DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Employment and Training Administration

Agency Information Collection Activities; Comment Request; Required Elements of an Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) Grant State Plan

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Labor’s (DOL) Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is soliciting comments concerning a proposed extension for the authority to conduct the information collection request (ICR) titled, “Required Elements of an Unemployment Insurance (UI) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) Grant State Plan.” This comment request is part of continuing Departmental efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all written comments received by June 13, 2022.

ADDRESSES: A copy of this ICR with applicable supporting documentation, including a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden, may be obtained free by contacting Ellen Wright by telephone at (202) 693–9995, TTY 1–877–889–5627 (this is not a toll-free number), or by email at Wright.Ellen.d@dol.gov.

Submit written comments about, or requests for a copy of, this ICR by mail or courier to the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Unemployment Insurance Room S–4524, 200 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20210; by email: Burns.Lawrence@dol.gov, or by fax (202) 693–3975.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Lawrence Burns by telephone at (202) 693–3141 (this is not a toll-free number) or by email at Burns.Lawrence@dol.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOL, as part of continuing efforts to reduce paperwork and respondent burden, conducts a pre-clearance consultation program to provide the general public and Federal agencies an opportunity to comment on proposed and/or continuing collections of information before submitting them to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for final approval. This program helps to ensure requested data can be provided in the desired format, reporting burden (time and financial resources) is minimized, collection instruments are clearly understood, and the impact of collection requirements can be properly assessed.

The federal-state UI program is a required partner in the comprehensive, integrated workforce system. Individuals who have lost employment through no fault of their own and have earned sufficient wage credits may receive UI benefits if they meet initial and continuing eligibility requirements. Since 2005, one of the ways that the Department and participating state UI agencies have been addressing individual reemployment needs of UI claimants and working to prevent and detect UI improper payments is through the voluntary UI Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) program. Beginning in FY 2015, states transitioned from REA to the voluntary RESEA program. 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 302(b) of the BBA, enacting new section 306 of the SSA. Section 306(e), SSA, provides the authorization and specific requirements for an annual RESEA state plan. To receive a RESEA grant, a state must submit an annual RESEA state plan that responds to all required elements and is approved by the Secretary of Labor. In 2019, ETA developed this state plan data collection to closely align with the statutory annual report requirements detailed in Section 306(3), SSA, and the essential administrative information necessary to complete the review, execution, and oversight of RESEA grants. ETA proposes to renew this data collection with several revisions intended to reflect recent changes to the RESEA program, to remove elements that are no longer routinely used to support grant management, and to provide states with the opportunity to include additional narrative descriptions that more fully reflect the state’s planned RESEA activities and the economic or other factors that the state considered during the planning process. These proposed revisions include:

• Narrative boxes will be added to plan elements to allow states to provide additional information, clarifications, or other information relevant for the Department’s wholistic review of planned RESEA activities;
  • All response length limitations will be removed;
  • Elements related to service delivery strategies will be revised to reflect recent program changes that allow for virtual and remote services;
  • Information about administrative and staff costs associated with specific RESEA services will no longer be collected; and
  • To support the fiscal year 2023 implementation of section 303(c)(2), SSA, which requires states to devote a specific 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, elements identifying planned evidence-based components will be revised to include funding-level information.

42 U.S.C. 506(e) authorizes this information collection.

This information collection is subject to the PRA. A Federal agency generally cannot conduct or sponsor a collection of information, and the public is generally not required to respond to an information collection, unless it is
The American Time Use Survey (ATUS) is the Nation's first national survey on time use in the United States. It measures, for example, time spent with children, working, sleeping, or doing leisure activities. In the United States, several existing Federal surveys collect income and wage data for individuals and families, and analysts often use such measures of material prosperity as proxies for quality of life. Time-use data substantially augment these quality-of-life measures. The data also can be used in conjunction with wage data to evaluate the contribution of non-market work to national economies. This enables comparisons of production between nations that have different mixes of market and non-market activities.

The ATUS develops nationally representative estimates of how people spend their time. Respondents also report who was with them during activities, where they were, how long each activity lasted, and if they were paid. All of this information has numerous practical applications for sociologists, economists, educators, government policymakers, businesspersons, health researchers, and others, answering questions such as:

• Do the ways people use their time vary across demographic and labor force characteristics, such as age, sex, race, ethnicity, employment status, earnings, and education?
• How much time do parents spend in the company of their children, either actively providing care or being with them while socializing, relaxing, or doing other things? How has this changed over time?
• How are earnings related to leisure time—do those with higher earnings spend more or less time relaxing and socializing?
• How much time do people spend working at their workplaces and in their homes?

The ATUS data are collected on an ongoing basis nearly every day of the year, allowing analysts to identify changes in how people spend their time.

II. Current Action

Office of Management and Budget clearance is being sought for the American Time Use Survey (ATUS). This survey collects information on how individuals in the United States use their time. Collection is done on a continuous basis with the sample drawn monthly. The survey sample is drawn from households completing their 8th month of interviews for the Current Population Survey (CPS). Households