ADVISORY:  UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM LETTER NO. 02-16
CHANGE 1

TO:  
STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES
STATE AND LOCAL EQUAL OPPORTUNITY OFFICERS
STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS
STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARD CHAIRS AND DIRECTORS
STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

FROM:  
JOHN PALLASCH /s/
Assistant Secretary
Employment and Training Administration

NAOMI BARRY-PEREZ /s/
Director
Civil Rights Center

SUBJECT:  State Responsibilities for Ensuring Access to Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Services, and Information

1. **Purpose.** To provide guidance to states to ensure that they comply with their statutory and regulatory obligations to provide access to Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, services, and information, as outlined in Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL) No. 02-16.

2. **Action Requested.** The Department of Labor (Department) requests that State Workforce Administrators:

   a. Disseminate this guidance and its attachments to appropriate agency staff, including state-level Equal Opportunity (EO) officers and appropriate UI agency staff.
   b. Ensure that current web-based online, telephone-based, and other UI services meet the requirements of UIPL No. 02-16 and the additional legal requirements described in this advisory.
   c. Ensure that state-level and UI agency EO officers participate in the development of information technology systems and the evaluation of current systems, to promote integration of access requirements in those systems.
3. **Summary and Background.**

a. **Summary.** This advisory highlights certain state responsibilities for access to UI benefits and services that became effective after publication of UIPL No. 02-16 on October 1, 2015.

b. **Background.** Since the issuance of UIPL No. 02-16, the Department finalized regulations governing states’ responsibilities for implementing the nondiscrimination and equal opportunity provisions of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) at 29 C.F.R. Part 38. The regulations reflect developments in equal opportunity and nondiscrimination jurisprudence in the 21st century, as well as the use of computer and internet-based systems to provide aid, benefits, services, and training through WIOA Title I activities. These regulations apply to state UI programs and systems.¹

4. **State Responsibilities.**

a. **Access for Individuals with Disabilities.**

States must ensure equal access for individuals with disabilities by making reasonable accommodations and modifications and providing equally effective communications. The most recent regulations (29 C.F.R. Part 38) include specific requirements related to the use of electronic and information technologies,² including the requirements that such technologies “[i]ncorporate accessibility features for individuals with disabilities; [a]re consistent with modern accessibility standards…; and [p]rovide individuals with disabilities access to, and use of, information resources, programs, and activities that are fully accessible, or ensure that the opportunities and benefits provided by the electronic and information technologies are provided to individuals with disabilities in an equally effective and equally integrated manner.” 29 C.F.R. § 38.15(a)(5). The regulations include similar specific requirements related to communication by telephone.

States must give individuals with disabilities access to web-based services and information that is comparable to the access available to others. They must also offer an alternative option for accessing benefits, services, and information, and should advertise the alternative option widely and in multiple formats. States may wish to provide video remote interpreting services for individuals who communicate via sign language. These services must meet specific legal and technical requirements,³ and should be widely advertised widely.

States’ telephone-based systems must use telecommunications devices or systems such as text telephones (TTYs) or telephone relay services to provide equally effective communications for individuals with hearing or speech impediments. When the agency uses an automated-attendant system (e.g., voicemail and messaging) or an interactive voice response system, such systems must provide effective, real-time communication

---

¹ Section 188 of WIOA prohibits discrimination based on disability and national origin (among other bases) in programs operated, and activities provided by WIOA Title I financial assistance, or by “one-stop” partners. Section 121(b)(1)(B)(xi) of WIOA defines state UI programs as required one-stop partners.

² Also known as information and communication technology (ICT).

³ See 29 CFR § 38.15(a).
with individuals using auxiliary aids and services, including TTYs and all forms of Federal Communications Commission approved telecommunications relay systems.

States’ websites and telephone-based services should include information about how an individual with a disability who has difficulty using the site or service can get assistance to access the site or service. Web-based claims filing systems must also provide information about how individuals with disabilities can file a complaint about delayed or denied service resulting from inaccessibility or failure to provide equally effective communication.


The regulations, at 29 C.F.R. § 38.9, explicitly require states to “take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to each limited English proficient (LEP) individual served or encountered so that LEP individuals are effectively informed about and/or able to participate in the program or activity.” 29 C.F.R. § 38.9(b). Examples of reasonable steps cited in the regulations include assessing an LEP individual to determine language assistance needs; providing oral interpretation or written translation of both hard copy and electronic materials in the appropriate language; and conducting outreach to LEP communities to improve service delivery in needed languages.

Further, the regulations require that all language assistance services must be accurate, provided in a timely manner, and free of charge. Language assistance is considered timely when it is provided at a place and time that ensures equal access and avoids delay or denial of any aid, benefit, or service at issue. States must provide notice to LEP individuals that interpretation and translation services are available at no cost.

The updated regulations explicitly require states to translate written, oral, or electronic “vital information,” defined as information necessary for an individual to obtain any aid, benefit, or service, or to understand how to do so. 29 C.F.R. § 38.4(ttt). Examples of vital information in the UI context include applications for benefits, notices of rights and responsibilities, and communications requiring a response from the beneficiary or applicant. This information must be translated into languages spoken by a significant number or portion of a state’s population. The state must also take reasonable steps to meet the particularized language needs of LEP individuals who speak other languages. A website provided by the Department of Justice provides extensive resources to assist government agencies and programs receiving Federal assistance, including state UI programs, to address the needs of LEP individuals. This website includes a new interactive mapping tool that helps users find the languages spoken by LEP individuals, and the concentration of LEP individuals speaking those languages, at the state or county level. Information about the tool and related data is available at https://www.lep.gov/faq/faq-mapping-tools/commonly-asked-questions-regarding-limited-english-proficient-lep-data-and

The current regulations also require states to include a “Babel notice” in all communications of vital information. 29 C.F.R §38.9(g)(3). A “Babel notice” is a short notice in multiple languages that informs the reader that the communication contains vital information and explains how to access the agency’s language services to have the
contents of the communication provided in other languages. See 29 C.F.R. § 38.4(i); UIPL No. 30-11. In addition, states must record the limited English proficiency and preferred language of each LEP claimant/beneficiary, and as soon as the agency is aware of the non-English preferred language, convey vital information in that language.

c. **Technical Assistance.**

The U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration and Civil Rights Center are available to provide technical assistance to states regarding access to UI benefits and services. Resources are available at https://wdr.doleta.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/civil-rights-center/external, by voice phone at (202) 693-6500, by relay at (800) 877-8339, or by email at CivilRightsCenter@dol.gov.

5. **Inquiries.** Please direct inquiries to the appropriate ETA Regional Office.

6. **References.**

- Section 303(a) of the Social Security Act (SSA), 42 U.S.C. § 503(a);
- Section 3304(a)(4) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), 26 U.S.C. § 3304;
- Section 188 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), 29 U.S.C. § 3248;
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d et seq.;
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 6101 et seq.;
- Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12132 et seq.;
- 29 CFR Parts 31, 32, 35, and 38;
- 28 CFR Part 35;

7. **Attachment(s).**

- Attachment I - Appendix A: Resources Regarding Technology for Individuals with Disabilities.
- Attachment II - Appendix B: Resources to Improve Language Access.