

Department of Labor  
Budget in Brief  
Fiscal Year 2015  
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)  
(See Bookmarks)

**FY 2015**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**



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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2015 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$11.8 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,763 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). The budget request fully supports the Secretary's vision of *promoting and protecting opportunity* for American job seekers, workers, retirees, and employers, which is critical to America's continued economic recovery and long-term competitiveness.

The President envisions an economy of opportunity, where all Americans who work hard and act responsibly have the opportunity to reach and remain in the middle class. To achieve the critical programmatic goals that support economic growth from the middle, DOL's FY 2015 budget targets investments to improve job training and employment programs; strengthens enforcement of laws that protect workers' wages and working conditions; provides a strong safety net for workers who lose their jobs or are hurt on the job; and promotes a secure retirement for workers at the end of their careers. This budget request also enables the Department to lay important groundwork toward improving customer service, employee productivity, and outcomes for workers and employers with technology and business processes that are consistent with the President's vision of a 21<sup>st</sup> Century DOL.

## **Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative**

While the 2015 Budget will adhere to the spending levels agreed to in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and reflect the tradeoffs that are required to maintain those levels of spending, the Budget also presents the President's vision for an economy that promotes opportunity for all Americans. To illustrate this vision, the Budget sets forth a fully paid for Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative (OGSI), which will include additional policies to grow the economy and create jobs without adding a dime to the deficit. Although not included in our budget totals, the OGSI envisions a significant role for the Department. The OGSI includes \$56 billion in funding separate from the President's Budget in 2015 – fully paid for with a balanced package of spending cuts and tax loophole closers and split evenly between defense and non-defense funding – that demonstrates how additional discretionary investments can spur economic progress, promote opportunity, and strengthen national security.

At the Department of Labor, the OGSI includes:

- \$1.5 billion in 2015 to support a four-year, \$6 billion Community College Job-Driven Training Fund, which will offer competitive grants to partnerships of community colleges, public and non-profit training entities, industry groups, and employers to launch new training programs and apprenticeships that will prepare participants for in-demand jobs and careers. Of each year's funding, \$500 million will be set aside for grants to create new apprenticeships and increase participation in existing apprenticeship programs. This four-year investment will support doubling the number of apprenticeships in America over the next five years.
- An additional \$750 million to restore prior cuts in job training and employment services, invest more intensively in innovation, and target resources to populations that face significant barriers to employment.
- \$100 million to support more States in establishing and launching paid leave programs for their workforce.

## **President's Budget Request**

The FY 2015 Budget for the Department of Labor focuses on Investing in a Competitive Workforce, Protecting American Workers, and Providing Income and Retirement Security.

**Investing in a Competitive Workforce:** The Department's budget invests in making sure all American workers have the skills and information they need to find in-demand jobs, putting our veterans back to work, and bolstering efforts that address long-term unemployment.

- We have built the Department's FY 2015 request around proposals that bolster our efforts to provide workers with clearer opportunities for good jobs. The budget includes more than \$3 billion in formula grants to states and localities to provide training and employment services to more than 20 million Americans at over 2,500 American Job Centers across the country.
- Both investing in our nation's low-income youth and connecting those who have experienced long-term unemployment to jobs are critical to building long-term prosperity and allowing our economic recovery reaches all Americans. The budget request for the Department of Labor includes mandatory funding for Job-Driven Training for Youth and Long-Term Unemployed initiatives comprised of:
  - \$2 billion in mandatory funding to encourage States to adopt Bridge to Work programs that will allow individuals to continue receiving their weekly UI check while participating in a short-term work placement and support other strategies for getting UI claimants back to work more quickly;
  - \$4 billion in mandatory funding, to be obligated over two years, to support partnerships between businesses, education, and training providers to train approximately 1 million long-term unemployed workers for new jobs; and
  - \$2.5 billion for Summer Jobs Plus, which will fund summer and year-round job opportunities for 600,000 youth as well as innovation grants aimed at improving skills and career options for disadvantaged youth.
- The request fuels innovative approaches to workforce system service delivery and incentivizes better program coordination to serve those who need the most help to find high-quality jobs. The Department maintains funding for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) formula grants, while requesting an additional amount equal to 5 percent of those funds to drive innovation and performance at the state and local level through:
  - \$60 million in the Workforce Innovation Fund to support innovative state and regional approaches to service delivery, and
  - \$80 million for improved Incentive Grants to reward States and tribal governments that succeed in serving workers with the greatest barriers to employment.
- The Department requests \$15 million for grants to States, consortia of States, or regional partnerships to develop employment and training strategies targeted to particular in-demand industry sectors in regional economies. These grants will help ensure that the long-term unemployed and other targeted populations receive the training they need for careers in in-demand industry sectors.
- The request reconnects unemployed workers to jobs through an investment of \$158 million in reemployment and eligibility assessments and reemployment services

(REA/RES), an evidence-based approach to speed the return to work of Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries. These funds will reach the top quarter of those most likely to exhaust their UI benefits, and all recently separated military personnel receiving Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX).

- The budget proposes \$4 billion for a New Career Pathways program that will streamline the delivery of training and reach as many as one million workers a year with a set of core services, combining the best elements of two existing programs – Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers and WIA Dislocated Workers.
- The Budget supports the extension of emergency unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed. If not extended, 3.6 million additional people are estimated to lose access to extended UI benefits by the end of 2014, despite remaining unemployed and looking for work.

**Protecting American Workers:** The FY 2015 budget makes key investments to bolster the enforcement of critical wage and hour, whistleblower, and worker safety laws.

- The Labor Department’s budget request makes strategic choices which build on recent investments that strengthen our enforcement infrastructure and defend workers’ rights. This includes an increase of nearly \$30 million for the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) to hire new investigators to target the industries and employers most likely to break the laws that ensure workers receive appropriate wages and overtime pay, as well as the right to take job-protected leave for family and medical purposes. An additional \$0.8 million will be dedicated to strengthening the agency’s training and professional development program, ensuring that all new and existing investigators have the information and skills they need to be effective. The budget also provides \$5.8 million for WHD to develop a new integrated enforcement and case management system that will allow investigators to better employ data analysis in identifying violations, targeting investigations and compliance assistance efforts, and evaluating the impact and quality of enforcement.
- Protecting America’s workers means defending the institutions and people that make workplaces safe. The FY 2015 Budget provides \$565 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to inspect hazardous workplaces and foster employer compliance with safety and health regulations. The request includes an additional \$4 million to strengthen OSHA’s enforcement of the 22 whistleblower laws that protect workers against retaliation for reporting unsafe and unscrupulous practices and to centralize the agency’s audit function and improve the information technology used by investigators to collect case data.
- Workers in one of our Nation’s most dangerous industries – mining – rely on the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to pursue strategies that prevent death, disease, and injuries from mining. The Department is requesting \$377 million for MSHA, including funding increases to improve the timeliness of special assessments, support rulemaking activities, improve systems and data analytics that support enforcement functions, and reform Federal training delivery.
- The FY 2015 budget provides nearly \$14 million to help identify and combat the misclassification of workers as independent contractors, which deprives workers of the benefits and protections to which they are legally entitled, such as minimum wage, overtime pay, unemployment insurance, and anti-discrimination protections. This

includes \$10 million in continued grants to States to recover unpaid unemployment taxes and an increase of \$3.8 million for WHD personnel to investigate violations.

**Providing Income and Retirement Security for All Workers:** A thriving middle class has always been America's engine of economic growth. The Labor Department's FY 2015 budget request reflects our drive to expand the middle class by proposing policies that support financial security for working families and offer solutions that will help ensure a growing economy for years to come.

- Too many American workers must make the painful choice between the care of their families and a paycheck they desperately need. While the Family and Medical Leave Act allows many workers to take job-protected unpaid time off, millions of families cannot afford this. A handful of States have enacted policies to offer paid leave, but more States should have the chance to follow their example. The budget includes a \$5 million State Paid Leave Fund to provide technical assistance and support to States that are considering paid leave programs. In addition, as discussed above, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$100 million in additional funds for this Fund.
- The request makes important investments to help close the male-female wage gap and promote equal pay for equal work. The Department is proposing an additional \$1.1 million to strengthen enforcement efforts of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), which works to eliminate pay discrimination and secure equal treatment for all workers.
- Our Nation's pensioners rely on the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) to step in to insure retiree benefits for workers whose companies have failed. The budget request provides the support PBGC needs to compel companies to fully fund their pension benefit responsibilities and ensure the Corporation's own financial soundness. PBGC receives no taxpayer funds and charges premiums much lower than private financial institutions would charge for insuring the same risk. The budget proposes to give the PBGC Board the authority to adjust premiums and directs PBGC to take into account the risks that different sponsors pose to their retirees and to PBGC, which is estimated to save \$20 billion over the next decade.
- The combination of chronically underfunded reserves and the economic downturn has placed a considerable financial strain on States' Unemployment Insurance (UI) operations. It is important to enhance the UI system's solvency and financial integrity while maintaining benefits for job seekers. The budget proposes to provide immediate relief to employers to encourage job creation now, improve State fiscal responsibility going forward, and work closely with States to eliminate improper payments.
- The FY 2015 request for the Department of Labor proposes once again to act on longstanding recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, and DOL's Inspector General to improve the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), which has not been substantially updated since 1974. These reforms will generate government-wide savings of more than \$340 million over 10 years.

<b>FY 2015 DOL Request (Budget Authority in Billions)</b>			
	<b>FY 2014 Revised Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2015 Request</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Discretionary:</b>	\$12.0	\$11.8	-\$0.2
<b>Mandatory:</b>	\$47.8	\$41.7	-\$6.1
<b>Total</b>	\$59.8	\$53.5	-\$6.3
<b>Full Time Equivalents (FTE)</b>	17,191	17,763	572

NOTE: The FY 2014 Revised Enacted reflects sequestration reductions for mandatory programs.

## ***EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION***

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides high quality employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through the administration of the following programs: adults, dislocated workers, youth, and targeted populations; Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); Employment Services; Unemployment Insurance (UI); Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) activities; Apprenticeship programs; the Office of Job Corps; YouthBuild; the Indian and Native American training program; the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker program; the Workforce Data Quality Initiative; and the Senior Community Service Employment Program. The Department proposes to transfer the Senior Community Service Employment Program to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2015.

The mission of ETA is particularly critical during the current fiscal climate as working families continue to struggle with difficult economic times. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of January 2014 the total unemployment rate was 6.6 percent, the number of unemployed persons was 10.2 million, and the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was 3.6 million, making up 35.8 percent of the unemployed population. The employment number does not include discouraged workers who are not counted as unemployed. These workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them.

The budget also includes legislative proposals to aggressively address long-term unemployment, implement Bridge to Work programs, modernize services for laid-off workers, support summer and year-round jobs for youth, provide new opportunities to put Americans back to work, and support the nation's community colleges. The OGSi includes new job-driven skills training proposals aimed at expanding apprenticeships and pairing colleges and private employers together to get our workers the skills they need to compete for good jobs and proposes a higher level of investment to spur State progress toward establishing paid leave systems. Specifically, the OGSi includes:

- \$1,500,000,000 in 2015 to support a four-year, \$6,000,000,000 Community College Job-Driven Training Fund, which will offer competitive grants to partnerships of community colleges, public and non-profit training entities, industry groups, and employers to launch new training programs and apprenticeships that will prepare participants for in-demand jobs and careers. The fund will also help to create common credentials and skill assessments to allow employers to more easily identify and hire qualified candidates. Of each year's funding, \$500,000,000 will be set aside for grants to States and regional consortia to create new apprenticeships and increase participation in existing apprenticeship programs. This four-year investment will support doubling the number of apprenticeships in America over the next five years.
- An additional \$750,000,000 to restore prior cuts in job training and employment services, invest more intensively in innovation, and target resources to populations that face significant barriers to employment, including Native Americans, ex-offenders, and individuals with disabilities.
- \$100,000,000 to support more States in establishing and launching paid leave programs for their workforce.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	730,624	766,080	766,080
Youth Activities	781,375	820,430	820,430
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,167,976	1,222,457	1,222,457
Formula Grants	955,591	1,001,598	1,001,598
National Reserve	212,385	220,859	220,859
Workforce Innovation Fund	47,304	47,304	60,000
WIA Incentive Grants	0	0	80,000
Sector Strategies	0	0	15,000
Indian and Native American Programs	45,082	46,082	46,082
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,897	81,896	81,896
Women in Apprenticeship	944	994	0
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	6,259	0	0
Youthbuild	75,535	77,534	77,534
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	76,055	80,078	80,078
Evaluation	9,064	0	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,126	6,000	6,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,026,241</b>	<b>3,148,855</b>	<b>3,255,557</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The Training and Employment Services (TES) appropriation funds a system of education, skills training, and employment services directed toward increasing the post-program employment and earnings of current and future workers, particularly low-income persons, dislocated workers, and at-risk and out-of-school youth.

### Adult Employment and Training Activities

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	730,624	766,080	766,080

The Adult Program provides employment and workforce development services to adults, including low-income adults, to increase their incomes through occupational and related skills

acquisition. The WIA Adult program helps prepare low-skill adult workers through formula grants to States. The States use the funds to provide a statutorily prescribed set of employment and training services at the State and local level. Services are primarily delivered through a network of American Job Centers, of which there are approximately 2,500 across the United States.

The Department requests \$766,080,000 for WIA Adult activities in FY 2015, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. The requested funding will maintain the state-wide reserve at 8.75 percent.

For those participants receiving staff-assisted services, the Department has set an entered employment rate target of 63.1 percent, an employment retention rate target of 82.1 percent, and an average six-month earnings target of \$14,194.

#### Youth Activities

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	781,375	820,430	820,430

The WIA Youth program targets low-income youth with barriers to employment and provides them with services that prepare them for employment and post-secondary education. WIA Youth program funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. These activities help assure that youth obtain skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in growing and emerging industry sectors. Service providers prepare youth for employment and post-secondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer and year-round work experiences, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

The FY 2015 budget requests \$820,430,000 for WIA Youth activities, which is the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This request also maintains the state-wide reserve at 8.75 percent.

The Department has set a placement in employment/education/training target of 66.9 percent, a degree/certificate attainment target of 62.2 percent, and a literacy/numeracy gains target of 46.0 percent.

## Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,167,976	1,222,457	1,222,457

The Dislocated Worker Program serves to meet the complementary needs of displaced workers and employers. The program offers employment and training services to individuals who have lost their jobs, including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs, and who are unlikely to return to employment in their previous industries; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income.

The FY 2015 budget requests \$1,222,457,000 for WIA Dislocated Worker activities. In order to fund core, intensive, and training services in all 50 States and the territories, using the strategies outlined above, this request includes \$1,001,598,000 in Dislocated Worker formula funds, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level maintains the state-wide reserve at 8.75 percent. The request for the National Reserve funds is \$220,859,000, which includes funding for National Emergency Grants (NEGs) to meet unanticipated increases in demand for employment and training services resulting from mass layoffs, natural disasters, or other situations. In FY 2015, we are requesting to extend the availability of the NEG funds for an additional 3 months. Under the current funding structure, only a small portion of the NEG funds are available from July through September. Extending the availability of the prior year's funds for an additional three months is a no-cost way of ensuring that resources are available to provide disaster relief assistance that is funded out of the National Reserve throughout the summer months, when natural disasters like hurricanes tend to occur and the need is the greatest.

Additionally, we are requesting to expand the authority to provide technical assistance to the workforce development system, to allow us to address a broader range of issues. The proposed appropriation language change will expand the scope of technical assistance that could be funded by the National Reserve to address the employment and training needs of adults, including the long-term unemployed and new labor force entrants, who often have needs that overlap with the Dislocated Worker population. The current limited authority to only support dislocated worker services with dedicated technical assistance funding severely hinders the Department's ability to effectively serve the large number of individuals that have limited/outdated employment experience or are new entrants to the labor force. An investment in technical assistance for these programs will result in faster adoption of critical policy priorities; faster and increased adoption of performance-enhancing and cost-effective innovations; improved performance outcomes; increased reporting accuracy; and faster identification and resolution of grants management issues.

In FY 2015, for those dislocated workers receiving other than self-service, the formula grant program estimates an Entered Employment Rate of 62.8 percent, an Employment Retention Rate of 84.6 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$16,998. The National Emergency Grant (NEG) program projects an Entered Employment Rate of 62.8 percent, an Employment

Retention Rate of 88.6 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$19,321. To accomplish these goals, the Department will provide States with guidance and technical assistance so that funds are used to provide high quality, data-driven job search assistance, career counseling and training services to equip dislocated workers with in-demand skills that facilitate their reemployment.

This program is also a component of the New Career Pathways Program (NCP) proposed in the 2015 Budget. NCP would consolidate and improve upon the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) and WIA Dislocated Worker programs to make a universal suite of training and employment services available to displaced workers, regardless of the reason for their job loss. The new program would begin on January 1, 2015.

#### Workforce Innovation Fund

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	47,304	47,304	60,000

In an increasingly competitive world economy, America's economic strength depends on the education and skills of its workers. Federal programs are continuously called upon to do more with less to meet the needs of a dynamic and vastly changed national labor market and economy and to address the workforce skills needed in a rapidly shifting economy. To succeed in this context, the workforce system must deliver services that are cost-effective, job-driven, and high-impact – and must clearly demonstrate how it does so. In addition, the workforce system must ensure that it is aligned with other employment, training, and social services programs to make the most effective use of limited funding. The Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF) catalyzes the transformation necessary for the workforce system to consistently achieve these goals by testing new models for delivering services and improving alignment across the system. The purpose of the WIF is to support innovative approaches to the design and delivery of employment and training services that generate long-term improvements in the performance of the public workforce system, both in terms of employment and training outcomes and cost-effectiveness. The Budget pairs this funding with broader cross-program waiver authority to provide greater flexibility to test new approaches.

#### WIA Incentive Grants

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	80,000

In FY 2015, the Department is requesting \$80,000,000 for expanded and enhanced Incentive Grants for States and tribal governments. Similar to the incentive grants currently authorized in WIA, which have not been consistently funded in the past, these funds, will be used to reward

States and tribal governments that exceed levels of performance for subpopulations facing significant barriers to employment, such as the long-term unemployed, disconnected youth, individuals with disabilities, and veterans. Not more than 15 grants will be awarded in any program year, and the grants could be awarded based on the extent to which States or tribal governments improve their performance relating to employment outcomes. The purpose of these grants is to incentivize states to improve alignment of their employment, training, and social services programs to deliver more effective services across the board, and particularly to individuals facing significant barriers to employment, who are more likely to be served by multiple programs.

### Sector Strategies

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	15,000

In FY 2015, the Department is requesting \$15,000,000 for the Secretary of Labor to award grants to States, consortia of States, or regional partnerships to develop employment and training strategies targeted to particular in-demand industry sectors in regional economies. This strategy can result in reduced turnover for employers, higher earnings for workers, and more sustained employment. These grants will further collaboration between Workforce Investment Boards and businesses, and the resulting partnerships will ensure that businesses' workforce needs are being met, and that the long-term unemployed and other targeted populations receive the training they need for careers in in-demand industry sectors.

### Indian and Native American Programs

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	45,082	46,082	46,082

The Indian and Native American Program (INAP) serves American Indians and Native Americans through a network of 178 grantees. To meet the employment and training needs of the Indian, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2015, the Department requests \$46,082,000 in funding. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 28,047 unemployed and under-skilled Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian adults and youth. For FY 2015, the Department has set an entered employment rate target of 65.5 percent, an employment retention rate of 78.2 percent, and six months average earnings target of \$10,377. To achieve these goals, the program will continue to focus on: 1) developing more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of Indians and Native Americans to make them more competitive in the workforce; and 2) promoting their economic social development in accordance with the goals and values of their communities.

### Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	79,897	81,896	81,896

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to counter the impact of the chronic unemployment and underemployment, and to help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as some supportive services such as nutrition, health, child care and temporary shelter.

The request for the NFJP program for FY 2015 is \$81,896,000, which will serve approximately 19,000 participants with core, intensive, training, and related assistance services. The Department has set the entered employment target as 87.0 percent, an employment retention rate of 83.3 percent, and the six months' average earnings target for \$10,871.

### Women in Apprenticeship

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	944	994	0

Over the past few years, Congress has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000 annually for the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO). The Department's Women's Bureau and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) have jointly administered the program, which awards competitive grants to recruit, hire, train, and retain women in apprenticeships and nontraditional occupations.

In FY 2015, no funds are being requested for this program. The mission of expanding apprenticeship opportunities for women will continue to be advanced through the Office of Apprenticeship's work to expand registered apprenticeships and ensure equal access to apprenticeship programs. In addition, the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$500,000,000 per year for a four-year initiative that would help double the number of apprenticeships. These funds would create more opportunities for women by expanding the number of apprenticeships and creating new avenues for apprenticeships outside of traditional sectors.

## YouthBuild

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	75,535	77,534	77,534

The YouthBuild program is a workforce development program that provides significant academic and occupational skills training and leadership development to youth ages 16-24. YouthBuild provides services to youth by re-engaging them in innovative alternative education programs that provide individualized instruction as they work towards earning either a GED or high school diploma.

In FY 2015, the Department requests \$77,534,000 for the YouthBuild program to fund grant awards to programs that will serve more than 5,000 youth over a two-year period.

## Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	76,055	80,078	80,078

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program prepares workers -- particularly adult and youth offenders and at-risk youth -- by helping ex-offenders and youth at risk of criminal behavior to obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement, providing opportunities for them to gain skills and knowledge that will prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy through the attainment of industry-recognized credentials, and helping participants in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path to better employment through partnerships with the workforce system and the use of employer tax credits and the Federal Bonding program.

The FY 2015 budget requests \$80,078,000 for RExO. Approximately \$50,000,000 will be used to fund youth programs, \$20,000,000 of which will be used for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young ex-offenders and school dropouts for employment, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas. A portion of the funds will be used to collaborate with the Department of Justice to support programs for youthful ex-offenders or youth at high-risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. This amount of funding will allow approximately 9,150 participants to be served based on the anticipated cost per participant of \$8,750. The Department will continue the efforts started with the FY 2014 funds to pilot and evaluate a program based on the National Guard's Youth ChalleNge program—an effort to replicate an evidence-based model. In addition, approximately \$30,000,000 will be used to fund adult program designs that reflect findings of the current random assignment evaluation of ETA's adult ex-offender grants.

## Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,126	6,000	6,000

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data.

The Department of Labor collaborates with the Department of Education, which has provided State grants since 2005 to assist with longitudinal educational data system development. Grants will help States to incorporate workforce information into their longitudinal data systems, as well as undertake activities to improve the quality and accessibility of performance data reported by training providers. Improving information available from training providers is crucial to helping consumers make informed decisions when choosing among training programs.

The 2015 Budget requests \$6,000,000 for the WDQI, the same as the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level will be used to expand the initiative in up to six additional states.

## Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	143,466	124,488	125,000

Note: Funded through H-1B fee collection and not annual appropriations

To address the Department's goal of preparing workers for good jobs and promoting fair compensation, the Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries Grants are designed to provide training for workers according to need in different sectors of the economy. The funding for this program is provided from H-1B fees.

The Department's long-term goal is to decrease the need for these visas by helping American workers develop the high level skills needed by these employers. The Department's ongoing dialogue with employers in in-demand sectors such as information technology, communication and broadband technology, advanced manufacturing, and health care and health information technology has confirmed that there are jobs in the United States that are going unfilled. Furthermore, moving workers up along a career pathway allows new entrants into the workforce who are just beginning their technical careers. The Department intends to support training and education models that directly lead to highly-skilled technical jobs.

*JOB CORPS*

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,487,006	1,578,008	1,580,825
Construction	99,310	80,000	75,000
Administration	27,556	30,147	32,330
<b>Total Budget Authority</b> <a href="#">[1]</a>	<b>1,613,872</b>	<b>1,688,155</b>	<b>1,688,155</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>168</b>

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

[\[1\]](#) Operations and Construction reflect program year, not fiscal year availability.

As the nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, the Job Corps program has a vital role to play in addressing the high unemployment rates for young people.

The Department of Labor is committed to ensuring that young people leave Job Corps prepared for: jobs in high-demand occupations with good wage potential; further education and training; and the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood. In 2015, Job Corps will open and fully enroll centers in New Hampshire and Wyoming – the last two states without centers.

The FY 2015 budget continues the Administration's commitment to strengthening and reforming the Job Corps program to improve student outcomes. These reforms include closing a small number of Job Corps centers that are chronically low-performing; continuing a multi-year effort to redesign the program by streamlining and updating program requirements; replicating the practices of high-performing centers; adopting cost-saving measures; and transparently providing information to the public about Job Corps centers' performance. The Administration will continue to shift the program's focus to emphasize serving older youth, the population for whom the Job Corps model has been shown to be cost effective.

The budget request in FY 2015 for Operations is \$1,580,825,000 which includes a transfer for funding the operations and administration of the centers operated by the USDA Forest Service. At this funding level, Job Corps will have approximately 37,000 slots, enabling us to serve more than 50,000 students each year, helping them obtain the necessary credentials for the higher-skilled occupations. The requested resources incorporate increases that are a result of program successes such as longer student stays, increased credential attainment, and improved student outcomes. We estimate Job Corps will also continue modifying its high school equivalency academic program based on nationwide changes to the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program. The budget request in FY 2015 for CRA is \$75,000,000. This funding will enable Job Corps to address the primary strategies in 2015 to renovate existing facilities, modernize career technical training labs, and provide vital repairs and renovations addressing life-safety and health deficiencies. In addition, we are requesting additional appropriations language that will allow CRA funds to be used for major equipment purchases within centers.

The 2015 agency request for Job Corps Administration is \$32,330,000 and 168 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). This includes a program increase of \$2,000,000 for 13 FTE to strengthen contract administration capacity, building on recommendations in a recent evaluation. The requested FTE will provide the staff needed to improve contract management, monitoring, and oversight.

**COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS**

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	424,805	434,371	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>424,805</b>	<b>434,371</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is more commonly known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). SCSEP supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. SCSEP's purpose is to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and to increase the number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment in the public and private sectors, while maintaining the community service focus of the program.

SCSEP grantees served nearly 85,000 participants in the most recent 12-month period. In PY 2012, 43 percent of participants who exited the program were employed in the quarter following exit. Of those, 73 percent retained employment through the next two quarters.

While no funding is included in DOL's FY 2015 request, the Administration continues to propose transferring SCSEP to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration on Community Living (ACL). Transferring the program to ACL will improve SCSEP's coordination with other programs supporting low-income seniors and allow SCSEP to better support not only employment, but also health, wellness and independence for seniors.

***TAA COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING GRANT FUND***

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted<sup>1</sup></u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	474,500	464,000	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>474,500</b>	<b>464,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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<sup>1</sup>Reflects sequestration reduction pursuant to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program provided mandatory funding of \$500,000,000 annually in Fiscal Years 2011–2014 (prior to reductions for sequestration in FY 2013 and 2014) for competitive grants to eligible institutions of higher education. The program aims to improve education and employment outcomes for students attending community college and other higher education institutions, helping more Americans prepare to succeed in growing, high-skilled occupations.

The TAACCCT grant program, implemented in coordination with the Department of Education, is one of several Federal grant programs to fund projects that use evidence to design program strategies. These initiatives award grants to eligible institutions that will use data to continuously improve the effectiveness of their strategies, and will participate in evaluations that determine program impacts. This program will award grants to help community colleges and other institutions of higher education develop innovative methods and replicate evidence-based practices to effectively serve TAA-eligible workers and other students in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The 2015 Budget proposes to establish a Community College Job-Driven Training Fund as a successor to TAACCCT. As described above, the 2015 Budget's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$1,500,000,000 in 2015 and \$6,000,000,000 over four years for this new program, which will build on the progress made with TAACCCT.

***FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES***

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted<sup>1</sup></u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	756,232	608,768	710,600
TAA Benefits	189,000	277,500	399,000
TAA Training	534,232	306,268	287,600
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	33,000	25,000	24,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>756,232</b>	<b>608,768</b>	<b>710,600</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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<sup>1</sup>Reflects sequestration reduction pursuant to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers and Alternate/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA) programs, collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance or TAA, provide assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA is a vital tool for helping workers who have lost their jobs as a direct result of increased imports and shifts in production offshore, to upgrade their skills or retrain in new careers leading to good jobs that keep them in America's middle class.

For FY 2015, ETA requests \$710,600,000 in mandatory funds. This funding level is sufficient to cover the costs of TAA Benefits to workers participating in training and the costs of Training and Other Activities in FY 2015 for workers who are eligible to receive these services and for the states responsible for administering the program. As a result of several TAA expirations and reauthorizations in recent years, states must continue to operate four versions of the TAA Program for five separate and distinct cohorts.

TAA is also a component of the New Career Pathways Program (NCP) proposed in the 2015 Budget. NCP would consolidate and improve upon the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker (DW) programs to make a universal suite of training and employment services available to displaced workers, regardless of the reason for their job loss. The new program would begin on January 1, 2015.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS**

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	3,007,154	2,892,251	2,869,990
State Administration	2,949,685	2,801,575	2,697,793
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments	46,793	80,000	157,650
National Activities	10,676	10,676	14,547
Employment Service	684,002	684,002	684,002
Grants to States	664,184	664,184	664,184
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	19,818	19,818
Foreign Labor Certification	61,973	61,973	62,310
Federal Administration	47,691	47,691	48,028
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,282	14,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	60,153	60,153	60,153
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,813,282</b>	<b>3,698,379</b>	<b>3,676,455</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the Unemployment Insurance system, including State Administration, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, National Activities and the State UI Demonstration Administration and Evaluation. The SUIESO account also funds Employment Service Grants to States; Employment Service National Activities, which includes administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, Technical Assistance and Training for Employment Service Activities; Federal Administration of the Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) Program and FLC State Grants; and Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building.

Unemployment Insurance

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,007,154	2,892,251	2,869,990

The Federal-state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program provides temporary, partial wage replacement to unemployed workers who are between jobs and helps to stabilize local and national economies where layoffs have occurred. Research shows that for each dollar of UI benefits spent, \$2.00 in economic activity is generated.

To be potentially eligible for benefits, unemployed workers must have worked recently, be involuntarily unemployed, and be able to and available for work. Virtually all wage and salary workers are covered by the UI program. Regular UI benefits and administration are funded by state payroll and Federal taxes, respectively. The UI program is an integral part of the public workforce investment system and is often the entry point for unemployed workers to American Job Center services that speed their return to work.

States administer the UI program directly and also administer certain Federal benefit programs. These activities are covered under the Unemployment Insurance State Administration line item. A second line in the budget, “National Activities,” provides funds to support the states collectively in administering their state UI programs. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, in-person interviews with selected UI claimants, are funded under a third line item.

The Federal role in this Federal-state cooperative relationship includes setting broad policy for the program, establishing performance measures and standards, providing technical assistance to states, monitoring state performance, ensuring conformity and compliance of state laws and operations with Federal law, and funding the cost of administering state and Federal UI laws.

The Administration continues to support the extension of emergency unemployment benefits for the long-term unemployed, and has built this into its Budget in the hope that it can work with Congress to get an extension passed. If not extended, 3.6 million additional people are estimated to lose access to extended UI benefits by the end of the year, despite remaining unemployed and looking for work.

#### State Administration

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,949,685	2,801,575	2,697,793

States administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program directly and are responsible for establishing specific policies and operating methods. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to: former Federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters.

The FY 2015 Budget Request for UI State Administration is \$2,697,793,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,957,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$50.2 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$39.9 billion in Federal and state UI benefits to 10.7 million beneficiaries, including former Federal military and civilian personnel, recipients of Federal-state extended benefits, and workers adversely affected by foreign trade who may be eligible for benefits under the Trade Act.

The FY 2015 UI State Administration request includes \$10,000,000 for states to improve worker misclassification efforts. Modeled on a successful Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), this initiative will provide a “high performance bonus” to the States most successful at detecting and prosecuting employers that fail to pay their proper share of UI taxes due to worker misclassification and other illegal tax schemes that deny the Federal and State UI Trust Funds hundreds of millions of dollars annually. States will be able to use these incentive funds to upgrade their misclassification detection and enforcement programs. As part of this initiative, States will be required to capture and report outcomes and cost/benefit information to enable the evaluation of new strategies.

The FY 2015 UI State Administration request also includes \$3,000,000 for continued support of the UI Integrity Center of Excellence. The Center’s mission is to develop, implement, and promote innovative integrity strategies in the UI program, focusing on the prevention and detection of fraud.

In FY 2015, the Department has developed strategic action plans in four key areas to promote program and performance improvement: 1) program accountability and performance; 2) program integrity and reduction of improper payments; 3) reemployment of UI claimants; and 4) improved information technology infrastructure. The Administration will also continue to work with States to test new approaches to speed reemployment of UI beneficiaries, and as described below has proposed a \$2,000,000,000 mandatory Bridge to Work initiative to support grants to 20 States to adopt Bridge to Work and other-work-based reforms.

#### Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	46,793	80,000	157,650

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries to review their efforts to find new employment and other state UI eligibility requirements, refer them to reemployment services or training if needed, and provide labor market information to aid in their job search. Research has shown that similar services reduce UI duration and save UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals. A study was recently completed on the delivery model used in Nevada, which delivered REAs seamlessly with reemployment services (RES). This model was found to be significantly more effective, saving states money by reducing UI durations while increasing speed to reemployment, wages, and retention for UI claimants. Savings attributable to the program were almost three times higher than the cost. Based on these findings, the Department is proposing significant investments in a combined REA and RES service delivery model.

The FY 2015 Budget Request for the UI Reemployment Service and Eligibility Assessment (REA/RES) program is \$157,650,000, of which \$25,000,000 is requested through a discretionary cap adjustment. This initiative includes targeting the top quarter of UI claimants identified as likely to exhaust their UI benefits and all recently separated military personnel receiving Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemembers (UCX) to foster their return to the civilian workforce. In addition, funding supports an evaluation coordinated with the Department's Chief Evaluation Officer to understand the factors impeding reemployment of these UCX claimants.

#### National Activities

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	10,676	10,676	14,547

Unemployment Insurance (UI) National Activities provides funds to support states in administering their state UI programs. National Activities is a vital component of the UI budget, supporting system functions that help provide income support to unemployed workers.

The FY 2015 Budget Request for UI National Activities is \$14,547,000. In addition to funding activities which support states collectively, the request will support the continuation of IT upgrades and technical assistance activities that focus on three priority areas: 1) program performance and accountability, 2) program integrity, and 3) connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the American Job Center network. The request includes an increase of \$1,971,000 to replace the aging UI Reporting System hardware infrastructure and associated software applications installed in the 53 State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The funding for this effort will be spread across fiscal years 2015 and 2016. These resources will not be requested in future budget submissions once the current UI Reporting IT infrastructure, which will reach its end-of-life in FY 2015, has been brought up-to-date. In addition, \$1,900,000 is requested to support the Interstate Connection (ICON) Network. ICON is an interstate information technology and communications hub that enables the administration of interstate and combined-wage UI claims, and provides infrastructure that supports other workforce system activities.

#### Employment Service

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	684,002	684,002	684,002

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). The Act was amended by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the American Job Center system.

Under WIA, the public Employment Service has evolved from a nationwide system of state-administered local employment offices to a partner program in the integrated American Job Center delivery system.

#### Employment Service National Activities

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	19,818	19,818	19,818

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support technical assistance and training activities within the America's Job Center delivery system. Employment Service National Activities also supports the Work Opportunity Tax Credit which is a Federal tax incentive provided to private-sector businesses that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment.

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program, jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Treasury, helps disadvantaged workers gain employment in good jobs by providing businesses with over \$1 billion in tax credits for hiring individuals from targeted groups that have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The main objective of this program is to enable the targeted individuals to gradually move from economic dependency to self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers. The participating employers are compensated by being able to reduce their Federal income tax liability. Employers must file requests with the State Workforce Agencies for certification that their new hires are members of a WOTC target group. To support states' processing of certification requests and to reduce the sizable certifications backlog that currently exists, the Department requests \$18,652,000 for FY 2015 to operate the WOTC program.

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides \$1,166,000 to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities that help to assure tools are available to provide skills and knowledge to prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. Resources will be used to support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of long term unemployed, and increasing employment opportunities for all populations, including efficiently operating the Work Opportunity Tax Credit program. Technical assistance will be delivered in-person and online and will be focused on strategies that research indicates are promising or proven.

### Employment Service: Grants to States

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	664,184	664,184	664,184

Employment Service Grants to States funds are allotted to each State Workforce Agency through a statutory formula. The formula is based on each state's share of the civilian labor force and unemployment. The Secretary of Labor is required to set aside up to three percent of the total available funds to assure that each State Workforce Agency will have sufficient resources to provide staff and other resources necessary to carry out employment service activities and related administrative and support functions on a statewide basis.

To address continuing high levels of unemployment and the needs of employers seeking qualified workers in FY 2015, the Department requests \$664,184,000.

### Foreign Labor Certification

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	61,973	61,973	62,310
FTE	181	188	188

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) assigns specific responsibilities to the U.S. Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs that require a labor certification. As part of these responsibilities, the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) must certify that there are no able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers for a position for which certification is requested and that there would be no adverse impact on similarly employed U.S. workers should labor certification be granted.

The programs currently administered by the OFLC include: the immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the "Green Card"; the nonimmigrant H-1B and H-1B1 (Chile and Singapore) Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program (Australia); H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program.

The FY 2015 request for FLC Administration is \$48,028,000 and 188 FTE. This funding provides the necessary level of support to continue the operation, management, and oversight of the OFLC.

Under the State Grant activity, the ETA provides annual grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 55 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that

are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs. These activities include, but are not limited to, SWA posting and circulation of inter- and intra-state job orders and other assistance to employers in the effective recruitment of U.S. workers, state safety inspection of employer provided H-2A housing, and developing and conducting prevailing practice and wage surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined occupation within their state. For FY 2015, ETA requests \$14,282,000 to support SWA foreign labor certification activities.

#### Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	60,153	60,153	60,153

DOL programs funded through the Workforce Information/E-Tools/System Building line item assist working-age individuals, employers, government entities, and non-profit organizations. The resources supported through this line item are foundational to creating innovative workforce strategies to ensure a skilled workforce for renewable energy, energy efficiency, health care, broadband and telecommunications, advanced manufacturing, and other high demand and emerging industries and occupations providing good jobs for workers. These funds also support system capacity building efforts, including the Disability Employment Initiative, which allow the American Job Center network to respond to the needs of the job seekers and businesses in the current economy.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	<u>2013</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2014</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2015</u> <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	0	600,000	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to States to fund unemployment benefits. In addition, the account has provided repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) when balances have been insufficient to make payments from that account.

This account also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicepersons, to a revolving fund from which the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA) may borrow to cover administrative costs, and to the Federal Unemployment and Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program.

In FY 2014, the Department estimates that \$1,300,000,000 will be needed in FY 2014 for repayable advances to FUA to fund continued borrowing by states to pay unemployment benefits, no repayable advances will be needed for EUCA, and \$600,000,000 will be needed for non-repayable advances for the ESAA revolving fund.

In FY 2015, the Department estimates that \$900,000,000 will be needed for repayable advances to FUA to fund continued borrowing by states to pay unemployment benefits, and no repayable advances will be needed for EUCA or for the ESAA revolving fund. This request assumes continuation of the FY 2014 Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above.

## *PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	63,928	68,713	69,580
Workforce Security	40,579	42,733	43,357
Apprenticeship	26,228	30,000	33,384
Executive Direction	8,653	9,113	9,242
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>139,388</b>	<b>150,559</b>	<b>155,563</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>781</b>

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) account finances staff for leadership, policy direction, provision of technical assistance to the system, funds management, and administration of the following programs: Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Workforce Information, National Activities, the Indian and Native American Program, and the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program. The PA account also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), Work Opportunity Tax Credits, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, and the Office of Apprenticeship.

The 2015 request of \$155,563,000 supports 781 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. ETA has identified several priority activities for 2015, including enhancing the competitiveness of workers and maintaining a strong and viable social safety net.

Federal staff work closely with grantees to promote maximum program outcomes, document innovations and disseminate those practices as improvements of the system, document issues and improvements, develop and deliver training curricula on Federal policies and priorities, and support the activity of the Department in the field.

### Apprenticeship

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	26,228	30,000	33,384
FTE	148	156	160

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Apprenticeship continues to provide leadership and critical oversight functions for the National Registered Apprenticeship system. Across the nation there are over 21,000 Registered Apprenticeship programs providing apprenticeship opportunities to more than

358,000 active apprentices. The “Earn and Learn” strategy of Registered Apprenticeship contributes to the Department’s success in achieving the Secretary’s vision of *promoting and protecting opportunity*.

The FY 2015 budget request of \$33,384,000 supports 160 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This request includes a program increase of \$3,000,000 for the Office of Apprenticeship for national outreach and promotion activities, which will be conducted in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. These funds will also be used for the outreach necessary to expand apprenticeship to employers and individuals. In addition, the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$1,500,000,000 in 2015 to support a four-year, \$6,000,000,000 Community College Job-Driven Training Fund that includes a substantial investment in expanding the apprenticeship model. Of each year’s funding, \$500,000,000 will be set aside for grants to create new apprenticeships and increase participation in existing apprenticeship programs. This four-year investment will support doubling the number of apprenticeships in America over the next five years.

**All Purpose Table**

United States Department of Labor  
 FY 2015 President's Budget  
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2013 Comparable	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law	FY 2015 Proposed Legislation	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>							
1. Grants to States:							
(a) Adult Employment and Training							
Current year appropriation	D	18,624	54,080	54,080	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		730,624	766,080	766,080	-	-	0%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment							
Current year appropriation	D	95,591	141,598	141,598	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	860,000	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		955,591	1,001,598	1,001,598	-	-	0%
(c) Youth Activities							
	D	781,375	820,430	820,430	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,467,590	2,588,108	2,588,108	-	-	0%
Current year appropriation		895,590	1,016,108	1,016,108	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,572,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	-	-	0%
2. Federally Administered Programs:							
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:							
Current year appropriation	D	12,385	20,859	20,859	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		212,385	220,859	220,859	-	-	0%
(b) Native Americans							
	D	45,082	46,082	46,082	-	-	0%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers							
	D	79,897	81,896	81,896	-	-	0%
(d) Women in Apprenticeship							
	D	944	994	-	-	-994	-100%
(e) YouthBuild							
	D	75,535	77,534	77,534	-	-	0%
(f) Workforce Innovation Fund							
	D	47,304	47,304	60,000	-	12,696	27%
(g) Sector Strategies							
	D	-	-	15,000	-	15,000	100%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		461,147	474,669	501,371	-	26,702	6%
Current year appropriation		261,147	274,669	301,371	-	26,702	10%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. National Programs:							
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research							
	D	6,259	-	-	-	-	100%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders							
	D	76,055	80,078	80,078	-	-	0%
(c) Evaluation							
	D	9,064	-	-	-	-	100%
(d) Workforce Data Quality Initiative							
	D	6,126	6,000	6,000	-	-	0%
(e) WIA Incentive Grants							
	D	-	-	80,000	-	80,000	100%
Subtotal, National Programs		97,504	86,078	166,078	-	80,000	93%
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)							
	M	143,466	124,488	125,000	-	512	0%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,169,707	3,273,343	3,380,557	-	107,214	3%
Mandatory		143,466	124,488	125,000	-	512	0%
Discretionary		3,026,241	3,148,855	3,255,557	-	106,702	3%
Current year appropriation		1,254,241	1,376,855	1,483,557	-	106,702	8%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		3,478,000	3,488,000	3,255,000	-	-233,000	-7%
Mandatory		76,000	147,000	148,000	-	1,000	1%
Discretionary		3,402,000	3,341,000	3,107,000	-	-234,000	-7%
1/ FY 2013 amount does not include supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.							
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							

**All Purpose Table**

United States Department of Labor  
 FY 2015 President's Budget  
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2013 Comparable	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law	FY 2015 Proposed Legislation	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<b>New Career Pathways Program:</b>							
1. New Career Pathways Program	M	-	-	-	3,732,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, New Career Pathways Program		-	-	-	3,732,000	-	100%
Outlays		-	-	-	3,732,000	-	100%
<b>Job Corps:</b>							
1. Operations	D	1,487,006	1,578,008	1,580,825	-	2,817	0%
2. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition	D	99,310	80,000	75,000	-	-5,000	-6%
3. Administration	D	27,556	30,147	32,330	-	2,183	7%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	-	-	0%
Outlays		1,577,000	1,427,000	1,639,000	-	212,000	15%
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans: (Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2015)</b>							
1. Community Service Employment for Older Americans	D	424,805	434,371	-	-	-434,371	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		424,805	434,371	-	-	-434,371	-100%
Outlays		446,000	312,000	442,000	-	130,000	42%
<b>TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund:</b>							
1. TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	M	474,500	464,000	-	-	-464,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund		474,500	464,000	-	-	-464,000	-100%
Outlays		205,000	793,000	700,000	-	-93,000	-12%
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:</b>							
1. Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	M	756,232	608,768	710,600	-33,000	101,832	17%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		756,232	608,768	710,600	-33,000	101,832	17%
Outlays		466,000	669,000	833,000	-34,000	164,000	25%
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</b>							
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):							
(a) UTF Base	M	72,474,025	49,926,107	45,019,333	4,682,000	-4,906,774	-10%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-4,063,025	-3,969,107	-3,948,333	-	20,774	-1%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		68,411,000	45,957,000	41,071,000	4,682,000	-4,886,000	-11%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):							
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,940,207	2,791,575	2,687,793	-	-103,782	-4%
(b) Misclassification (Trust funds)	D	9,478	10,000	10,000	-	-	0%
(c) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (Trust fund)	D	46,793	80,000	157,650	-	77,650	97%
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	10,676	10,676	14,547	-	3,871	36%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		3,007,154	2,892,251	2,869,990	-	-22,261	-1%
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							

**All Purpose Table**

United States Department of Labor  
 FY 2015 President's Budget  
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2013 Comparable	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015 President's Request	
				President's Request	Proposed	Current Law versus	
				Current Law	Legislation	Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<b>3. Employment Service:</b>							
(a) Allotments to States							
Federal Funds	D	21,413	21,413	21,413	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	642,771	642,771	642,771	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		664,184	664,184	664,184	-	-	0%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)							
Subtotal, Employment Service	D	19,818	19,818	19,818	-	-	0%
		684,002	684,002	684,002	-	-	0%
<b>4. Foreign Labor Certification:</b>							
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)							
	D	14,282	14,282	14,282	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)							
	D	47,691	47,691	48,028	-	337	1%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)							
	M	14,347	2/ 13,000	13,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		76,320	74,973	75,310	-	337	0%
<b>5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information</b>							
	D	60,153	60,153	60,153	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		72,238,629	49,668,379	44,760,455	4,682,000	-4,907,924	-10%
Mandatory		68,425,347	45,970,000	41,084,000	4,682,000	-4,886,000	-11%
Discretionary		3,813,282	3,698,379	3,676,455	-	-21,924	-1%
Federal Funds		81,566	81,566	81,566	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		3,731,716	3,616,813	3,594,889	-	-21,924	-1%
Outlays		72,310,589	50,481,700	45,889,700	4,682,000	-4,592,000	-9%
Mandatory		68,002,000	46,037,000	41,084,000	4,682,000	-4,953,000	-11%
Discretionary		4,308,589	4,444,700	4,805,700	-	361,000	8%
Federal Funds		-178,000	654,000	593,000	-	-61,000	-9%
Trust Funds		4,486,589	3,790,700	4,212,700	-	422,000	11%
<b>Job-Driven Training for Youth and Long-Term Unemployed</b>							
<b>1. Job-Driven Training for Youth and Long-Term Unemployed</b>							
(a) Bridge to Work							
	M	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	100%
(b) Summer Jobs Plus							
	M	-	-	-	2,500,000	-	100%
(c) Back to Work Partnerships							
	M	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Job-Driven Training Fund		-	-	-	8,500,000	-	100%
Outlays		-	-	-	3,200,000	-	100%
<b>Payments to the UI Trust Fund:</b>							
<b>1. Payments to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund</b>							
	M	26,360,000	5,337,000	-	4,718,000	-5,337,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		26,360,000	5,337,000	-	4,718,000	-5,337,000	-100%
Outlays		26,360,000	5,337,000	-	4,718,000	-5,337,000	-100%
<b>Short Time Compensation:</b>							
<b>1. Short Time Compensation [non-add] 3/</b>							
	M	95,358	2/ 130,000	65,000	-	-65,000	-50%
Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation [non-add]		95,358	130,000	65,000	-	-65,000	-50%
Outlays		141,000	140,000	75,000	-	-65,000	-46%

2/ FY 2013 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.

**All Purpose Table**

United States Department of Labor  
 FY 2015 President's Budget  
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2013 Comparable	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015	FY 2015	FY 2015 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:</b>							
Outlays	M	-16,000	-	-	-	-	100%
<b>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</b>							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	600,000	-	-	-600,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		-	600,000	-	-	-600,000	-100%
Outlays		-	600,000	-	-	-600,000	-100%
<b>Program Administration:</b>							
3. Training and Employment	D	55,854	60,074	60,853	-	779	1%
Trust Funds	D	8,074	8,639	8,727	-	88	1%
4. Workforce Security	D	3,294	3,469	3,512	-	43	1%
Trust Funds	D	37,285	39,264	39,845	-	581	1%
5. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	26,228	30,000	32,384	-	2,384	8%
6. Executive Direction	D	6,679	7,034	7,140	-	106	2%
Trust Funds	D	1,974	2,079	2,102	-	23	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		139,388	150,559	154,563	-	4,004	3%
Federal Funds		92,055	100,577	103,889	-	3,312	3%
Trust Funds		47,333	49,982	50,674	-	692	1%
Outlays		152,000	157,000	155,000	-	-2,000	-1%
<b>Workers Compensation:</b>							
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		5,000	9,000	6,000	-	-3,000	-33%
<b>State Paid Leave Fund:</b>							
1. Grants	D	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	100%
Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Fund		-	-	5,000	-	5,000	100%
Outlays		-	-	1,000	-	1,000	100%
<b>Advances to the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund:</b>							
Outlays	M	-	-600,000	-	-	600,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		105,177,133	62,224,575	50,699,330	21,599,000	-11,525,245	-19%
Mandatory		96,159,545	53,104,256	41,919,600	21,599,000	-11,184,656	-21%
Discretionary		9,017,588	9,120,319	8,779,730	-	-340,589	-4%
Federal Funds		5,238,539	5,453,524	5,134,167	-	-319,357	-6%
Current year appropriation		3,466,539	3,681,524	3,362,167	-	-319,357	-9%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		3,779,049	3,666,795	3,645,563	-	-21,232	-1%
Total Outlays		105,124,589	62,813,700	52,995,700	16,298,000	-9,818,000	-16%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		95,234,000	53,123,000	42,840,000	16,298,000	-10,283,000	-19%
Discretionary		9,890,589	9,690,700	10,155,700	-	465,000	5%
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							
3/ Reflects supplemental appropriations enacted by Public Law 112-96, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012.							

## FY 2015 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

### U.S. Department of Labor FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT FY 2015 President's Budget

DOL Agency	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2015 President's Budget	FY 2014 Enacted vs. FY 2015 President's Budget
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	1,127	1,140	41	-	1,181	41
Employment and Training Administration (other)	972	985	28	-	1,013	28
Job Corps	155	155	13	-	168	13
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	977	985	32	-	1,017	32
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	941	956	62	(41)	977	21
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	1,631	1,633	8	-	1,641	8
OWCP Other	1,127	1,128	8	-	1,136	8
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	504	505	-	-	505	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division</b>	1,803	1,809	305	-	2,114	305
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	726	700	10	-	710	10
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	222	218	-	-	218	-
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>	2,226	2,238	27	-	2,265	27
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	2,374	2,366	24	-	2,390	24
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	2,305	2,321	53	-	2,374	53
<b>Departmental Management</b>	1,451	1,447	49	(21)	1,475	28
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	51	51	-	-	51	-
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	398	387	10	-	397	10
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>	217	227	8	-	235	8
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	713	713	5	-	718	5
<b>Total FTE Employment</b>	<b>17,162</b>	<b>17,191</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>17,763</b>	<b>572</b>