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ADVISORY: **TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 01-26**

TO: STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES

FROM: MAREK LACO /s/
Acting Assistant Secretary

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2026 Funding Allotments and Operating Guidance for Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments Grants

1. **Purpose.** To provide guidelines for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) grants and to invite State Workforce Agencies to submit RESEA State Plans.

2. **Action Requested.** The U.S. Department of Labor's (Department) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) requests state agency administrators to provide information contained in this Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) to appropriate staff. This information should be shared with staff working in the following program areas, as well as other relevant staff: the UI program; workforce programs administered under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including the Wagner-Peyser Act-funded Employment Service (ES); and workforce information/labor market information programs. Each state requesting funding to continue a current RESEA program or to implement a new RESEA program during FY 2026 must submit a RESEA State Plan. The submission must contain all required information described in this TEGL and be submitted via Grants.gov, https://www.grants.gov/ by **August 28, 2026.**

3. **Summary and Background.**

   a. Summary – This TEGL provides general operating guidance for the RESEA program for FY 2026: (a) definitions for RESEA-specific terms; (b) funding details, including the base-funding formula for state grants, outcome payments, and evaluation set-aside costs; (c) program design requirements; (d) program operations, including the involvement of UI agency staff and performance reporting requirements; (e) evidence-based interventions and evaluation requirements; and (f) the RESEA State Plan submission process.

RESCISSIONS	EXPIRATION DATE
None	Continuing

This TEGL is published concurrently as an Unemployment Insurance Program Letter (UIPL) No. 13-26. The jointly issued TEGL and UIPL reflect the shared responsibilities across UI and workforce programs in conducting RESEA activities. The content in these guidance documents is identical other than non-substantive changes to formatting.

b. Background – The purposes of the RESEA program are identified in Section 306(b), Social Security Act (SSA):[1]

   (1) To improve employment outcomes of UI benefit recipients and reduce the average duration of UI benefit receipt through employment;

   (2) To strengthen program integrity and reduce improper UI benefit payments through the detection and prevention of such payments to ineligible individuals;

   (3) To promote alignment with WIOA's broader vision of increased program integration and service delivery for job seekers, including UI claimants; and

   (4) To establish RESEA as an entry point for UI claimants into other workforce system partner programs.

UI and Workforce Integration. Due to its role in aligning and integrating service delivery across workforce system partners and its ability to facilitate the rapid reemployment of UI benefit recipients, RESEA is a component of the Administration's *America's Talent Strategy: Building the Workforce for the Golden Age*.[2] America's Talent Strategy is a comprehensive plan to address the workforce needs of American companies through increased integration and accountability of workforce development programs, and creating alternative opportunities for upskilling and career advancement that are not limited to traditional 4-year college programs. RESEA is specifically identified as a core strategy of America's Talent Strategy, Pillar II: Worker Mobility.

FY 2026 RESEA state plans must reflect and support *America's Talent Strategy* by developing approaches that assist all people—regardless of skill level, education, or professional experience—to reenter and advance within the labor market. These approaches must enable participants to better understand their skills and career options, and take clear steps toward better jobs.

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[1] Since 2005, the Department and participating state UI agencies have leveraged the voluntary UI Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) program and its successor, the voluntary RESEA program, to address individual reemployment needs of UI unemployment compensation (UC) claimants and to prevent and detect UI improper payments. The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Public Law 115-123 (BBA), enacted on February 9, 2018, included amendments to the Social Security Act (SSA) creating a permanent authorization for the RESEA program. The RESEA provisions are contained in Section 30206 of the BBA, enacting new Section 306, SSA. The permanent RESEA program includes phased implementation that spans several years, as explained in UIPL No. 13-21, Section 3(b).

[2] https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OPA/newsreleases/2025/08/Americas-Talent-Strategy-Building-the-Workforce-for-the-Golden-Age.pdf

States have the opportunity for significant innovation in their RESEA program design, and it is critical that UI and Workforce partners in the state are working in tandem to reemploy UI claimants. While this TEGL describes certain minimum levels of service delivery, states are strongly encouraged to increase the percentage of UI claimants that are selected for RESEA, and to identify and integrate additional services that respond to the reemployment needs of UI claimants. States should also consider how RESEA can be integrated with other programs serving dislocated workers, including how RESEA can be used to facilitate the deployment of Learning and Employment Records (LER) and other mechanisms to verify skill attainment and accelerate employment mobility.[3]

Evidence-based Service Delivery. Beginning in FY 2023, states must, as required by Section 303(c)(2), SSA, dedicate a percentage of their RESEA funding to evidence-based interventions with a high or moderate causal evidence rating that improve employment and earnings outcomes for RESEA participants. For FYs 2025 and 2026, the required high or moderate evidence-based percentage is 40 percent. During FY 2026, states may continue to reference Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) studies with a high or moderate causal rating to meet the 40 percent evidence-based requirement. In FY 2027, the required high or moderate evidence-based percentage will increase to the permanent level of 50 percent.

To date, the majority of states have reported that they are pursuing whole program evaluations of RESEA. The Department recognizes the value of whole program evaluations and supports states' ongoing efforts. Additionally, causal evidence on RESEA program components will be necessary to meet future RESEA requirements. The Department's expectation is for states to continue to build and develop the RESEA evidence base by identifying new interventions and service strategies or evaluating current interventions, including those previously identified in REA studies. Given the dynamic nature of economic conditions and labor exchange activities, evaluations represent a key component in continuous learning, program improvements, and evidence building. This is discussed further in Sections 4(b)(iv) and 4(e) of this TEGL, as well as Attachment VI to this TEGL.

4. Guidance.

a. **Definitions.** The definitions from last year's Operating Guidance will continue in FY 2026 with clarifying edits to "Initial RESEA" and "Subsequent RESEA" emphasizing when these activities may be considered completed. These definitions identify minimum levels of service delivery. States are strongly encouraged to identify and integrate additional services that respond to UI claimants' reemployment needs.

[3] LERs are digital records that document a person's skills, education, work experience, and other life experiences such as volunteering, military service, or other critical skills for employment. They are often represented as badges or digital wallets and are verifiable, secure, and learner-controlled, meaning individuals can decide how and when to share their records with employers or educational institutions. LERs are built on open standards, such as W3C verifiable credentials or credential transparency description language.

i. **Initial RESEA.** – The term "initial RESEA" refers to the first meeting between a RESEA service provider and a UI claimant who responded to an official notification of selection and required participation in RESEA services. As described in Section 4(d)(ii) of this TEGL, every RESEA participant must be scheduled for an initial RESEA. An initial RESEA meeting is considered "completed" when the following minimum-level of services have been provided:

   (1) A UI benefit eligibility review that is conducted on a one-on-one basis and includes a direct, substantive examination of the claimant's compliance with program requirements. This includes reviewing actual logs and supporting documentation of the claimant's reported work search activities for compliance with state law. Any potential, or identified, issue must be referred to UI for adjudication;

   (2) Customized labor market and career information based on an assessment of the claimant's needs;

   (3) Co-enrollment in the Wagner-Peyser Act-funded ES program;

   (4) Support, to the extent needed, for the claimant in the development of an individual reemployment plan tailored to the claimant's needs; and

   (5) Referral and information provided for additional reemployment services, and other American Job Center services, resources, and trainings (as appropriate).

   States have discretion to include other services that are either required or optional for the claimant to complete, in accordance with state law, as part of their RESEA program.

ii. **Subsequent RESEA.** States will determine the extent to which they require any subsequent RESEAs as part of their service delivery model in addition to referrals to reemployment services. The term "subsequent RESEA" refers to any follow-on RESEA meetings. The subsequent RESEA meeting is considered "completed" when the following services have been provided:

   (1) A UI benefit eligibility review that is conducted on a one-on-one basis and includes a direct, substantive examination of the claimant's compliance with program requirements. This includes reviewing actual logs and supporting documentation of the claimant's reported work search activities for compliance with state law. Any potential, or identified, issue must be referred to UI for adjudication; and

   (2) Review of the claimant's activities to determine if additional assistance is needed to support the claimant's return to suitable work at the earliest possible date. Additionally, if the claimant is required to search for work

as a condition of UI benefit eligibility, the state should provide any additional assistance necessary to support the claimant's compliance with the state's work search requirements.

Like the initial RESEA meeting, states have the opportunity for significant innovation in their RESEA program design, to require additional activities, services, or the number of additional subsequent meetings.

iii. **Reemployment Services.** States must develop processes to refer RESEA participants to reemployment services, including those services provided using RESEA funding, and those provided through other programs. In support of RESEA's goal of greater alignment with WIOA, reemployment services include, but are not limited to, activities identified as career services under Section 134(c)(2), WIOA, and further detailed at 20 CFR 678.430, and LERs

Each state will identify the types and quantity of reemployment services provided but must ensure that its respective RESEA program design and the services provided supplement, rather than supplant, Federal, state, and local public funds that would otherwise be expended on reemployment services in the absence of a RESEA program.

iv. **Remote Services.** Remote services are the provision of RESEA activities, including the initial and subsequent RESEA, using person-to-person technologies such as Teams, Zoom, FaceTime, or other similar applications, to directly connect a RESEA service provider staff member with a RESEA participant or, in some circumstances, a group of RESEA participants. The level and timeliness of these remote services must be comparable to the assistance staff would have provided in-person. States may provide RESEA services via telephone only in instances where in-person or person-to-person technologies are not available.

v. **Virtual Services.** Virtual services are technology-based resources that allow portions of the RESEA sessions to be automated and accessed through self-service methods that do not require the direct engagement of RESEA service provider staff members. Examples of virtual service tools include pre-recorded orientations to American Job Center services, and online registration and assessment tools that assist a UI claimant in preparing for the initial RESEA. These virtual service delivery tools should be designed to increase RESEA program efficiencies, including to: (1) enhance the participants' experience with RESEA services; (2) complement the resources and services provided during the initial RESEA or subsequent RESEA; and (3) significantly expand the number of UI claimants who can be served under the RESEA program.

vi. **Training.** In the context of RESEA, training includes training services identified under Section 134(c)(3), WIOA, and 20 CFR 680.200, as well as any other training program approved by the state's UI agency. It is expected that training resulting from a RESEA referral will align with the statutory purposes of RESEA by making use of available labor market information, business services, and other resources to directly link the training to a specific job or in-demand occupation. RESEA funds may not be used to support training activities.

b. **Funding.** The following section describes: (i) funding availability; (ii) the base-funding formula for state grants; (iii) allowable uses of these state grants; (iv) removal of administrative cost limitations; (v) evaluation set-aside funds; (vi) a note on the average costs of Initial RESEAs and Subsequent RESEAs; and (vii) the period of performance for these state grants. Allowable costs may not exceed the state's formula allocation, as provided in Attachment I.

   i. **Funding Availability.** The awards presented in this TEGL are subject to the availability of Federal funds. The amounts identified in Attachment I are based on the FY 2026 funding level of $467,000,000 as identified in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, enacted on February 3, 2026, Public Law 119-75. The funding level is distributed across three funding streams:

      - Eighty-nine (89) percent ($415,630,000) awarded to states via the base-funding formula (see Section 4(b)(ii) of this TEGL);

      - Ten (10) percent ($46,700,000) awarded to states for outcome payments (see Section 306(f)(2), SSA); and

      - One (1) percent ($4,670,000) reserved by the Department to conduct research and provide technical assistance (see Section 306(f)(3), SSA).

   Grant recipients may be required to revise budget documents prior to award execution to account for discrepancies among estimated funding availability, funding requests, and actual award amounts.

   ii. **Base-Funding Formula for State Grants.** The Department began in FY 2021 to determine each state's maximum RESEA base award using a formula allocation based on the state's Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) and the size of its civilian labor force. The final RESEA base funding allocation formula was published in the *Federal Register* on August 8, 2019 (84 *Fed. Reg*. 39,018). Following the Congressional notification process in Section 303(g), SSA, the Department made a series of temporary formula modifications to the implementation of the RESEA base-funding formula and notified Congress of a permanent modification to the Department's methodology for calculating states' carry-over balances that are used to determine states' initial RESEA base formula allocations. An explanation of base-funding formula carry-over changes is provided in Section 4(b)(ii)(C) of this TEGL.

   Attachment I provides state-level formula allocations of RESEA base-funding. Grant recipients may be required to revise budget documents prior to award execution to account for discrepancies among estimated funding availability, funding requests, and actual award amounts.

The formula allocation includes provisions intended to stabilize funding from year to year, and to incentivize the timely expenditure of RESEA funds. These include a hold harmless provision, minimum funding clause, and carry-over threshold.

A. **Hold harmless.** In FY 2026, each state will receive no less than an amount equal to at least 95 percent of its FY 2025 allotment.

B. **Minimum funding.** No state will receive an amount equal to less than 0.28 percent of the total available funding for FY 2021 RESEA's base-funding level, which is $498,400.

C. Carry-over Limits. The RESEA funding allocation formula, as required by Section 306(f), SSA, was published on August 8, 2019, in 84 *Fed. Reg.* 39,018. To ensure States' timely expenditure of RESEA funding, the formula initially allowed a state to carry over up to 30 percent of its previous FY's grant award into the new FY. If a state exceeded the 30-percent limit, the amount in excess of the 30-percent limitation would be reduced from its formula allocation and redistributed to other states that did not exceed the carry-over limitation. In December 2023, the Department, as required by section 306(g), SSA, notified Congress of a permanent change to the RESEA formula extending the time period used to assess and redistribute excess carry-over funds. Under the modified allocation formula carry-over is assessed and redistributed based on the expenditure of funds awarded in the FY before the preceding FY. Specific timelines for application of the RESEA carry-over limitation are provided in the below table, "Carry-over Provision Table."

The Department's assessment of states' carry-over balances reflects all base funding awarded to a state, including grant modifications allowing for revised funding requests and/or optional base funding allocations. Outcome Payments, awarded under Section 306(f)(2), SSA, are excluded from the carry-over threshold provision calculation. The timelines associated with implementation of the carry-over limit provision, including dates of assessment and timing of applicable reductions, are summarized in the following table.

Note: Unspent funds reported in RESEA State Plan Element 8a is a separate funding category and not a component of carry-over balance assessments.

Carry-over Provision Table			
Funding Reduction Applied	**Award Year of Base Funding**	**Carry-Over Assessment Performed**	**Maximum Carry-over Percentage**
FY 2026	FY 2023	9/30/2025	30 percent
FY 2027	FY 2024	9/30/2026	30 percent
FY 2028	FY 2025	9/30/2027	30 percent
FY 2029	FY 2026	9/30/2028	30 percent

***Outcome Payments will NOT be included in your carry-over calculations.**

iii. **Allowable Use of Funds.** When a state applies for RESEA funding, the state agrees to integrate the RESEA program with other workforce partner programs, including services funded under WIOA and the Wagner-Peyser Act, and to co-enroll all RESEA participants into the ES program. RESEA funds must be used to support states in providing initial RESEAs, subsequent RESEAs (where determined appropriate by the state), and reemployment services (where determined appropriate by the state).

These funds must supplement the level of Federal, state, and local public funds that are already expended to provide reemployment services and eligibility assessments to individuals receiving UI benefits. Thus, only reemployment or other service costs that are a direct result of a claimant's participation in the RESEA program may be reimbursed using RESEA funds.

RESEA funds may not supplant UI grant funds devoted to other state UI program enforcement or program eligibility review activities. This includes Federal, state, or local funds devoted to providing reemployment services to UI claimants. Moreover, RESEA funds may not be used to pay for training services, or to purchase or pay for licenses for an assessment tool (e.g., the Transferable Occupation Relationship Quotient). Funding for RESEA service provider state staff may not be obligated for use at a future date, and the obligation may occur only at the time the staff performs services on the project.

Other allowable activities that support program integration and align with the America's Talent Strategy (see section 3(b) in Background of this TEGL), include, but are not limited to:

- Leveraging advanced technology-enabled tools to inform the development of customized reemployment plans and to more effectively use UI data to reduce UI duration;

- Using artificial intelligence and diverse data sets to generate and provide RESEA participants with individualized, local, and real-time labor market information and the quickest pathways to reemployment;

- Coordinating Federal, state, and local reemployment programs to increase worker mobility through multiple avenues, such as skills/abilities transferability, work-based learning, and stackable training, that can be adapted to meet the specific needs of RESEA participants; and

- Engaging with employers to develop industry-specific RESEA services and better target recruitment opportunities to qualitied RESEA participants.

As provided in the terms and conditions that accompany the grant award, states must expend funds with the shortest period of availability first. For more information, please refer to term B(4) available here: [Terms and Conditions](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/grants/pdfs/FY-2026-CR-DOL-Federal-Award-Term-and-Conditions2.pdf), https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/ETA/grants/pdfs/FY-2026-CR-DOL-Federal-Award-Term-and-Conditions2.pdf. This grant management best practice ensures that funds are spent and disbursed before their expiration and mitigates potential impacts associated with RESEA carry-over limits (See Carry-Over Limits in section 4(b)(ii)(C) of this TEGL).

iv. **Administrative Costs.** RESEA requirements do not include a limit on administrative costs, but ETA continues to collect and review administrative cost data as part of the annual RESEA state plan approval process. This collection and review is intended to ensure administrative costs are reasonable, limited to supporting RESEA, and aligned with the activities identified in RESEA state plans submissions.

v. **Evaluation Set-Aside Funds.** Beginning in FY 2023, states have been required to link a percentage of their RESEA funding to evidence-based components with a high or moderate causal rating that show a demonstrated capacity to improve employment and earnings outcomes for program participants. This percentage will incrementally increase through FY 2027. For FY 2026, states must demonstrate that 40 percent of the RESEA grant award is used for interventions with a causal rating of high or moderate. States must continue to conduct such evaluations to build the necessary evidence to support successful RESEA programs and interventions in the future.

Section 306(d), SSA, allows states to use up to 10 percent of their RESEA grant funds (including the base grant, outcome payment amount, and subsequent base-funding formula allocation (when applicable)) to conduct or commission evaluations of interventions and service delivery strategies used in carrying out their RESEA programs. If a state finds that the evaluation funding from a single year is insufficient to conduct a rigorous evaluation needed to build evidence-based strategies, the state is encouraged to explore multi-year funding strategies, and/or collaborate and pool its funds with other states. Additional details are provided in Section 4(e) of this TEGL.

Evaluation costs must be reported quarterly in the comment section of the ETA-9130 Financial Report, which is available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/grants/management/reporting.

As states approach completing evaluation(s), states must begin planning for evaluation reports and documenting information collected and lessons learned from the evaluation. To be included in the national RESEA evidence base, states must document the interventions/deliveries being tested, the context of the evaluation, and document impact analysis with significant statistical detailed information. Additional information can be found in the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Evaluation Toolkit, https://www.dol.gov/resource-library/reemployment-services-and-eligibility-assessments-resea-evaluation-toolkit . Updated RESEA evaluation and evidence resources are available in WorkforceGPS, https://rc.workforcegps.org/.

Please see Attachment VI of this TEGL, RESEA Program Evaluation Reports Appendix, for more details regarding recommendations for consistent study reporting.

vi. **Average Cost of Initial RESEA and Subsequent RESEA.** The RESEA state plan template no longer requires states to report their average costs of Initial RESEA and Subsequent RESEA meetings. However, states must continue to provide information about how the Initial RESEA and, if applicable, Subsequent RESEA services are provided.

vii. **Period of Performance for State Grants.** For operational purposes, states are strongly encouraged to continue designing and operating their RESEA programs based on a calendar year schedule. However, the period of performance for FY 2026 RESEA funds is 2.5 years. This is a start date of January 1, 2026 and project end date of June 30, 2028. To ensure sufficient time for grant closeout activities, extensions to this period of performance will not be considered except in unusual circumstances.

RESEA grant recipients must liquidate all financial obligations incurred under the Federal award no later than 120 calendar days after the conclusion of the period of performance (2 CFR 200.344(c)). States are to refer to their Notice of Award (NOA) for additional details.

c. **Program Design.** The following section describes: (i) UI claimant populations that are covered by the RESEA program; (ii) the intersection of the RESEA and Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) programs; (iii) ensuring participant confidentiality in group sessions; (iv) required RESEA services; (v) integration with WIOA, Wagner-Peyser, and other workforce-funded services; and (vii) additional resources to support program implementation.

i. **Covered Populations.** States are strongly encouraged to increase the percentage of UI claimants that are selected for RESEA. The Building on Reemployment Improvements to Deliver Good Employment for Workers Act, Public Law 118-120

(BRIDGE Act), enacted on November 25, 2024, expands RESEA eligibility in Section 306(a), SSA, to include all claimants for regular compensation, including claimants referred to reemployment services as described in Section 303(j), SSA. Refer to Section 4(c)(ii) of this TEGL for additional details on the population of UI claimants identified in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA.

Historically, states were directed to exclude from RESEA selection those UI claimants who have a definite return-to-work date, who secure work only through a union hiring hall, or who are in approved training. Beginning in FY 2020 and continuing into FY 2026, states are permitted to expand RESEA services to these populations if doing so aligns with the four purposes of the RESEA program identified in Section 3(b) of this TEGL and applicable state laws.

If a state later identifies capacity to expand RESEA services beyond the target population identified in its approved RESEA State Plan, the state may request a modification to its program to include additional populations of recipients of regular UI benefits. Section 4(f)(iv) of this TEGL provides instructions for requesting grant modifications.

ii. **Intersection of the RESEA and Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) Programs.** Section 303(j), SSA, requires that states evaluate all new UI claimants to identify those who are most likely to exhaust UI benefits, refer such individuals to reemployment services, and collect follow-up information related to employment outcomes for these individuals; this is known as the WPRS program. See UIPL No. 41-94 for additional details on WPRS program requirements.[4]

A state that is selecting UI claimants identified as most likely to exhaust UI benefits in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA, for participation in the RESEA program will have met the WPRS requirements and does not need to provide a separate WPRS program. Additionally, a state that includes these UI claimants identified in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA, along with other UI claimant populations will also have met the WPRS requirements if both of the following conditions are satisfied: (1) claimants selected in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA, are provided priority over the other populations; and (2) RESEA services are provided statewide.

States that select UI claimants for participation in the RESEA program in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA, but do not provide RESEA statewide, must continue to provide a WPRS program in areas not served by RESEA. Additionally, states that do not serve individuals identified as most likely to exhaust UI benefits in accordance with Section 303(j), SSA, as part of their RESEA program must operate a separate WPRS program to serve these claimants. States operating separate WPRS programs

[4] As stated in Section 8(c)(1) of UIPL No. 41-94, when identifying UI claimants that are most likely to exhaust UI benefits, states must not produce results that discriminate in violation of any Federal or state law, or which otherwise unfairly favor some claimants over those similarly situated with respect to their need for reemployment services. The Department has advised states that they may not use the following characteristics in their selection process: age, race, ethnic group, sex, color, national origin, disability, religion, political affiliation or belief, and citizenship.

under Section 303(j), SSA, may not use funds appropriated for RESEA activities to administer a WPRS program.

A. **Resources to strengthen state data analytics in identifying UI claimants who are most likely to exhaust UI benefits.** States seeking assistance with this data analytics model may reference TEN No. 37-15 or contact OUI.RESEA@dol.gov.

B. **Reporting instructions for RESEA State Plan.** Element 17 of the RESEA State Plan, Selection of RESEA Participants (see Attachment II of this TEGL), collects information about states' selection methodology.

iii. **Ensuring RESEA Participant Confidentiality in Group Sessions.** The name of a UI claimant, along with the fact that the individual filed a claim for UI benefits, is UI information and subject to UI confidentiality requirements. Many states conduct portions of their RESEA services in group settings to expand RESEA availability to additional UI claimants and more efficiently utilize their RESEA service provider staff. States that incorporate group RESEA services must ensure necessary policies and procedures are in place to safeguard confidential UI information, including the identity of RESEA participants. Examples of such policies may include but are not limited to: not requiring participants to be on camera and/or display their full name during a group video call; conducting any identity verification or attendance confirmation in an individual and private manner; securing signed informed consent agreements prior to RESEA group orientations; and offering alternatives, such as individual sessions.

iv. **Required RESEA Services.** Two of the primary goals for the RESEA program are to reduce duration of UI benefits receipt through improved employment outcomes and ensure that individuals claiming UI benefits continue to meet eligibility requirements. To support these goals, every RESEA participant must be scheduled for an initial RESEA. States may choose to also include a combination of subsequent RESEAs and reemployment services. Initial RESEA, subsequent RESEA, and reemployment services are defined in Section 4(a)(i) and (ii) of this TEGL.

v. **Integration with WIOA, ES, and Other Workforce-Funded Services.** One of the statutory goals of the RESEA program is to serve as an entry point for individuals receiving UI benefits into other workforce system partner programs. State RESEA programs must support this goal by ensuring that the RESEA program is integrated into the workforce system broadly to enable RESEA participants access to the full range of services offered through the state's one-stop delivery system. States are encouraged to find the most effective methods in making referrals to additional reemployment services. States are particularly encouraged to consider how RESEA can be integrated with other programs serving dislocated workers including, but not limited to, the ES program (co-enrollment is required with the ES program as described in Section 4(d)(iv) of this TEGL), Dislocated Worker Grants, Registered Apprenticeship, Jobs for Veterans State Grants, and the WIOA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. Appropriate memoranda of understanding (MOUs) must be in place among state UI and workforce agencies that are responsible for conducting RESEA tasks as described in the state's approved RESEA State Plan.

vi. **Additional Resources to Support Program Implementation.** States are encouraged to visit the Department's Reemployment Connections Resource Page at https://rc.workforcegps.org/ for an inventory of active RESEA guidance, technical assistance resources, recorded webinars, and other tools to assist with RESEA planning, performance reporting, evidence-building and service delivery.

d. **Program Operations.** The following section describes: (i) the required engagement of UI staff in RESEA program operations; (ii) claimant participation in RESEA activities and rescheduling; (iii) the communication feedback loop with UI staff for adjudication activities; (iv) the requirement that claimants be co-enrolled in the ES program; (v) state performance reporting; and (vi) program disruption.

i. **Required Engagement of UI Staff.** UI staff members must be engaged in the administration of the RESEA program. At a minimum, this engagement must include:

(1) Participating in the planning, administration, and oversight of the RESEA program;

(2) Providing all appropriate staff training on UI eligibility requirements;

(3) Ensuring the ETA 9128 Workload Report, ETA 9129 RESEA Outcomes Report, ETA 9130i Financial Report, ETA 9178 Narrative Report, and RESEA participant counts identified in the Employment Service ETA 9173 and ETA 9169 performance reports, are completed accurately and submitted to the Department on time; and

(4) Conducting eligibility determinations and redeterminations resulting from issues identified through RESEA participation.

ii. **Claimant Participation in RESEA Activities and Rescheduling.** Once a state notifies claimants of their selection to participate in the RESEA program, participation is a mandatory condition of UI eligibility. This includes: (1) the initial RESEA; (2) any subsequent RESEAs; and (3) any reemployment services to which claimants are referred.

A claimant who contacts the appropriate agency before the RESEA appointment and requests to change the scheduled RESEA date or time for good reason, such as scheduled job interviews, should be accommodated within reason. Many states are developing or have already implemented self-scheduling of RESEA sessions. The Department strongly encourages states to use this option due to its efficiency and proven ability to increase program participation and decrease no-show rates. States utilizing this strategy need to develop policies that prevent excessive rescheduling that substantially delays or allows a claimant to circumvent participation in RESEA activities.

The Department issued UIPL No. 01-16 to remind states of the requirements of Federal law pertaining to protecting individual rights in state procedures. As discussed in Section 4(h) of UIPL No. 01-16: “If an individual fails to report as required, the state may apply (subject to any applicable procedural protections for individuals) its law’s provisions on ineligibility for [UI benefits] due to failure to report until the individual complies with the reporting requirement.” States are advised that an individual may not be found ineligible for UI benefits for failure to report for any week in which no RESEA services were available.

iii. **Required UI Feedback Loop and Adjudication.** RESEA service provider staff must document and refer all failures to report or participate in any required aspect of the RESEA program, and all potential eligibility issues, to the state UI agency for adjudication under the applicable state law. A feedback loop allowing secure and timely communication between RESEA service provider staff and the UI agency is required.

iv. **Required Co-Enrollment in ES Program.** The Department requires that RESEA participants be co-enrolled in the Wagner-Peyser Act-funded ES program as part of the initial RESEA. This is to promote the integrated service delivery described in Section 4(c)(v) of this TEGL. This practice also supports capturing RESEA program outcome information through the Workforce Integrated Performance System (WIPS) to streamline WIOA and Wagner-Peyser Act reporting.

As part of this enrollment, each RESEA participant must be appropriately identified in ES case management and performance reporting systems as “referred by RESEA.” Given the structure of the state’s workforce system, co-enrollment in WIOA Dislocated Worker or other available programs may also be appropriate but is not a requirement of this grant.

v. **Performance Reporting.** There are four mechanisms under which RESEA performance will be monitored: A. RESEA performance reporting measures obtained from the WIPS; B. the state’s submission of their quarterly ETA 9128 and ETA 9129 reports; C. the state’s ETA 9178 Quarterly Narrative Progress Report; and D. the State Quality Service Plan (SQSP).

A. RESEA Performance Reporting. To support employment goals for UI claimants and the vision of WIOA for a set of primary indicators of performance to be used across workforce development programs, the following measures will assess state performance related to employment and earnings:

(1) Reemployment rate in the 2nd quarter after program exit quarter for RESEA program participants;

(2) Median earnings in the 2nd quarter after program exit quarter for RESEA participants; and

(3) Reemployment rate for all UI-eligible participants in the 2nd quarter after program exit quarter.

The data to support these performance measures will be derived from the WIPS. There is no additional reporting burden to states. See UIPL No. 07-21 for additional details.

B. **ETA 9128, ETA 9129 and other required RESEA reports.** Performance reporting for FY **2026** consists of the ETA 9128, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment Workload, and ETA 9129, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments Outcomes (Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control No. 1205-0456). These reports are under OMB review and the control number will have a month-to-month expiration date until the OMB review process is completed. All RESEA-related performance reports are due on the 20th day of the second month following the end of the reporting quarter. Additional information and cell definitions are provided in Employment and Training (ET) Handbook No. 401, 5th Edition, and UIPL 09-24, *Revisions to the ETA 9128 Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Workload Quarterly Report (OMB Control No. 1205-0456)*.

Each quarter, all required RESEA reports must be reviewed by state UI program staff for accuracy and to ensure timely submission. Additional information about the state UI program's required role in RESEA reporting is provided in Section 4(d)(i)(3) of this TEGL.

Additionally, the ETA 9128 RESEA Workload report was revised to capture subsequent data (items 2b, 3b, and 15b) and adjust failure to report rates to account for individuals selected for RESEA who, before the initial RESEA appointment, were determined to be incorrectly selected or ineligible for RESEA participation (item 1a). These revisions are further discussed in UIPL No. 09-24.

As stated in UIPL No. 09-24, states were expected to fully implement the revised ETA 9128 Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments Workload report no later than February 20, 2025. This includes states that do not conduct subsequent RESEA meetings that will report using ETA 9128 items 1a, 2a, 3a, and 15a.

C. **Quarterly Narrative Progress Report (ETA 9178).** States must submit the ETA 9178 (OMB Control No. 1205-0517, expiration date May 31, 2027) to their ETA Regional Office no later than the 20th day of the second month following the end of the reporting quarter. In the context of RESEA, the ETA 9178 is used to capture information about RESEA activities identified in the state's approved state plan but not reflected in required quarterly activity reports. Additional information about the ETA 9178 is provided in UIPL No. 05-19.

D. **State Quality Service Plan (SQSP).** The reemployment core measure is the Reemployment Rate in the 2nd Quarter after Program Exit for RESEA participants; this was introduced in December 2020 and implemented for FY 2025 (See UIPL No. 07-21). Each state that does not meet its performance target for the Reemployment Rate in the 2nd Quarter after Program Exit, for three consecutive years, will be required to submit a corrective action plan. To accommodate time necessary to capture RESEA outcomes, the FY 2027 SQSP process will assess RESEA performance using outcome data for FYs 2023-2025. FY 2026 RESEA reemployment targets, which will also be used to determine outcome payment eligibility, will be published in a separate TEN.

vi. **Program Disruptions.** States are to notify their Regional Federal Project Officer and the National Office immediately if they foresee or encounter any disruption or substantial change in RESEA program operations, such as suspensions in operations, organizational changes, or information technology issues impacting RESEA reporting or participant selection.

e. **Evidence-Based Interventions and Strategies and Evaluation Requirements.** Interventions and service delivery strategies funded by RESEA grant funds must demonstrate the program's ability to reduce the average number of weeks participants receive UI benefits by improving employment outcomes, as set out in Section 306(c)(1), SSA. Beginning in FY 2023, a growing percentage of RESEA funds must be used to support only those interventions and service delivery strategies with a "high" or "moderate" causal evidence rating.

This section discusses: (i) a tiered evidence approach; (ii) expectations for conducting evaluations; (iii) opportunities for states to partner on impact evaluations; (iv) leveraging evidence across states; and (v) additional technical assistance available to states.

i. **Tiered Evidence Approach.** The phrase "tiered evidence" refers to a policy tool that ties funding to strategies with evidence, to encourage the use of interventions or service delivery strategies that have strong evidence of success, and to test promising new interventions and service-delivery strategies. Section 306(c), SSA, includes this tiered evidence approach for the RESEA.

The goals of using tiered evidence are to ensure that each state: (1) employs RESEA interventions and service delivery strategies that, based on rigorous evaluations, are known to reduce UI benefit duration through improved employment outcomes for participants; and (2) evaluates its RESEA interventions and service delivery strategies to add to the evidence base and advance continuous improvement of RESEA services.

ETA provided preliminary guidance regarding the evidence-based strategies and evaluation provisions in UIPL No. 07-19. Building on this, TEGL No. 06-19 (also issued as UIPL No. 01-20) provided further information on the RESEA evidence-based requirements including:

- a description of how the Department rates a study's evidence quality through its Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research (CLEAR);
- the standards for rating RESEA intervention effectiveness and relevant interventions that currently meet those standards;
- RESEA components that are in need of expanded evidence; and
- potential evaluation approaches and strategies for carrying out evaluations.

These documents also identify resources on existing evidence and can help states initiate rigorous high-quality evaluations.

ii. **Evaluation and Evidence-Base Expectations for FYs 2024-2027.** States must align their FY 2026 RESEA State Plans and program design with the evaluation and evidence-based requirements and guidance identified in TEGL No. 06-19.

A. **Existing evidence.** The Department currently allows states to meet the requirements of Section 306(c), SSA, by applying evidence that demonstrates the effectiveness of three intervention categories: the REA program (High Causal Rating), Job Search Assistance (JSA) Services (Moderate Causal Rating), and Profiling interventions (Moderate Causal Rating). These categories are discussed in more detail in Section 9 of TEGL No. 06-19.

The REA program was replaced by the RESEA program in FY 2015 (see UIPL No. 13-15). Permission for states to rely on the REA intervention category (and the related causal evidence that supports its "high" effectiveness rating) to meet RESEA requirements is temporary and will be phased out and replaced by new, more precise intervention categories as more RESEA evidence becomes available. This phasing-out reflects structural differences between the REA and RESEA programs and the inherently evolving nature of an evidence-based program design, where programs continually adapt based on available evidence to improve program results. The timeframe for the final phasing-out of the REA intervention category will be announced in future guidance.

B. **Building future evidence to support whole program service delivery and components of service delivery.** RESEA program components that were not evaluated in previous impact studies should be under evaluation to develop the evidence base necessary to satisfy future RESEA tiered-evidence program requirements. To meet future evidence-based requirements, all states are expected to continue to conduct RESEA evaluations.

To date, the majority of states have reported that they are pursuing whole program evaluations of RESEA. The Department recognizes the value of whole program evaluations and supports states' ongoing efforts. Additionally, causal evidence on RESEA program components will be necessary to meet future RESEA requirements. Moving forward, the Department strongly encourages states to develop new evaluations or to modify current evaluations to build causal evidence on specific RESEA components as well. The Department's expectation is for states to continue to build and develop the RESEA evidence base by identifying new interventions and service strategies or evaluating current interventions, including those previously identified in REA studies. Given the dynamic nature of economic conditions and labor exchange activities, evaluations represent a key component in continuous learning, program improvements, and evidence building.

C. **Evidence-based funding requirements.** Beginning in FY 2025 and continuing in FY 2026, states must devote at least 40 percent of their RESEA funds to interventions with a high or moderate causal evidence rating that shows demonstrated capacity to improve employment and earnings outcomes for program participants. Beginning in FY 2027, the evidence-based funding requirement will permanently increase to 50 percent.

iii. **State Partnering on Impact Evaluations.** As part of evaluation planning and implementation, states are strongly encouraged to explore potential evaluation partnerships with other states with a goal of conducting a single evaluation that would answer research questions and build evidence on RESEA programs for all involved states. These partnerships could allow for increased efficiencies, pooling of resources, and larger sample sizes necessary to collect evidence at a program component level. For assistance locating potential partner states, please contact the Department's RESEA Evaluation Technical Assistance (TA) Help Line at RESEA@abtglobal.com.

iv. **Evaluation Technical Assistance.** The Department is committed to the ongoing improvement of RESEA programs by generating evidence that can inform each state's program design and development. To assist each state with this evidence-building process, ETA has been working closely with the Department's Chief Evaluation Office to provide a wide range of evaluation technical assistance through a combination of general resources, such as webinars, toolkits, and customized technical assistance that is tailored to the unique needs of a specific state.

A. **Ad-hoc customized RESEA evaluation technical assistance.** States may contact the Evaluation TA Help Line at RESEA@abtglobal.com to request ad-hoc customized evaluation technical assistance. Available customized technical assistance includes but is not limited to:

- Technical advice on evaluation designs that meet CLEAR high or moderate evaluation standards (See Section 4(e)(i) of this TEGL);
- Technical and logistical advice on evaluation implementation, including challenges that may occur after an evaluation begins;
- Tips for procuring an independent, third-party evaluator;
- Help with research questions and determining appropriate evaluation design;
- Assistance in identifying other states interested in conducting multi-state evaluations and assisting in laying the groundwork for those partnerships;
- Information on specific RESEA evaluation topics (e.g., how to implement random assignments in your information systems, staff training on how to implement random assignments, and more);
- Assistance with data-related questions and issues, such as data access or quality issues, identifying fields relevant to service delivery and the evaluation; and
- Support with meeting CLEAR's standards.

B. **Role of the Department's Clearinghouse.** As described in Section 6 of [TEGL No. 06-19](), the Department will leverage CLEAR to identify evaluations in the evidence base that are relevant to the RESEA program and determine which impact studies have high, moderate, or low causal evidence ratings. As more causal evidence becomes available, it is the Department's intent that CLEAR's RESEA intervention categories will be updated and become more precise over time, so states can use the best available evidence to improve programs for their participants.

To facilitate this evolution, the Department anticipates that CLEAR will conduct periodic systematic evidence reviews to find, summarize, and rate reemployment studies and related RESEA interventions. To do this, it is important that states and their independent evaluators make RESEA program evaluation reports publicly available. States and their evaluators are invited to notify CLEAR when and where new studies are publicly posted, by contacting CLEAR at https://clear.dol.gov/reemployment-services-and-eligibility-assessments-resea.

f. **RESEA Grant Application Process.** This section discusses: (i) the RESEA State Plan package; (ii) what happens with disapproved state plans; (iii) available technical assistance during the grant submission process; and (iv) the process for requesting a grant modification. Additional information on Uniform Guidance, standard terms and conditions, and other grant resources is available at ETA Grant Resources, https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/grants/resources.

Each state must submit a plan that outlines how the state intends to conduct its RESEA program, as required under Section 306(e), SSA, to receive RESEA grant funds. Plans must be submitted by the deadline of August 28, 2026 via https://www.grants.gov/ and must be also emailed to OUI.RESEA@dol.gov. A timely and complete submission includes all required and correctly completed documents described below by August 28, 2026. Incomplete submissions may be disapproved as described in Section 4(g)(ii) of this TEGL.

If a submitted RESEA State Plan package is complete but includes minor deficiencies, ETA will transmit a formal request for technical clarifications (technical clarifications letter) identifying any deficiencies and providing specific guidance and instructions for corrections. Responses to the technical clarifications letter must provide specific information that directly addresses the identified deficiencies. Unless otherwise directed, technical clarifications responses must be provided in a separate letter—Do not submit a revised RESEA state plan. The Department will integrate a state's technical clarifications response letter into the final grant agreement. Failing to respond to a technical clarifications letter will result in a disapproved state plan package.

i. **RESEA State Plan Package.** A complete submission must include the following documents and be fully and correctly completed as described:

Document 1 -- RESEA State Plan Template (Attachment II):

A complete RESEA State Plan approved by the Department is a precondition of RESEA grant funding. Every element of the state plan template requires a response. Please note the RESEA State Plan template has been substantially revised for FY 2026 and earlier versions of the template will not be accepted.

- All responses to the state plan elements are to be complete and accurate;
- Answers must include sufficient detail and contextual information regarding how the state implemented its RESEA program during FY 2025 and the planned activities for FY 2026;
- If there were any challenges and changes during FY 2025 that deviated from planned activities identified by your FY 2025 approved plans, please provide this contextual information and any planned corrective actions within your FY 2026 state plan narratives; and
- Incomplete responses to RESEA state plan elements will result in a technical clarifications letter.

Documents 2 and 3 -- SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance and SF-424A Budget Information – Non-Construction Programs

These are required documents and must be complete and correct before funds will be awarded. See Attachment IV of this TEGL for further instructions and guidance on completing the forms.

In completing the SF-424 and SF-424A, please be mindful of the following:

- States must use the current version of the forms available at https://www.grants.gov/forms/forms-repository/sf-424-family;
- The requested dollar amount must be consistent across all required documents in the RESEA State Plan Package—any inconsistencies will result in the Department suspending its review and returning the state plan package for immediate correction; and
- The requested dollar funding amount must be a whole number and not exceed the state's maximum base allotment as identified in Attachment I of this TEGL.

Document 4 -- Indirect Costs (2 CFR 200.414):

If the state is including indirect costs in the budget, it must provide the approved indirect cost rate with a copy of the current Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement (NICRA), a description of the base used to calculate indirect costs along with the amount of the base, and the total indirect costs requested.

The Department's information on NICRA is available at the following link: https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/office-of-the-senior-procurement-executive/cost-price-determination-division and under 2 CFR 200.414(c).

ii. **Disapproved RESEA State Plans.** Plans that do not meet the required elements will not be approved for RESEA grant funds. States with unapproved plans will receive notification within 30 days of the Department's receipt of the plan and be given the opportunity to submit revisions.

The revision(s) must address the deficient items provided in the written disapproval notification, which will describe any portion(s) of the plan that was not approved, the reason for the disapproval(s), and instructions for submitting revisions. The revisions identified in the technical clarifications letter by the Department are not optional, and states must provide responses for the state plan to be approved. States refusing to provide responses may be disapproved for FY 2026 RESEA grant awards.

iii. **Grant Submission Process and Technical Assistance.**

States must submit their RESEA State Plan package, including all required documents identified in Section 4(f)(i) of this TEGL, via Grants.gov, www.grants.gov and by email to OUI.RESEA@dol.gov.

Failure to submit to both grants.gov and OUI.RESEA@dol.gov will result in delays and possible disapproval.

If there are technical issues or challenges with the grants.gov submission, immediately notify OUI.RESEA@dol.gov, your Regional ETA RESEA Federal Project Officer (FPO), and contact grants.gov customer support at 800-518-4726 (U.S.)/606-545-5035 (International) or email at support@grants.gov. Attachment III of this TEGL has more detailed instructions about submitting an application through https://www.grants.gov/.

iv. **Grant Modification Requests.** Any changes sought to the information and/or activities included in an approved RESEA State Plan during the grant's period of performance must be documented in a modification request that is submitted to the Department via the state's assigned FPO.

The FPO will work with the state to determine the appropriate type of modification, the applicable timeline, points of contact, and other requirements. Modification requests must provide the following information:

- Modification request written on grantee's official letterhead, dated and signed by an authorized representative;
- Letter's subject line includes modification type, grant name, grant number;
- Sufficiently detailed description of amendment request, including but not limited to revised budget narrative, timeline for activities, anticipated impact on RESEA participation rates or services provided, and, if applicable, revised timeline for obligation of grant funds; and
- If needed, revised financial documents including SF-424, SF-424A, and budget narrative.

5. **Inquiries**. Please direct inquiries to the appropriate ETA Regional Office and copy OUI.RESEA@dol.gov. For technical questions about evaluations please contact RESEA@abtassoc.com and for questions about grants.gov contact support@grants.gov.

6. **References.**

- America's Talent Strategy: Building the Workforce for the Golden Age, https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OPA/newsreleases/2025/08/Americas-Talent-Strategy-Building-the-Workforce-for-the-Golden-Age.pdf;
- Sections 303(j) and 306, SSA, 42 U.S.C. 503(j) and 506;
- Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, enacted February 9, 2018, Pub. L. 115-123;
- H.R.7148, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2026, enacted February 3, 2026, Pub. L. 119-75;
- Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, enacted June 3, 2023, Pub. L. 118-5, enacted March 15, 2025, Pub. L. 119-4;
- Building on Reemployment Improvements to Deliver Good Employment for Workers (BRIDGE) Act, enacted November 2, 2024, Pub. L. 118-120;
- Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), enacted July 22, 2014, Pub. L. 113-128;
- 2 CFR Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards;
- 20 CFR Part 678, Description of the One-Stop Delivery System under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;
- 20 CFR Part 680, Adult and Dislocated Worker Activities under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;
- 20 CFR Part 683, Administrative Provisions under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act;
- 86 *Fed. Reg.* 57,856, Notice Announcing the Methodology to Distribute Outcome Payments to States for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) Program in Accordance with Title III, Section 306(f)(2) of the Social Security Act (SSA), published October 19, 2021;
- 84 *Fed. Reg.* 39,018, Allocating Grants to States for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) in Accordance with Title III, Section 306 of the Social Security Act (SSA), published August 8, 2019;
- UIPL No. 09-24, *Revisions to the ETA 9128 Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Workload Quarterly Report (OMB No. 1205-0456)*, issued March 7, 2024, UIPL 09-24 | U.S. Department of Labor;;
- UIPL No. 07-21, *Performance Measures for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) and Unemployment Insurance (UI) participants*, issued December 17, 2020, UIPL No. 07-21 | U.S. Department of Labor;
- UIPL No. 01-20/TEGL No. 06-19, *Expectations for States Implementing the Reemployment Service and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Program Requirements for Conducting Evaluations and Building Program Evidence*, issued October 31, 2019, UIPL No. 01-20 | U.S. Department of Labor; TEGL No. 06-19 | U.S. Department of Labor;
- UIPL No. 07-19, *Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Funding Allotments and Operating Guidance for Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Grants*, issued January 11, 2019, UIPL No. 07-19 | U.S. Department of Labor;

- UIPL No. 05-19, *Form ETA 9178 for Employment and Training Supplemental Grant Reporting*, issued December 19, 2018, UIPL No. 05-19 | U.S. Department of Labor;
- UIPL No. 13-15, *Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Grants*, issued March 27, 2015, UIPL No.13-15 | U.S. Department of Labor;
- UIPL No. 41-94, *Unemployment Insurance Program Requirements for the Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services System*, issued August 16, 1994, https://oui.doleta.gov/dmstree/uipl/uipl94/uipl_4194.htm;
- ETA Handbook No. 401, 5th Edition, *Revised ET Handbook No. 401, Unemployment Insurance Reports Handbook*, ET HANDBOOK No. 401, 5th Edition | U.S. Department of Labor;
- TEN No. 37-15, *Availability of Assistance Building Profiling Models to Identify Unemployment Insurance Claimants Most Likely to Exhaust Benefits*, issued June 3, 2016, TEN No. 37-15 | U.S. Department of Labor;
- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management Cost & Price Determination Division, available at https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/centers-offices/office-of-the-senior-procurement-executive/cost-price-determination-division; and
- ETA Grant Resources, https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/grants/resources.

7. **Attachments**.

- Attachment I: Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) Base Funding Grant Allocations by State
- Attachment II: Elements of an Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Grant State Plan
- Attachment III: Additional Grants.gov Submission Instructions
- Attachment IV: Additional Guidance for Completing the SF-424Attachment V: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) Program Evaluation Report Recommendations to Support National Analyses
- Attachment V: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) Program Evaluation Report Recommendations to Support National Analyses