **Data Validation Deficiencies.** Failure to fully complete all parts of Data Validation must be addressed in the narrative. In addition, states must address Data Validation population failures.
- Information on the state strategy for evaluating customer satisfaction and including customer input to promote continuous improvement; (optional)
- State's specific requests for technical assistance from the Federal partner; and
- Information on the state's approach to maintaining solvency of the state's unemployment fund.

B. Format and Instructions. The State Plan Narrative outline is contained in Appendix I. The format is intended to provide states flexibility in conveying their overall direction and emphasis while providing for electronic transmittal. States are requested to address each area of the outline, including entering N/A (Not Applicable) where appropriate.

V. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS PLANS

A. Description. These plans consist of a narrative section and milestone summary completed and submitted in the format in Appendix I. Each CAP must be titled as listed in Appendix III.

States are expected to complete and submit CAPs for the following:

1. Performance Deficiencies. Performance that did not meet ALPs established for Core Measures for the annual measurement period and remains uncorrected prior to the preparation of the SQSP is considered deficient.

In many instances, performance deficiencies will have been identified prior to the annual assessment with a CAP already in existence to remedy the problem. Accordingly, the SQSP will not, in many instances, result in the development of a new CAP, unless progress on an existing plan is not on target or does not adequately address milestones for the plan year. Such CAPs (i.e., adequate, existing CAPs) will be incorporated into the SQSP submission along with revised CAPs and CAPs addressing newly identified deficiencies.

2. Improper Administration of BAM or BPC Activities. If improper administration of BAM or BPC activities results in an overpayment detection rate above 95%, the state must submit a CAP designed to produce valid data for the Overpayment Detection Measure. A CAP is required because the administration of BAM and BPC has a direct bearing on this Core Measure.

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3. Conspicuously Poor Performance. If a state's performance in one or more Management Information Measures is so conspicuously poor that a state's compliance with Federal law requirements is in question, DOL would require corrective action.

B. CAP Format Completion. When developing a CAP, states should complete all data elements in the prescribed format. A sample format is contained in Appendix I.

1. **Summary.** This section must:

- a. Explain the reason(s) for the deficiency;
- b. Provide a brief description of the actions/activities which will be undertaken to improve performance.
- c. If a plan was in place the previous fiscal year and performance has not improved as specified in the plan, provide an explanation of why the actions contained in that plan were not successful in improving performance, and an explanation of why the actions now specified are expected to be more successful.
- d. Provide a brief description of plans for monitoring and assessing accomplishment of planned actions and for controlling quality after achieving performance goals.

If the desired improvement will not be accomplished by the end of the fiscal year for which the plan is submitted, the state should provide a multi-year plan which must include: (1) an estimate of where performance will be at the end of the fiscal year; (2) major actions remaining to be taken in subsequent fiscal years; and (3) a projection as to when the performance goal will be achieved.

2. Milestones. The state must list both specific milestones (key corrective action or improvement activities) and the completion date for each milestone in the space provided. Milestones must be established for each element of the state's corrective action plan and be of sufficient number and frequency to facilitate state and regional plan oversight and assessment during the fiscal year. It is anticipated that one or more milestones for each quarter would permit such progress tracking and assessment during the fiscal year through state and regional follow-up schedules.

NOTE. Milestones should be concise and should specify key actions to be accomplished throughout the planning year to implement the state's proposals for achieving its corrective action goals. States also may wish to identify performance milestones that reflect the performance level they anticipate will result from completion of planned activities.

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3. **Assembly.** CAPs must use the identical labels and be arrayed in the same order in which they appear in the lists of Measures (see Appendix III).

VI. BUDGET WORKSHEETS AND INSTRUCTIONS

This section contains instructions states will need to follow to prepare resource requests for administering the UI program during the Fiscal Year. Budget worksheets are in Appendix I. Only two UI program operation worksheets (UI-1 and SF 424) are required. State agencies must prepare and submit the UI-1 (via Unemployment Insurance Required Reports (UIRR)) for staff hour estimates, and the SF 424 for base level planning and supplemental grant requests.

A. Worksheet UI-1, UI Staff Hours. A facsimile of Worksheet UI-1 and associated form completion instructions are found in Appendix I. These data are required for the development of annual base planning targets. The UI-1 worksheet is due by submission via the UIRR to the National Office (Attn.: Office of Workforce Security, Division of Fiscal and Actuarial Services) by October 1 of each year.

B. SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance. The regulation at 29 CFR 97.10 requires the use of the OMB Standard Form (SF) 424, Application for Federal Assistance, or other forms approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, for an application for grant funds by state grantees. ETA requires that states use the SF 424 for submitting applications for UI base grants and SBRs. The SF 424 must be filled out according to its instructions.

1. **Procedures for Submission.** States must submit a separate SF 424 and SF 424B for each request for base funding and each SBR. A separate SF 424A also may be required as described in sub-paragraph 2.b. below. In addition, states which submit SBRs must provide supporting justification and documentation. SF 424s are due as requested, or with the SQSP at the latest, for base grants and throughout the year as necessary for SBRs.

2. **Form Completion Instructions.** States must follow the standard instructions in completing SFs 424, 424A and 424B; however, states are not required to complete all items on the SF 424 and 424A. A facsimile of these forms and completion instructions are found in Appendix I. The following are specific guidelines for completing SFs 424 and 424A.

a. **SF 424.** States are not required to complete Items 3, 4, 9, 12, and 14 for base grants and SBRs. States must complete the remaining items. In Item 8, all SBRs are considered to be revisions. In Item 12, the title of the project must refer to either the base grant or SBR title and number. SBRs must be numbered sequentially within the fiscal year, e.g., 00-1, 00-2, etc.

b. **SF 424A.** States must complete Items 1, 6, and 16 for SBRs. States are not required to complete this form for base grants, unless they vary the number of base

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claims activity staff years paid by quarter; states that do so must show the quarterly distribution in Item 23 (Remarks).

C. Supplemental Budget Requests (SBRs). ETA may on occasion award supplemental funds for specific items not funded in the base allocations.

1. Allowable/Unallowable Costs

- a. Allowable Costs.** States may submit SBRs only for one-time costs that are not a part of base or above base. SBR funds may be used only for the purposes identified in the SBR and/or any modifications to the original agreement approved by ETA.
- b. Unallowable Costs.** SBR funds may not be used for ongoing costs, such as maintenance of software and hardware, or ongoing communications costs. In addition, SBRs may not be used to pay for salary increases, even when these increases are caused by a law change.

2. Guidelines for Preparing SBR Supporting Documentation. ETA will evaluate and approve all SBRs on the basis of supporting documentation and the justification provided. Insufficient justification may delay processing and result in partial or total disapproval of the SBR.

- a. Supporting Documentation.** SBRs may address a variety of projects whose scope cannot be fully anticipated. At a minimum, the SBR supporting documentation must contain the following five elements; however, these guidelines will not perfectly fit every SBR. States should use them as a starting point.
 - 1) Summary.** The SBR should contain a summary that explains what the funds will accomplish. It should identify major capital expenditures, including hardware, software, and telecommunications equipment; staff in excess of base staff; contract staff; and other purchases. It should also state what the final product or results will be when the funds have been expended.
 - 2) Commitment to Complete Project.** ETA cannot assure the availability of future Federal supplemental funds. Applicants must agree to continue efforts to complete the SBR project, and to supply any additional funds necessary to complete the project in a timely manner. This assurance is necessary to ensure that projects begun with Federal funds are not abandoned due to a lack of additional Federal funding.
 - 3) Schedule.** If the project activities have not been completed, the SBR must include a projected schedule. The schedule should provide the projected dates for significant activities from start to completion.

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- 4) **Amount of Funding Requested.** The total dollar amount of the SBR must be included. The costs of specific program modules or tasks must also be listed.

- 5) **Description of the Proposed Fund Usage.** The SBR must contain a full description of how the funds are to be used and why the proposed expenditures represent the best use of funds for the state. For each specific program module or task, the SBR must include costs for:
 - (a) **Staff.** The request must identify both one-time state staff needs (in excess of base staff) and contract staff needs. Staff needs must include the type of position (e.g., program analysts), the expected number of staff hours, and the projected hourly cost per position.
 - (1) **State Staff.** Any staff costs are allowable only for additional staff, not staff previously funded by the state's base grant. Costs incurred by regular state staff assigned to the project on a temporary basis may not be funded by the SBR unless those positions are "back-filled." The request may include costs for staff that conduct training; however, personal services (PS) and personal benefit (PB) costs for staff attending training are not allowable unless those positions are back-filled. Unless otherwise justified, regular, Administrative Staff and Technical Services (AS&T), and above base staff year costs must be based on the state PS and PB rate approved for the current year's UI grant. If not itemized in the SBR, standard add-on costs for support and AS&T staff must be based on the rates approved for the current year's base allocation.
 - (2) **Contractor Staff.** For contract staff, the state must supply documentation including the estimated positions and hours, and the anticipated costs. States electing to negotiate with the Information Technology Support Center (ITSC) or other available sources for technical assistance must supply the same information normally requested for all contract staff, including the type of position, the expected staff hours, and the costs.
 - (b) **Non-Personal Services (NPS).** States may identify itemized one-time state NPS needs or may calculate staff-related NPS costs by formula. If not itemized in the SBR, staff-related NPS costs (excluding data processing and other needs) must be based on the rates approved for the current year's base allocation.
 - (1) **Hardware, Software, and Telecommunications Equipment.** This section must include any hardware, software, and/or telecommunications

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equipment purchases that are a part of the request. Descriptions must show that the sizing and capabilities of the proposed purchases are appropriate for the state. States that receive SBR funds for specific items, and subsequently determine that other items are more suitable, may substitute those items if they submit an amendment to the SBR documenting the appropriateness of the purchase, and ETA approves the substitution. Substitutions must be in line with the overall goals of the project.

SBRs sometimes include requests for items covered under the definition of automation acquisition in Chapter II. The obligation and expenditure periods for these funds are longer than the periods for regular UI base and above base funds. States must clearly identify automation acquisition items in the SBR.

(2) **Travel**. The request may include NPS travel costs; however, PS and PB costs for staff while on travel are not allowable.

(3) **Other**. The request may include one-time costs for other activities, not identified above, anticipated to be obtained from vendors, such as telephone companies, Internet service providers, and telecommunications providers.

b. Additional Required Items for Law Change SBRs. SBRs for law changes must contain the following information:

- 1) The specific bill number of enactment, and effective date of law change.
- 2) Relevant provisions as an attachment.
- 3) Costs per legislative provision and a narrative explaining why costs were or will be incurred for each provision, e.g., implementing tax rate changes; increasing the maximum benefit amount; or creating an alternative base period.
- 4) If a legislative provision benefits both UI and non-UI activities, the SBR must contain a statement certifying that the request is consistent with the state's approved cost allocation plan and is only for costs which, under Federal law, may be funded from UI grants.

c. Supplementary Items. Some SBRs are for large-scale, complex projects that may be accomplished over a period of years. The following items are not required, but would be helpful in the SBR evaluation process:

- 1) **Use of Technology**. If applicable, the request should describe how the state will use technology in this project, including the technical appropriateness of the

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hardware, software, and/or telecommunications equipment for integration with the state's current operating systems.

- 2) **Strategic Design**. The SBR should include a description of the strategic design of the project as evidence of a well-thought-out analysis of operations.
- 3) **Measurable Improvements Expected in UI Operations**. The request should identify the areas in which services could be improved through implementation of the proposed project. Measurable improvements may include accomplishing necessary work using fewer steps, doing work more quickly, incorporating work steps which are not currently accomplished, or reducing the amount of error which presently occurs in the work product.
- 4) **Supporting Materials**. States may attach any additional materials which they believe will enhance the content of the SBR.

VII. ASSURANCES

The State administrator, by signing the SQSP Signature Page, certifies that the state will comply with the following assurances, and that the state will institute plans or measures to comply with the following requirements. A facsimile of the Signature Page appears in Appendix I. Since the Signature Page incorporates the assurances by reference into the SQSP, states should not include written assurances into their SQSP submittal. The assurances are identified and explained in Paragraphs A. through K. below.

A. Assurance of Equal Opportunity (EO). As a condition to the award of financial assistance from ETA, the state must assure that the operation of its program, and all agreements or arrangements to carry out the programs for which assistance is awarded, will comply with the following laws:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended;
- Sections 504 and 508(f) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended;
- Age Discrimination Act (ADA) of 1975, as amended,
- Section 188 of the Workforce Investment Act; and
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended

Further, the state must assure that it will establish and adhere to Methods of Administration that give a reasonable guarantee of compliance with the above equal opportunity and nondiscrimination laws and regulations regarding the program services it provides and in its employment practices. These Methods of Administration must, at a minimum, include the following:

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1. **Designation of an Equal Opportunity Officer.** The state must designate a senior-level individual to coordinate its EO responsibilities. The person designated must report to the top official on equal opportunity and nondiscrimination matters and be assigned sufficient staff and resources to ensure the capability to fulfill the agency's equal opportunity and nondiscrimination obligations.

2. **Equal Opportunity Notice and Communication.** The state must take affirmative steps to prominently display the *Equal Opportunity is the Law* poster in all of its facilities and inform applicants for programs, participants, applicants for employment, and employees:

- a. that the state does not discriminate in admission, access, treatment, or employment; and
- b. of their right to file a complaint and how to do so.

Other than the *Equal Opportunity is the Law* poster, methods of notification of this information may include placement of notices in offices and publication of notices in newsletters, newspapers, or magazines.

3. **Assurances.** The state must develop and implement procedures for transferring nondiscrimination and EO obligations in sub-contracts and sub-agreements.

4. **Universal Access.** The state must take appropriate steps to ensure that they are providing universal access to their programs. These steps should include reasonable efforts to include members of both sexes, various racial and ethnic groups, individuals with disabilities and individuals in differing age groups.

5. **Compliance with Section 504.** The state must take the necessary measures to ensure access to its programs and facilities for persons with disabilities, as well as make certain communication with persons with disabilities is as effective as that with others.

6. **Data Collection and Recordkeeping.** The state must collect such data and maintain such records in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Director of the U.S. Department of Labor's Civil Rights Center. These characteristics data (e.g., race, sex, national origin, age, disability) are utilized to determine whether the state and its local office are in compliance with Federal nondiscrimination and equal opportunity statutes and regulations.

7. **Monitoring.** The state must establish a system for periodically monitoring the delivery of program services for compliance.

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8. Discrimination Complaint Procedures. The state must develop and follow procedures for handling complaints of discrimination covering all of the regulations applicable to it as a recipient of Federal financial assistance.

9. Corrective Actions and Sanctions. The state must establish procedures for taking prompt corrective action regarding any noncompliance finding relating to the administration, management, and operation of its programs and activities.

B. Assurance of Administrative Requirements and Allowable Cost Standards. The State must comply with administrative requirements and cost principles applicable to grants and cooperative agreements as specified in 20 CFR Part 601 (Administrative Procedure), 29 CFR Part 93 (Lobbying Prohibitions), 29 CFR Part 96 and Part 99 (Audit Requirements), 29 CFR Part 97 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments), and OMB Circular A-87 (Revised), 2 CFR 225 (Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments), and with administrative requirements for debarment and suspension applicable to sub-grants or contracts as specified in 29 CFR Part 98 (Debarment and Suspension). The state assures that state staff will attend mandatory meetings and training sessions, or return unused funds.

States that have subawards to organizations covered by audit requirements of 29 CFR Part 99 (Audit of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations) must (1) ensure that such subrecipients meet the requirements of that circular, as applicable, and (2) resolve audit findings, if any, resulting from such audits, relating to the UI program.

The state also assures that it will comply with the following specific administrative requirements:

1. Administrative Requirements

a. Program Income. Program income is defined in 29 CFR 97.25 as gross income received by a grantee or subgrantee directly generated by a grant supported activity, or earned only as a result of the grant agreement during the grant period. States may deduct costs incidental to the generation of UI program income from gross income to determine net UI program income. UI program income shall be added to the funds committed to the grant by ETA. The program income must be used only as necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the UI program. Any rental income or user fees obtained from real property or equipment acquired with grant funds from prior awards shall be treated as program income under this grant.

b. Budget Changes. Except as specified by terms of the specific grant award, ETA, in accordance with regulations, waives the requirements in 29 CFR 97.30(c)(1)(ii) that states obtain prior written approval for certain types of budget changes.

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c. **Real Property Acquired with Reed Act Funds.** The requirements for real property acquired with Reed Act or other non-Federal funds and amortized with UI grants are in UIPL 39-97, dated September 12, 1997; 29 CFR 97.31, to the extent amortized with UI grants; and in TEGL 7-04, Issues Related to Real Property Used for ETA Program Purposes.

d. **Equipment Acquired with Reed Act Funds.** The requirements for equipment acquired with Reed Act or other non-Federal funds and amortized with UI grants are in UIPL 39-97, and UIPL 39-97 Changes 1 and 2, and in 29 CFR 97.31, to the extent amortized with UI grants.

e. **Real Property, Equipment, and Supplies**

1) Real property, equipment, and supplies acquired under prior awards are transferred to this award and are subject to the relevant regulations at 29 CFR Part 97.

2) For computer systems and all associated components which were installed in states for the purpose of Regular Reports, BAM, and other UI Activities, the requirements of 29 CFR Part 97 apply. The National Office reserves the right to transfer title and issue disposition instructions in accordance with paragraph (g) of Federal regulations at 29 CFR 97.32. States also will certify an inventory list of system components which will be distributed annually by ETA.

2. **Exceptions and Expansions to Cost Principles.** The following exceptions or expansions to the cost principles of OMB Circular No. A-87 (Revised) are applicable to states:

a. **Employee Fringe Benefits.** As an exception to OMB Circular A-87 (Revised) with respect to personnel benefit costs incurred on behalf of state employees who are members of fringe benefit plans which do not meet the requirements of OMB Circular No. A-87 (Revised), Attachment B, item 11, the costs of employer contributions or expenses incurred for state fringe benefit plans are allowable, provided that:

1) For retirement plans, all covered employees joined the plan before October 1, 1983; the plan is authorized by state law; the plan was previously approved by the Secretary; the plan is insured by a private insurance carrier which is licensed to operate this type of plan in the applicable state; and any dividends or similar credits because of participation in the plan are credited against the next premium falling due under the contract.

2) For all state fringe benefit plans other than retirement plans, if the Secretary granted a time extension after October 1, 1983, to the existing approval of such a

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plan, costs of the plan are allowable until such time as the plan is comparable in cost and benefits to fringe benefit plans available to other similarly employed state employees. At such time as the cost and benefits of an approved fringe benefit plan are equivalent to the cost and benefits of plans available to other similarly employed state employees, the time extension will cease and the cited requirements of OMB Circular A-87 (Revised) will apply.

3) For retirement plans and all other fringe benefit plans covered in (1) and (2) of this paragraph, any additional costs resulting from improvements to the plans made after October 1, 1983, are not chargeable to UI grant funds.

b. UI Claimant's Court Appeals Costs. To the extent authorized by state law, funds may be expended for reasonable counsel fees and necessary court costs, as fixed by the court, incurred by the claimant on appeals to the courts in the following cases:

- 1) Any court appeal from an administrative or judicial decision favorable in whole or in part for the claimant;
- 2) Any court appeal by a claimant from a decision which reverses a prior decision in his/her favor;
- 3) Any court appeal by a claimant from a decision denying or reducing benefits awarded under a prior administrative or judicial decision;
- 4) Any court appeal as a result of which the claimant is awarded benefits;
- 5) Any court appeal by a claimant from a decision by a tribunal, board of review, or court which was not unanimous;
- 6) Any court appeal by a claimant where the court finds that a reasonable basis exists for the appeal.

c. Reed Act. Payment from the state's UI grant allocations, made into a state's account in the Unemployment Trust Fund for the purpose of reducing charges against Reed Act funds (Section 903(c)(2) of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1103(c)(2)), are permitted provided that the charges against the grant are allowable costs under OMB Circular A-87 and provided that

- 1) The charges against Reed Act funds were for amounts appropriated, obligated, and expended for the acquisition of automated data processing installations or for the acquisition or major renovation of state-owned buildings, but not land; and

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2) With respect to each acquisition or improvement of property, the payments are accounted for as credit against equivalent amounts of Reed Act funds previously withdrawn under the respective appropriation.

d. Prior Approval of Equipment Purchases. As provided for in OMB Circular No. A-87 (Revised), Attachment B, item 19, the requirement that grant recipients obtain prior approval from the Federal grantor agency for all purchases of equipment (as defined in 29 CFR 97.31) is waived and approval authority is delegated to the state administrator.

e. Federal Cash Transaction Report. The state is exempt from submission of the SF 272, Federal Transactions Report, and the SF 272A, Continuation Sheet, per 29 CFR 97.41 (c) discretion.

C. Assurance of Management Systems, Reporting, and Record Keeping. The state assures that:

1. Financial systems provide fiscal control and accounting procedures sufficient to permit timely preparation of required reports, and the tracing of funds to a level of expenditure adequate to establish that funds have not been expended improperly (29 CFR 97.20).
2. The financial management system and the program information system provide federally-required reports and records that are uniform in definition, accessible to authorized Federal and state staff, and verifiable for monitoring, reporting, audit, and evaluation purposes.
3. It will submit reports to ETA as required in instructions issued by ETA and in the format ETA prescribes.
4. It will retain all financial and programmatic records, supporting documents, and other required records at least three years as specified in 29 CFR 97.42(b).
5. The financial management system provides for methods to insure compliance with the requirements applicable to procurement and grants as specified in 29 CFR Part 98 (Debarment and Suspension), and for obtaining the required certifications under 29 CFR 98.510(b) regarding debarment, suspension, ineligibility, and voluntary exclusions for lower tier covered transactions.

D. Assurance of Program Quality. The state assures that it will administer the UI program in a manner that ensures proper and efficient administration. "Proper and efficient administration" includes performance measured by ETA through Core measures, Management Information Measures, program reviews, and the administration of the UI BAM, Benefits Timeliness and Quality (BTQ) measures, Data Validation (DV), and TPS program requirements.

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E. Assurance on Use of Unobligated Funds. The state assures that non-automation funds will be obligated by December 31 of the following fiscal year, and liquidated within 90 days thereafter. ETA may extend the liquidation date upon written request. Automation funds must be obligated by end of the 3rd fiscal year, and liquidated within 90 days thereafter. ETA may extend the liquidation date upon written request. Failure to comply with this assurance may result in disallowed costs from audits or review findings.

Note. Travel costs for state agency personnel are considered obligated when the travel is actually performed.

F. Assurance of Prohibition of Lobbying Costs. The state assures and certifies that, in accordance with the DOL Appropriations Act, no UI grant funds will be used to pay salaries or expenses related to any activity designed to influence legislation or appropriations pending before the Congress of the United States. (29 CFR Part 93)

G. Drug-Free Workplace. The state assures and certifies that it will comply with the requirements at this part. (29 CFR Part 98)

H. Assurance of Disaster Recovery Capability. The state assures that it will maintain a Disaster Recovery Plan.

I. Assurance of Conformity and Compliance. The state assures that the state law will conform to, and its administrative practice will substantially comply with, all Federal UI law requirements, and that it will adhere to DOL directives.

J. Assurance of Automated Information Systems Security. The state assures that its automated information systems have security protections commensurate with the risk and magnitude of harm.

K. Assurance of Confidentiality. The state will keep confidential any business information, as defined at 29 CFR 90.33 and any successor provision(s), it obtains or receives in the course of administering the Trade Adjustment Assistance or Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance programs under this Agreement. The state shall not disclose such information to any person, organization, or other entity except as authorized by applicable state and Federal laws.

VIII. SQSP CONTENT CHECKLIST

The SQSP Content Checklist shows all the documents which comprise the entire SQSP listed by submittal and in order of assembly. Each state must insure that those documents appropriate to its plan are submitted to minimize the potential for a delay in the approval and funding process.

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A. SQSP Submittal

AUGUST SUBMITTAL (Main)

1. Transmittal Letter
2. CAPs
 - Deficient Core Performance
 - Improper Administration of BAM or BPC Activities
3. State Plan Narrative
 - A. Overview
 - B. Federal Emphasis (GPRA goals)
 - C. Program Review Deficiencies
 - (a) Federal Program Reviews (UCFE, UCX, etc.)
 - (b) BPC Reviews
 - (c) Internal Security Reviews
 - (d) Data Validation
 - (e) Automation Grants
 - (f) BAM Requirement Deficiencies
 - 1) Organization
 - 2) Authority
 - 3) Written Procedures
 - 4) Format
 - 5) Sample Selection and Investigation
 - 6) Case Completion Timeliness
 - (g) TPS Requirement Deficiencies
 - (h) Other
 - D. Program Deficiencies
 - E. Reporting Requirements
 - F. Customer Service Surveys (optional)
 - G. Other
4. Budget Worksheets/Forms
 - SF 424, SF 424 (A) & (B) - Application for Federal Assistance (as necessary)
5. Organization Chart
6. Signature Page

OCTOBER SUBMITTAL

UI-1 - UI Staff Hours

B. SBR SUBMITTAL (As Appropriate)

1. Transmittal Letter
2. Budget Worksheets/Forms
 - SF 424, SF 424 (A) & (B) - Application For Federal Assistance

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3. Supporting Documentation
 - Summary
 - Commitment to Complete Project
 - Schedule
 - Description of Proposed Fund Usage
 - Amount of Funding Requested
 - Expenditures
4. Additional SBR Documentation (Law Change SBRs only)
 - Bill Number and Effective Date
 - Relevant Provisions
 - Costs & Narrative by Legislative Provision
 - UI only Statement
5. Optional Supplementary Items (Large-scale, Complex Projects)
 - Technical Approach
 - Strategic Design
 - Measurable Improvements Expected
 - Supporting Materials



CHAPTER II - REPORTING

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I. INTRODUCTION

Chapter II of the SOSP Handbook provides guidelines for the reports and data elements to be used for financial reporting of state UI program activities.

II. SUBMITTAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Use of Computer Printouts in Lieu of Prescribed Forms. States may submit financial report information on computer printouts instead of the SFs 269, 270, and 424. However, such printouts must contain the identical information and format as the report forms, including the certification and authorized signature blocks, and must adhere to submittal requirements described below.

B. Electronic Submittal. States submit the UI-3 and the UI-1 worksheet through UIRR. This ensures that the reported data are consistent. UIRR makes output reports available for review and correction before electronic transmission to the NO. Electronic submittal is not available for standard forms, except SF 269 via the Enterprise Business Support System.

C. Number of Copies and Recipient. For all standard forms (e.g., SF 424), submit an original and 2 copies to the ETA regional office. The NO electronically receives UIRR reports and SF 269, which the regions also may access.

D. Frequency and Due Dates. The UI-3 worksheet and SF 269 are due within 30 days after the end of the reporting quarter. Above-base advance requests are due within 10 working days of the quarter to which they pertain. The request form, SF 270, is a voluntary report.

E. Program Management Systems (PMS) Document Numbers. The following is a list of PMS Document Numbers that the national office will use to issue obligational authority and that states will use for the SF 269 and when drawing cash. Definitions of program categories on the UI-3 are provided in Section IV., Paragraph H, Time Distribution Definitions.

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>PMS DOCUMENT NO.</u>
UI State Administration	UIxxxxxFM0
UI PERFORMS	UIxxxxx
Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)/Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) Benefits Administration	UIxxxxx
UI National Activities	UIxxxxxFN0

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<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>PMS DOCUMENT NO.</u>
TAA Benefits	UIxxxxxFW0
ATAA Benefits	UIxxxxxFY0
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	UIxxxxx

NOTE. ETA code numbers are assigned to each separate DUA disaster when funds are provided to the states.

III. REPORTS

Facsimiles of the forms and completion instructions can be found in Appendix II. Additionally, standard forms may be downloaded from www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/index.html.

A. UI-3, Quarterly UI Above-base Report

1. **Purpose.** This report provides information to ETA on the number of staff years worked and paid for various UI program categories, and provides the basis for determining above-base entitlements.

2. **Reporting Instructions.** States are required to report the number of quarterly staff years worked and paid and the number of year-to-date staff years paid. ETA does not prescribe the type of time distribution reporting system used by states to generate the required data. However, the system used must be capable of providing data in the required detail, and the data must fairly and accurately represent the utilization of staff years. Data must be traceable to supporting documentation, e.g., time distribution and cost reports. States using sampling, allocation, and estimating techniques to spread actual hours to the UI programs must have documentation describing the techniques and procedures being used.

3. **Report Completion Instructions.** States are to enter only data which cannot be obtained elsewhere in UIRR, which performs most calculations.

B. SF 269, Financial Status Report. This report is a government-wide standard form prescribed for use by OMB Circular No. A-102, and by Department of Labor Regulations at 29 CFR 97.41(b). A separate SF 269 is submitted each quarter for each fiscal year of funds (including the current fiscal year), until such time as all unliquidated obligations (resources on order) have been liquidated and a final SF 269 is submitted. States submit a final SF 269 when all financial activity has ceased and the unobligated balance is zero, and the following equation is satisfied: obligational authority = accrued expenditures = cash received.

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ETA is requiring states to report administrative expenditures on the accrued expenditure basis, per 29 CFR 97.41(b)(2). The SF 269 submitted for DUA, TAA and ATAA payments must report them on the cash basis, i.e., actual cash benefits paid during the reporting period.

SF 269s are to be submitted only for the following:

- Unemployment Insurance Operations. All UI administrative funds are to be included on the SF 269, including funds for TAA and ATAA benefits administration, but excluding UI National Activities and cooperative agreements. UI program income and associated costs also must be reported on the SF 269. On line 12 (Remarks), enter accrued expenditures (quarter) and obligations (year-to-date) separately according to staff costs and NPS costs. Expenditures/obligations must reflect charges against only current year funds. Charges against prior year funds (including carry-over funds) are to be reflected on the separate SF 269 for that year.

- UI National Activities. (Separate for each year)
- TAA Benefits. (Separate for each year)
- ATAA Benefits. (Separate for each year)
- DUA Administration and Benefits. (Separate SF 269s for each disaster number and by Administration and Benefits)

C. SF 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement. This report is a government-wide standard form prescribed for use by OMB Circular No. A-102, and by Department of Labor Regulations at 29 CFR 97.41(d). This is a voluntary report which states may use to request above-base advances for only the fourth quarter of each fiscal year.

IV. DEFINITIONS

A. Accrued Expenditures. This term is defined in 29 CFR 97.3 as "charges incurred by the grantee during a given period requiring the provision of funds for (1) goods and other tangible property received; (2) services performed by employees, contractors, subgrantees, subcontractors, and other payees; and (3) other amounts becoming owed under programs for which no current services or performance is required, such as annuities, insurance claims, and other benefit payments."

The term "Outlays" on the SF 269 has the same meaning as accrued expenditures under the accrual basis of reporting.

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B. Funding Period. Non-automation funds must be obligated by December 31 of the following fiscal year, and liquidated within 90 days thereafter. ETA may extend the liquidation date upon written request. Automation funds must be obligated by the end of the 3rd fiscal year, and liquidated within 90 days thereafter. ETA may extend the liquidation date on written request. The annual call memo will specify the specific funding period for the plan year and any special provisions contained in the appropriation language.

C. Obligations. Obligations are the sum of outlays and unliquidated obligations (resources on order).

Guidelines for establishing obligations in the UI program are listed below:

1. Obligations must be intended to meet a bona fide need of the funding period in which the need arises, or to replace stock used in the funding period. To comply with this guideline, purchase orders, requisitions, and contracts recorded as obligations must be firm, complete, and must request prompt delivery of materials or services. Do not include in the amounts reported as obligations administrative reservations, such as reservations for contemplated procurements in the form of requisitions within the state, invitations for bids, or any other similar arrangements.

2. Where an obligation is definite but the precise amount is not known, it may be estimated.

3. States must obligate allocations for regular operations of the UI program -- whether base or above-base funded -- as specified in paragraph IV.B. above.

4. Generally, obligations should be supported by a valid purchase order or other binding agreement, in writing, between the parties, for goods to be delivered or services to be performed. Purchase orders are to be included only to the extent that their issuance, together with previous or subsequent action by the other party, constitutes an offer and acceptance that has become a binding agreement. Such orders (and requisitions) may not be regarded as issued as long as they remain within the control of the issuing agency.

5. If the state issues purchase orders directly to a vendor, obligations must be recorded and reported on the basis of the purchase orders.

6. For purchases placed with another state agency which are required by state law or regulation, an exception is made to the requirement for supporting a transaction by a valid purchase order or binding agreement in writing. Where the state law or regulations mandatorily require the state agency to procure the specific materials, requisitions of state agencies may be treated as purchase orders, and obligations must be recorded and reported on the basis of the requisitions issued to the central procurement agency.

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7. When procurement from a central procurement agency is optional, obligations may be recorded on the basis of requisitions issued by the state, provided (a) there is documentary evidence (such as a store stock catalog) that the items are normally stocked, and (b) the requisition is for a bona fide need of the funding period in which the need arises, or it is for replacement of stock used in the funding year. When items or services are ordered through a central procurement agency with delivery to the state direct from the vendor, obligations must be recorded on the basis of purchase orders issued by the central agency.

D. Unliquidated Obligations. This term on the SF 269, for reports prepared on an accrued expenditure basis, is defined in 29 CFR 97.3 as “the amount of obligations incurred by the grantee for which an outlay has not been recorded.” The term “unliquidated obligations” has the same meaning as “resources on order” had in the past. States must report valid unliquidated obligations on the SF 269 for the UI program.

States should periodically review unliquidated obligation amounts to determine their validity. Obligations must not be carried on the state agency's books unless the agency is reasonably certain that payment of the obligation will be required at a later date.

Federal regulations at 29 CFR 97.23(b) require that states must liquidate all obligations incurred under a grant not later than 90 days after the end of the funding period (see paragraph IV.B. above) unless extended by the Federal agency at the request of the grantee. Thus, states must obtain written approval from ETA to retain unliquidated non-automation acquisition obligations beyond 6 months after the end of the fiscal year or automation acquisition obligations beyond 2 years and 90 days after the end of the fiscal year. State requests for extension of the deadline for expending funds must be in writing and executed prior to the regular deadlines for fund expenditure.

E. Automation Acquisition. The term “automation acquisition” is defined as the costs of goods and services directly related to the automation of UI operations. Automation goods consist of computers and their peripheral and auxiliary equipment and associated software. Automation data processing services are those services necessary to support the acquisition of those ADP goods. The term does not include maintenance and other costs relating to current operations and services.

Given the fast pace of technological developments, the list of products covered by this definition will change with time; therefore, no definitive list can be provided. The following list is illustrative of what is meant by the definition, but is not all-inclusive:

1. **Hardware.** Central processing units; front-end processing units; minicomputers; microcomputers and related peripheral equipment, such as data storage devices, document scanners, data entry equipment, terminal controllers, and data terminal equipment; computer-based word processing systems other than memory typewriters;

equipment and systems for computer networks; equipment and systems for communications, which includes voice, radio, images, optical, data, and video; related items such as switchboards, PBX units, multiplexers, FAX, modems, digital computer service units, channel service units, channel extenders, protocol converters, VSAT, satellite, encryption and voice response units.

2. Software. Programs and routines used to employ and control the capabilities of automated and communication systems such as operating systems, compilers, assemblers, utilities, library routines, maintenance routines, applications, converters, conversion routines, knowledge-based systems, artificial intelligence systems, decision support systems, executive information systems, security and encryption, and networking programs.

3. Services. One-time costs for staff, service bureaus, or contract services directly related to the initial acquisition of automation systems, including those relating to feasibility studies, systems design, application software security and system development; and the transportation, installation, training, and maintenance of such items which directly relate to the initial acquisition.

F. PMS Document Numbers. Because some states have moved to accounting systems other than the Cost Accounting System (CAS), ETA established uniform accounting codes for use by all states in reporting back to ETA. While the uniform codes are based on the current CAS fund ledger code structure, non-CAS users may establish whatever account/code classification system they wish to use in their accounting systems. However, the SF 269s submitted to ETA must contain the PMS Document Number(s) issued under the UI Annual Funding Agreement, and they must be used in identifying cash drawdowns by program through the Department of Health and Human Service's Payment Management System.

G. Time Distribution Definitions. The definitions of the UI program categories contained in the UI base allocations and Quarterly Financial Report (UI-3) are a combination of UI functions previously defined in ET Handbook No. 362 (State Accounting Manual), Volume II, Chapter IV. The following reflects the program categories used on the UI-3 worksheet and the CAS time distribution functions and codes:

UI-3

Associated Time Distribution Functional Activity Codes (under Project Code 210 unless otherwise stated)

Claims Activities

Initial Claims (200)
Weeks Claimed (Includes ERP) (200)
Nonmonetary Determinations (230)

Multi-claimant Services (238)
Appeals (240)

Employer Activities

Wage Records (260)
Tax (Includes Tax Travel) (300)

UI PERFORMS

UI Performs (Function 461 and/or Project Code 213)

UI Support/AS&T

Benefits/Appeals Travel (235)
Benefit Payment Control (270)
UI Support (400)
Internal Security (459)
Interstate Activities (460)
AS&T (100, 120, 150)

TAA and ATAA Benefit Administration (Project Code 219)

Use only Claims Activities codes 200, 230, 238, and 240 (see above) under
Project Code 219)

Other

Reserved for special categories

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APPENDIX I

PLANNING FORMS AND FORMATS

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

State:	Federal Fiscal Year:			
MEASURE/PROGRAM AREA: <i>(For Core Measures use descriptor contained in Appendix III of the SQSP Handbook)</i>	Performance Level: (most recent 4 quarters) <u>Current</u> <u>12/31</u> <u>3/31</u> <u>6/30</u> <u>9/30</u> <i>(Identify the performance level as a percentage)</i>			
SUMMARY: <i>Provide:</i> <i>A. the reason(s) for the deficiency;</i> <i>B. a description of the actions/activities which will be undertaken to improve performance and;</i> <i>C. if a plan was in place the previous fiscal year, an explanation of why the actions contained in that plan were not successful in improving performance, and an explanation of why the actions now specified will be more successful; and</i> <i>D. a brief description of plans for monitoring and assessing accomplishment of planned actions and for controlling quality after achieving performance goals.</i> <i>If the desired improvement will not be accomplished by the end of the current fiscal year, also indicate the major actions remaining to be taken in subsequent fiscal years, and a projection as to when the performance goal will be achieved.</i>				
MILESTONES: (Number sequentially)	Completion Date*			
	12/31	03/31	06/30	09/30
<i>Milestones should be established for each core element of the state's corrective action plan and be of sufficient number and frequency to facilitate state and regional plan oversight and assessment during the fiscal year. It is anticipated that one or more milestones for each quarter would permit such progress tracking and assessment during the fiscal year through state and Regional follow-up schedules.</i> <i>States also may wish to identify performance milestones that reflect the performance level they anticipate will result from completion of planned activities.</i> {} If continued, check box				

* check the quarter milestone is expected to be completed.