

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2014
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)

FY 2014

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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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 authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA); Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; Employment Services authorized by under the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance (UI) authorized by the Social Security Act; Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) activities authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act; Apprenticeship programs authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act; 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 authorized by the Older Americans Act. The Department proposes to transfer the Senior Community Service Employment Program to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2014.

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 March 2013 the total unemployment rate was 7.6 percent, the number of unemployed persons was 11.7 million, and the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was 4.6 million, making up 39.6 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, modernize services for laid-off workers, provide new opportunities to put Americans back to work, and support the nation's community colleges.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	2012 ^[1] <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	770,811	771,171	791,644
Formula Grants	770,811	771,171	791,644
Youth Activities	824,353	829,398	846,632
Youth Employment and Training Activities	824,353	829,398	846,632
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,232,217	1,233,271	1,266,349
Formula Grants	1,008,151	1,009,058	1,045,490
National Reserve	224,066	224,213 ^[2]	220,859
Workforce Innovation Fund	49,906	50,211	150,000

Indian and Native American Programs	47,562	47,853	47,562
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	84,291	84,807	84,291
Women in Apprenticeship	996	1,002	0
Youthbuild	79,689	80,177	79,689
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	6,603	6,643	25,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	80,238	80,729	90,238
Evaluation	9,563	9,622	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,463	6,503	6,000
Total Budget Authority^[3]	3,192,692	3,201,387	3,387,405

^[1] Does not reflect rescissions to the PY 2012 Advances included in P.L. 113-6.

^[2] FY 2013 Full Year C.R. does not include \$25,000,000 for the Dislocated Workers National Reserve for expenses related to Hurricane Sandy, as provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-2. Of this amount, \$3,252,000 has been transferred to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Wage and Hour Division for Hurricane Sandy reconstruction and recovery activities via a non-expenditure transfer.

^[3] Reflects program year funding, not fiscal year availability.

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

	2012 ^[1] <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	770,811	771,171	791,644

^[1] Does not reflect rescissions to the PY 2012 Advances included in P.L. 113-6.

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 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 prepares workers – particularly disadvantaged, low-skilled, and underemployed adults – for good jobs in three ways:

- The program increases workers' incomes by helping unemployed and underemployed workers obtain employment in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement.

- The program helps workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle-class jobs by helping them match their current skills to better jobs or helping them improve their skills through training so they can compete for better jobs.
- The program helps middle-class families remain in the middle class by helping workers develop the skills they need to succeed on the job and stay employed.

The program helps prepare low-skill adult workers for good jobs 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 nearly 2,700 across the United States.

WIA provides employment and training services at three broad levels: core, intensive and training. The program is designed to provide customers with the level of service that most efficiently meets their needs and helps them get a good job. Core services such as a job search and placement assistance and real-time labor market information help workers who have marketable skills and work experience, and primarily need information to help them target their job search. Intensive services such as comprehensive skills assessments, career counseling and career planning help workers who need assistance identifying their skills and developing career goals and job search strategies. Training services help workers who need to upgrade their skills to be competitive in the job market. Training services include options such as on-the-job training, skill upgrading and retraining, entrepreneurial training, customized training, occupational training, and training in basic skills.

For those participants receiving staff-assisted services, the Department has set an entered employment rate target of 57.9 percent, an employment retention rate target of 80.1 percent, and an average six-month earnings target of \$15,086. To effectively serve American workers, the Department will address the challenge of job seeker competitiveness by emphasizing four strategies:

- Increase the rate of industry-recognized credential attainment among customers who receive training.
- Promote training strategies tailored to the unique needs of low-skilled adults.
- Meet employers' needs for skilled workers.
- Increase training in green jobs, health care, and other high growth occupations.

In order to achieve the Department's outcome goals for the WIA Adult program, the Department requests \$791,644,000 for WIA Adult activities in FY 2014, an increase of \$20,833,000 over FY 2012 to support increasing the state-wide reserve from 5 percent to 7.5 percent without reducing the amount of funding allocated to local areas. These funds will support the delivery of WIA Adult core, intensive, and training services in all fifty States and the territories.

Youth Activities

	2012	2013	2014
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Annualization of PL 112-175</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	824,353	829,398	846,632

Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 authorizes the WIA Youth program. The WIA Youth program aligns with the Department's goals of preparing workers for good jobs and assuring the skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The 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 such as health care. WIA authorizes services to low-income youth (ages 14 through 21) with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are deficient in basic skills or are homeless, runaways, pregnant or parenting, ex-offenders, school dropouts, or foster children. The program serves both in- and out-of-school youth, including youth with disabilities and other youth who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment. 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 Department has set a placement in employment/post-secondary education/military target of 60.2 percent, a degree/certificate attainment target of 59.7 percent, and a literacy/numeracy gains target of 40.4 percent. In order to meet these targets, the Department will promote and/or implement a number of strategies within four focus areas: increasing credential attainment, increasing work experience and training in high-growth fields, connecting to private sector employers, and developing and expanding collaborative partnerships to leverage resources for youth participants.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$846,632,000 for WIA Youth activities, an increase of 22,279,000 over FY 2012 to support increasing the statewide reserve from 5 percent to 7.5 percent.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,232,217 ^[1]	1,233,271 ^[2]	1,266,349

^[1] Does not reflect rescissions to the PY 2012 Advances included in P.L. 113-6.

^[2] FY 2013 Full Year C.R. does not include \$25,000,000 for the Dislocated Workers National Reserve for expenses related to Hurricane Sandy, as provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-2. Of this amount, \$3,252,000 has been transferred to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Wage and Hour Division for Hurricane Sandy reconstruction and recovery activities via a non-expenditure transfer.

The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 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 public workforce system delivers services to dislocated and other unemployed workers based on principles that have produced, over time, high rates of reemployment and retention and good average earnings for participants. These principles include recognizing a dual customer approach that serves both workers and employers, promoting training that leads to credentials in emerging occupational sectors and industries, and using well-developed labor market information as a cornerstone of program planning and design.

WIA offers a variety of service options to dislocated workers, ranging from basic core services, such as job search and placement assistance and real-time labor market information, to more intensive services, such as comprehensive skills assessments, career counseling and career planning. For dislocated workers needing new or upgraded skills, training services are available. These services include, but are not limited to, occupational skills training, On-the-Job-Training, programs that combine workplace training and related instruction, including Registered Apprenticeship, skill upgrading and retraining, adult education and literacy training, and customized training. In addition, dislocated workers may receive supportive services, such as transportation, child care, and needs-related payments to assist them in entering into and remaining in training.

In FY 2014, for those dislocated workers receiving other than self-service, the formula grant program is targeting an Entered Employment Rate of 59.6 percent, an Employment Retention Rate of 82.1 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$19,136. The NEG program projects an Entered Employment Rate of 71.7 percent, an Employment Retention Rate of 84.0 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$18,709. 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.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$1,266,349,000 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 \$1,045,490,000 in Dislocated Worker formula funds, an increase of \$37,339,000 over FY 2012 to support increasing the state-wide reserve from 5 percent to 7.5 percent, and \$220,859,000 in the National Reserve Account, which provides for NEG's, to continue to meet unanticipated increases in demand for employment and training services throughout the country. The Budget includes elimination of the Mass Layoff Statistics program, a reduction of \$3,207,000 from the National Reserve Account.

Workforce Innovation Fund

	2012	2013	2014
	<u>Enacted</u>	Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	49,906	50,211	150,000

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 a looming skills gap in a rapidly shifting economy with diminishing resources. To succeed in this context, the workforce system must deliver services that are cost-effective, demand-driven, and high-impact – and must clearly demonstrate how it does so. The Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF) catalyzes the transformation necessary for the workforce system to achieve these goals and improve and adapt over time.

The WIF provides funding to test innovative strategies and replicate evidence-based practices in the workforce system, emphasizing cross-program collaboration and bold systemic reforms to improve education and employment outcomes for participants. Of the \$150,000,000 requested, \$10,000,000 will be set aside for projects to build knowledge of what interventions work for disconnected youth, up to \$20,000,000 will be set aside for Pay for Success projects, and \$50,000,000 will be set aside for veterans – including recently separated veterans, family members of active duty personnel, and members of the National Guard and Reserves. ETA will collaborate with the Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) to issue competitive grants to applicants who demonstrate their ability to provide intensive employment services, such as the development of individual employment plans, career coaching, interview preparation, pre-vocational services to this population.

Indian and Native American Programs

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	47,562	47,853	47,562

The Indian and Native American Program (INAP) is authorized by Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. The INAP serves American Indians and Native Americans through a network of 178 grantees through the Comprehensive Service Program (Adult) and Supplemental Youth Service Program (Youth) and the Indian Employment and Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, Public Law 102-477.

To meet the employment and training needs of the Indian, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2014, the Department requests \$47,562,000 in funding to operate the WIA Section 166 program. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 32,000 unemployed and under-skilled Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian adults and youth.

For FY 2014, the Department has set an entered employment rate target of 57.1 percent, an employment retention rate of 73.2 percent, and six months average earnings target of \$11,133. 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 participating in the program; and 2) promoting their economic development in accordance with the goals and values of their communities.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	84,291	84,807	84,291

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW) and their dependents to counter the impact of the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by MSFWs, 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 NFJP prepares migrant and seasonal farmworkers for good jobs in the following ways:

- The program helps farmworkers who are, by definition, in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market by providing training to increase their skill levels and offering supportive services to diminish the impact of employment barriers.
- The program increases workers' incomes and narrows wage and income inequality by providing a unique array of employment and training services to a hard-to-serve population.

- The program helps farmworkers enter into and/or remain in the middle class by offering them and their dependents services that help them attain stable, good-paying, year-round jobs.

The Department is required to conduct a grants competition every two years to select the entities that will operate the NFJP. The grants competition is performed through a solicitation for grant applications. The competition is open to state agencies, local workforce investment boards, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and other entities capable of delivering services on a statewide basis.

The request for the NFJP program for FY 2014 is \$84,291,000. These funds, the same amount as the 2012 enacted level, will serve approximately 18,300 participants with core, intensive, training, and related assistance services. The Department has increased the performance goals for the program from FY 2012 as follows: Entered Employment Rate: 80.5 percent, Employment Retention Rate: 76.5 percent, and Six Months' Average Earnings: \$10,049.

Women in Apprenticeship

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	996	1,002	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) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). 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.

The goal of these grants has been to fund projects that improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in registered apprenticeship programs for non-traditional and green-related occupations in a broad range of industries, including advanced manufacturing, transportation, and construction.

In FY 2014, 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.

YouthBuild

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	79,689	80,177	79,689

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 2014, the Department's YouthBuild program will provide education and occupational skills training by providing participants with a clear path into a chosen career field; supporting youth in obtaining educational and industry-recognized credentials; and preparing participants for post-secondary education, apprenticeships, and employment.

The Department requests \$79,689,000 for the YouthBuild program, of which \$75.8 million will be used to fund grant awards to approximately 75 programs that will serve an estimated 5,200 youth over a two-year period. Approximately \$3.9 million will be used to support the technical assistance described above.

Pilots Demonstrations and Research

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,603	6,643	25,000

Pilot, Demonstration, and Research (PD&R) activities are authorized under Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. Under Section 171, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) conducts pilot, demonstration, and research activities that support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and support continuous improvement of the workforce investment system.

The budget for FY 2014 requests \$25,000,000 to pilot and rigorously evaluate potential low-cost structural changes to the public workforce investment system that will substantially improve services to seniors. As noted in a recent Government Accountability Office (GAO) report, "Unemployed Older Workers" (GAO-12-445), the long-term unemployment rate among seniors has risen faster and stayed higher than the long-term unemployment rate for the rest of the population. Two potential pilot areas are identified in the GAO recommendations: 1) developing job search assistance programs that address skill deficiencies common among seniors, and 2) changing the performance measures to eliminate the disincentives to placing older workers in part-time employment. Other potential pilot areas may be identified via the current process evaluation of senior-targeted job search assistance programs, or through other literature.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	80,238	80,729	90,238

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program is carried out through authority provided in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for both Adult Ex-Offender grants and Youthful offender grants, and Section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 for adult offenders. The RExO program prepares workers -- particularly adult and youth offenders and at-risk youth - for good jobs 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 RExO appropriation provides competitive grant awards and continuation funding for previously awarded grants. Continuation funding is based on meeting performance expectations and facilitating partnerships with other Federal agencies like the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to ensure participant connections to necessary supportive services. In 2014, DOL will devote \$50 million to test and replicate innovative and evidence-based strategies to serve youth offenders. In particular, the Department will collaborate with the Department of Defense to test if nonviolent youth ex-offenders can reap the same benefits from the National Guard's Youth ChalleNGe program as other at-risk youth do -- such as higher rates of employment, high school or GED completion, and earning college credit.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$90,238,000 in funding. In accordance with appropriation language, \$20,000,000 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, and \$10,000,000 will be used to fund a Pay for Success demonstration model with a strong focus on increasing credential attainment outcomes leading to better employment prospects for offenders. In addition, 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 up to 15,000 participants to be served.

Evaluations

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	9,563	9,622	0

As authorized under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) carries out evaluations related to programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. These evaluations support key areas of program and policy emphases, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and can demonstrate continuous improvement of the public workforce system.

The FY 2014 budget requests the use of a set-aside funding mechanism included to finance evaluations across the Department, including for employment and training programs. The set-aside approach for evaluations is intended to ensure that sufficient funding is available to carry out comprehensive and rigorous research and evaluations and promote greater stability of funding of these efforts across all training and employment programs, including the Training and Employment Services, Office of Job Corps, State Unemployment Insurance and the Employment Service. Specifically, the Department is requesting that up to one percent of the amounts appropriated for these programs be made available to support this effort in lieu of having Evaluation funds split across multiple accounts.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,463	6,503	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 grants are provided under the research authority in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-220).

Longitudinal data systems have information on individuals as they progress through the education system and into the workforce. Some states have developed comprehensive systems that link individuals' demographic information, high school transcripts, college transcripts, and quarterly wage data. These data systems can provide valuable information to consumers, practitioners, policymakers, and researchers about the performance of education and workforce development programs.

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.

In FY 2014, \$6,000,000 is requested for the WDQI, which is a reduction of \$463,000 from the FY 2012 level. This funding will be used to expand the initiative to up to six states.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	161,232	125,000	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 ensuring 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. Employer-paid application fees for H-1B work visas are authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277, Title IV), as amended by P.L. 108-447 (codified at 29 U.S.C. 2916a). The fees are collected when prospective employers file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers, as needed, in specialty occupations that require highly specialized knowledge.

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 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 industry-recognized credentials and opportunities for participants to enter high-skill, high-wage jobs.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,569,078	1,578,681	1,586,776
Construction	104,792	105,433	75,000
Administration	29,077	29,255	30,147
Total Budget Authority^[1]	1,702,947	1,713,369	1,691,923
Total FTE	163	163	168

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

^[1] Operations and Construction reflects 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. These academic and career training programs currently operate in a group setting at 125 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Office of the Job Corps supports the administration and management of the Job Corps program. The authorizing statute is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as amended (WIA) (P.L. 105-220, Title 1, Subtitle C, section 141).

The Office of Job Corps is funded in three accounts: Operations, which funds the residential, academic and vocational programs; Administration, which funds positions at the Department of Labor; and the Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA), which funds the acquisition, design, and construction of facilities used in the Job Corps program across the country. The Job Corps' Operations and CRA funding operate on a program year (PY) calendar. For Operations, funds appropriated in FY 2014 are available from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015. In addition, the construction account funding has a multi-year period of availability that extends through June 30, 2017. Job Corps Administration funding is available on a typical fiscal year basis and FY 2014 funding is available from October 1, 2013 to September 30, 2014.

The Job Corps program contributes to the Departmental outcome goals to:

- Increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality;
- Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs; and
- Help workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle-class jobs.

In order to avoid the financial difficulties experienced by Job Corps in PY 2011 and PY 2012, the Department has developed a logic based model that establishes On-Board Strength (OBS) levels that can be afforded based on historical direct-student costs and indirect-student costs. Job Corps will continue to refine this model.

The budget request in FY 2014 for Operations is \$1,586,776,000, which includes a transfer for funding the operations and administration of the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers operated by the USDA Forest Service. At this funding level, Job Corps will continue to obtain the necessary credentials for the higher-skilled occupations. Job Corps will also continue modifying its high school equivalency academic program based on nationwide changes to the General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program. The FY14 funding level will ensure that the program can continue to provide high-quality services to disadvantaged youth without the disruptions experienced in the last two program years and at the lowest risk and best value to the Federal Government.

The budget request in FY 2014 for CRA is \$75,000,000. This funding will enable Job Corps to address the primary strategies in 2014 to renovate existing facilities, modernize career technical training labs, and provide vital repairs and renovations addressing life-safety and health deficiencies. These activities will be undertaken to ensure centers provide a safe living and learning environment that will enable students to successfully complete their training and obtain competitive jobs with a defined career path. The Job Corps program is also in the process of constructing two new centers: one in Manchester, NH and one in Wind River, WY. The FY 2014 budget request for CRA will be allocated as follows:

- \$1,000,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety;
- \$225,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions;
- \$1,525,000 for energy saving investments;
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades;
- \$2,500,000 for Green Way projects (sustainability);
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system;
- \$15,000,000 for engineering and contract support services;
- \$5,000,000 contingency funds for emergency repairs;
- \$15,000,000 minor repair and replacement; and
- \$32,720,000 for building rehabilitation and building replacement.

The budget request in FY 2014 for Administration is \$30,147,000 and 168 full-time equivalent (FTE). This is an increase of \$1,070,000 over the 2012 level, which includes \$415,000 for inflationary adjustments and \$655,000 for 5 FTE to improve the monitoring, oversight, and the fiscal integrity of the Job Corps program. The largest portion of Job Corps Administration funding is used for Federal staff salaries and benefits and for the travel associated with extensive oversight of the network of Job Corps centers and associated support contractors. In FY 2014, Job Corps academic staff will continue to improve on Job Corps movement toward a standards-based education and training delivery model. The review and development of standards will focus on student learning objectives that merge together academic and career technical instruction. The continued integration of academic and industry standards will enable students to apply their training to projects or practical situations.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	448,251	450,994	0
Total Budget Authority	448,251	450,994	0

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is the only Federally-funded program dedicated to serving unemployed low-income seniors, and 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 grantees serve about 90,000 participants per program year. The average age of participants at entry is 64 years.

SCSEP has a dual purpose, as authorized by the Older Americans Act (OAA) – “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.” In PY 2011, 47 percent of participants who exited the program were employed in the quarter following exit. Of those, 70 percent retained employment through the next two quarters. In PY 2011, SCSEP participants contributed more than 43 million hours of service to their communities.

SCSEP grantees include 56 units of state and territorial government, and 18 competitively-selected national grantees. SCSEP -funded services are available in all 3,000 U.S. counties and territories. SCSEP funds are equitably distributed by a statutorily-prescribed formula that considers the number of low-income seniors residing in each county or comparable jurisdiction.

The Administration proposes transferring SCSEP to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration on Aging (AoA). Transferring the program to AoA 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

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total Budget Authority	500,000	500,000	500,000

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program is authorized by Division B of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-152), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 provided the program with \$500,000,000 annually in Fiscal Years 2011–2014 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.

This grant program addresses the college graduation goals set by the Administration and the need to increase the number of workers who attain degrees, certificates, and other industry-recognized credentials. The grants will help eligible institutions of higher education expand and improve their ability to deliver education and career training programs that can be completed in two years or less, are suited for workers who are eligible for training under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers program, and prepare program participants for employment in high-wage, high-skill occupations.

The FY 2014 budget proposes appropriation language modifying the mandatory appropriation so that up to 3 percent of these resources may be set aside for program evaluation and technical assistance. This set-aside will allow the Department to more rigorously evaluate funded projects to build knowledge about strategies that help students successfully complete training and obtain good jobs. In addition, the Budget proposes to establish a Community College to Career Fund that would begin in 2015, as a successor to this program for which 2014 is the final year of funding.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	2012	2013	2014
	<u>Enacted</u>	Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	<u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	1,100,100	797,000	656,000
TAA Benefits	482,100	189,000	322,000
TAA Training	575,000	575,000	309,000
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	43,000	33,000	25,000
Total Budget Authority	1,100,100	797,000	656,000

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers and Alternate/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The program, collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance or TAA, provides 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 competitive trade, to upgrade their skills or retrain in new careers leading to good jobs that ensure they remain in America's middle class.

For FY 2014, ETA requests \$656,000,000 under current law, which includes funds for Training, Job Search and Relocation Allowances, Employment and Case Management Services, Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA), and State Administration in the provision of these services to trade-affected workers. The request is a decrease of \$444,100,000 from the FY 2012 appropriation.. The training request is lower than 2012 because the statutory cap on training funding decreases after December 31, 2013 under current law.

The 2014 Budget includes a legislative proposal to replace TAA with a new Universal Displaced Worker program that includes a universal core set of services where the focus is on helping all dislocated workers find new jobs. This program is described in further detail later in this document.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	3,236,314	3,256,119	2,917,872
State Administration	3,165,161	3,184,531	2,801,575
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	59,887	60,253	80,000
State UI Demonstration Administration and Evaluation	0	0	25,000
National Activities	11,266	11,335	11,297
Employment Service	721,754	726,171	751,754
Grants to States	700,842	705,131	730,842
Employment Service National Activities	20,912	21,040	20,912
TAT-SWA Retirement	2,427	2,442	2,427
WOTC	18,485	18,598	18,485
Foreign Labor Certification	65,393	65,793	65,600
Federal Administration	50,323	50,631	50,501
FLC State Grants	15,070	15,162	15,099
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	63,473	63,861	90,473
Total Budget Authority	4,086,934	4,111,944	3,825,699
Total FTE	181	181	183

Note: 2012 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

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,236,314	3,256,119	2,917,872

The Federal-state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, authorized by Title III of the Social Security Act (SSA), 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 through the multiplier effect.

To be 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 potentially eligible for benefits if they lose their jobs. 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. Reemployment is crucial to maintaining workers' long-term economic security.

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.

State Administration

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,165,161	3,184,531	2,801,575

States administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program directly and are responsible for establishing specific policies and operating methods that conform to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Chapter 23, Internal Revenue Code), Title III of the Social Security Act, and Federal regulations. 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 (formerly called Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance) programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters.

The FY 2014 budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,801,575,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 3,357,000 continued claims per week (referred to as the average weekly insured unemployment (AWIU)) and includes processing benefit payments made under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. During the year, states are expected to collect \$51.5 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$52.3 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 11.8 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 request continues the contingency reserve language which provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated workload. The formula for FY 2014 finances \$28,600,000 for each 100,000 increase in the total AWIU. In addition, the proposed appropriation language for FY 2014 allows states up to three years to obligate their UI funds if those funds are used for automation activities, competitive grants awarded to States for improved operations, or reemployment and eligibility assessments and improper payments – effectively allowing states to obligate FY 2014 funds used for these purposes until September 30, 2016.

The FY 2014 UI State Administration request includes \$10,000,000 for states to improve worker misclassification efforts. Modeled on a successful (SNAP) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, 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 would be required to capture and report outcomes and cost/benefit information to enable the evaluation of new strategies.

The FY 2014 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. The activities of this Center supplement and support activities that states are already implementing to reduce UI improper payments by 1) providing states with sophisticated data analytics tools to rapidly alert them of fraud schemes; 2) supporting ongoing knowledge-sharing among states through the identification and dissemination of integrity practices across the UI program; and 3) increasing state staff capacity by developing and providing centralized training on fraud solutions and integrity strategies. The Center supports the goals of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA), the June 2010 Presidential Memorandum *Enhancing Payment Accuracy Through a “Do Not Pay List”*, and OMB Memorandum M-12-11 by leveraging data analytics and predictive modeling tools to reduce improper payments.

Reemployment Eligibility Assessments

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	59,887	60,253	80,000

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries to review their efforts to find new employment and adherence to 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.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$80,000,000 for the REA initiative, of which \$60,000,000 is included in State Administration and \$20,000,000 is requested through a discretionary cap adjustment. These resources would fund an estimated 1,352,000 scheduled REAs – helping unemployed claimants return to work faster and reducing improper payments. This level of REA support is projected to save State UI Trust Funds an estimated \$315,000,000 and support the planned expansion of the initiative from the 42 currently participating to 45 - 50 states.

State UI Demonstration Administration and Evaluation

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	25,000

UI State Administration also requests \$25,000,000 in FY 2014 for competitive grants to States to administer demonstration projects to promote the reemployment of unemployed workers as authorized in Section 2012 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012. These grants will support the administration and evaluation of demonstration projects in up to ten states, including demonstrations relating to employer-provided training and to employers who hire and retain individuals receiving UI.

National Activities

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	11,266	11,335	11,297

Unemployment Insurance (UI) National Activities provides funds to support states in administering their state UI programs. These activities include: (1) assisting states in applying common technology-based solutions to improve the efficiency and performance of their UI operations; (2) supporting the private telecommunications network which links state agencies for

interstate and combined wage claims purposes and through which they obtain information necessary for Federal civilian and military claims processing; (3) the purchase of standard hardware and software used by states to report critical economic and other data/reports to the Department of Labor electronically; (4) supporting training of state workforce agency staff related to Federal programs and activities such as claims adjudication; and (5) actuarial support for state trust fund management. National Activities is a vital component of the UI budget, supporting system functions that help ensure income support to unemployed workers.

The FY 2014 budget request for UI National Activities (NA) is \$11,297,000. This amount is an increase of \$31,000 from the amount appropriated in FY 2012. In addition to funding activities which support states collectively, NA will support the continuation of upgrades to information technology systems and technical assistance activities which focus on three priority areas: program performance and accountability, integrity, and connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the workforce system.

Employment Service

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	721,754	726,171	751,754

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

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	20,912	21,040	20,912

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.

WOTC

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	18,485	18,598	18,485

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program was created by Congress through the enactment of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. The program helps disadvantaged workers gain employment in good jobs by providing businesses with over \$1,000,000,000 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. WOTC joins other workforce programs that help incentivize workplace diversity and facilitate access to good jobs for American workers.

The WOTC program is jointly administered by the Departments of Treasury and Labor. The Treasury Department is responsible for issuing the tax credits; the Department of Labor receives funds to administer the WOTC certification process. Funds provided to the Department for this purpose are used to provide resources to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) to support staff processing applications for certifications for the target groups.

To support states' processing of certification requests and to reduce the sizable certifications backlog that currently exists, the Department requests \$18,485,000 for FY 2014 to operate the WOTC program.

TAT-SWA Retirement

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,427	2,442	2,427

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding 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.

A total of \$2,427,000 is requested within Employment Service National Activities to support TAT activities. The technical assistance investments in FY 2014 will focus on reemployment strategies for the long-term unemployed; continuing to improve credential attainment by workforce system participants; deepening connections between the partners in the workforce system, including adult education and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) at Federal, State, and local levels; improving services to businesses; and increasing capacity of WIA youth system staff. Technical assistance will be delivered through tools and resources, effective practices documentation, and e-learning curricula. Ultimately, technical assistance

improves programs and the quality of services workers receive through the American Job Center system, which will in turn help workers be prepared for and find middle class jobs.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	700,842	705,131	730,842

Employment Service Grants to States funds are allotted to each State Workforce Agency in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 493). 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 acute needs of employers seeking qualified workers in FY 2014, the Department requests \$730,842,000. This includes \$30 million to support intensive, targeted reemployment services to beneficiaries of unemployment insurance, which will reduce the duration of their unemployment.

Foreign Labor Certification

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	65,393	65,793	65,600
FTE	181	181	183

Note: 2012 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. The Secretary has delegated the responsibility for the administration of these programs to the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). As part of these responsibilities, 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. Accordingly, employers seeking a labor certification for either permanent or temporary nonimmigrant labor are required by law to first apply to the Secretary of Labor for certification.

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 2014 request of \$50,501,000 and 183 FTE for FLC Administration represents an increase of \$178,000 and 2 FTE from the FY 2012 enacted level. This funding request provides the necessary level of support to continue the operation, management, and oversight of the OFLC.

The 2014 budget shifts funds from PERM to cover the cost of continuing to fund USDA’s Farm Labor Survey, which is critical for administration of the H-2A program.

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 2014, ETA requests \$15,099,000 to support SWA foreign labor certification activities.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	63,473	63,861	90,473

U.S. Department of Labor 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.

Program strategies that support the goal of providing advice, tools and knowledge about careers, skills and employment include: 1) collecting, producing, and analyzing workforce information through activities such as state and local employment projections for occupations and industries; 2) collecting information on the skills necessary to perform work in occupations; and 3) disseminating information through Web-based guidance on how to search for work; where to obtain employment counseling; how to identify related education, training, credentials or licenses to qualify for careers; where to find relevant course offerings; and how to locate and benefit from government-financed employment programs and other assistance.

The FY 2014 budget request is \$90,473,000 for this activity and includes funding for:

- Increasing use and public awareness of the of the American Job Center network, expanding access to workforce services, promoting co-location of services and programs, and creating better on-line tools that offer more convenient, personalized services.
- Workforce Information Grants to States to support production of local workforce information for use by America's Job Centers in advising customers on what skills employers are seeking and where to get the training;
- Disability Employment Initiative to address the continuing problems of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty of persons with disabilities by funding full-time, dedicated staff in the American Job Centers to implement successful strategies that promote the meaningful and effective employment of persons with disabilities. Funding for this initiative is \$3,000,000 less than in previous years and matches a request in the Office of Disability Employment Policy;
- Implementation of the VOW to Hire Heroes Act: The Department will modify its reporting systems to identify whether covered individuals (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses) are receiving priority of service (POS) within the public workforce system. The Department will collect POS data in a systematic and sustainable manner and allow the agency to report on progress of the workforce system's implementation of POS and the VOW Act.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	140,000	0	600,000
Total Budget Authority	140,000	0	600,000

This account currently 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. The budget includes appropriation language to allow non-repayable advances to allow a third UTF account, the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA), to borrow to cover administrative costs. In addition, the account provides repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) whenever its balances prove insufficient to make payments from that account. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds 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 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. The Department estimates that \$4,000,000,000 will be needed for FUA, \$200,000,000 for EUCA, and \$600,000,000 for the ESAA revolving fund. This request assumes continuation of the FY 2012 Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment ^[1]	67,457	67,869	68,964
Workforce Security	42,818	43,081	43,378
Apprenticeship	27,675	27,845	28,015
Executive Direction	9,131	9,187	9,260
Total Budget Authority	147,081	147,982	149,617
Total FTE	778	778	780

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

^[1] NOTE: FY 2012 includes \$55,197 in Adult Services funding and \$12,260 in Youth Services funding. FY 2013 includes \$55,534 in Adult Services funding and \$12,335 in Youth Services funding.

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 authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): 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 2014 request of \$149,617,000 supports 780 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff are crucial to ensure that desired outcomes in support of the Department of Labor's strategic goals and the priority performance measures are achieved. ETA has identified several priority activities for 2014, including enhancing the competitiveness of workers and maintaining a strong and viable social safety net. Maintaining the ETA workforce at the current enacted funding level will provide the oversight and technical assistance necessary to support these high-priority activities. In addition, ETA will continue to invest in information technology (IT) systems to ensure that the critical work of accounting for funds and evaluating performance is not interrupted. ETA staff will also have a continued focus on increasing the number of adults who complete training and acquire an industry recognized credential.

ETA proposes the following changes to the PA account through the FY 2014 Request:

- An increase of \$300,000 and two FTE for the Strong Cities, Strong Communities (SC2) initiative,
- An increase of \$250,000 for Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) technical assistance, including efforts to facilitate wage data matching to make it easier for grantee institutions to monitor and report on the employment outcomes of their programs, and

- Consolidation of the Adult Services and Youth Services budget activities into a new Training and Employment budget activity. This shift better reflects ETA's operations and ensures improved financial accountability.

Federal staff will be required to 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. Federal staff activities such as these are not fully reflected in the workload and performance numbers for grants. In these duties, Federal staff support the workforce system in meeting priority goals.

The Department is requesting funding in 2014 to maintain FTE levels to provide technical assistance and oversight of grant activities that help mitigate the risk for fraud and abuse, poor performance by grantees, lack of credible reporting and evaluation, and unfavorable audit reports. The agency will continue to develop partnerships with other agencies, as well as with the business community, community colleges and local workforce partners, and will work to identify where efficiencies can be achieved to strengthen oversight capacity. PA resources will maximize effectiveness by strengthening coordination and communication across ETA offices and with our partners.

Apprenticeship

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	27,675	27,845	28,015
FTE	152	152	152

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Apprenticeship (OA) administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (NAA) which established the foundation for developing and expanding the nation's skilled workforce through registered apprenticeship programs and produces standards for safeguarding the welfare of apprentices. The NAA, also known as the Fitzgerald Act, created a comprehensive system of partnerships among business, labor, education, and government which have shaped skill training through Registered Apprenticeship for succeeding generations of American workers.

OA continues to provide leadership and provide basic oversight functions for the National Apprenticeship System. In cooperation with State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAAs) recognized by the Secretary of Labor, OA administers apprenticeship at the state and local levels by:

- Registering apprenticeship programs that meet federal standards;
- Issuing nationally recognized and portable certificates of completion to apprentices;
- Promoting the development and recognition of new programs and occupations;
- Assuring that all programs provide high quality learning;

- Promoting partnerships of registered apprenticeship with other federal programs and agencies including the workforce and education systems;
- Providing oversight and technical assistance to SAAs in 25 states, the District of Columbia and three U.S. Territories;
- Ensuring equal employment opportunity (EEO) in registered apprenticeship programs.

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 vision of *good jobs for everyone*, the Department’s Strategic Goal to prepare workers for good jobs and ensure fair compensation, and the Department’s 2014 program emphasis on creating job opportunities for the long-term unemployed.

The FY 2014 budget request of \$28,015,000 supports 152 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$339,000 from the FY 2012 enacted budget.

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2014 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Training and Employment Services:							
1. Grants to States:							
(a) Adult Employment and Training							
Annual appropriation	D	57,465	59,171	79,644	-	22,179	39%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		769,465	771,171	791,644	-	22,179	3%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment							
Annual appropriation	D	146,498	149,058	185,490	-	38,992	27%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	860,000	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		1,006,498	1,009,058	1,045,490	-	38,992	4%
(c) Youth Activities							
Annual appropriation	D	824,353	829,398	846,632	-	22,279	3%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,600,316	2,609,627	2,683,766	-	83,450	3%
Annual appropriation		1,028,316	1,037,627	1,111,766	-	83,450	8%
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:							
Annual appropriation	D	23,688	49,213	20,859	-	-2,829	-12%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		223,688	249,213	220,859	-	-2,829	-1%
(b) Native Americans							
Annual appropriation	D	47,562	47,853	47,562	-	-	0%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers							
Annual appropriation	D	84,291	84,807	84,291	-	-	0%
(d) Women in Apprenticeship							
Annual appropriation	D	996	1,002	-	-	-996	-100%
(e) YouthBuild							
Annual appropriation	D	79,689	80,177	79,689	-	-	0%
(f) Workforce Innovation Fund							
Annual appropriation	D	49,906	50,211	150,000	-	100,094	201%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		486,132	513,263	582,401	-	96,269	20%
Annual appropriation		286,132	313,263	382,401	-	96,269	34%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. National Programs:							
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research							
Annual appropriation	D	6,603	6,643	25,000	-	18,397	279%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders							
Annual appropriation	D	80,238	80,729	90,238	-	10,000	12%
(c) Evaluation							
Annual appropriation	D	9,563	9,622	-	-	-9,563	-100%
(d) Workforce Data Quality Initiative							
Annual appropriation	D	6,463	6,503	6,000	-	-463	-7%
Subtotal, National Programs		102,867	103,497	121,238	-	18,371	18%
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)							
Annual appropriation	M	161,232	125,000	125,000	-	-36,232	-22%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services							
Mandatory		3,350,547	3,351,387	3,512,405	-	161,858	5%
Discretionary		161,232	125,000	125,000	-	-36,232	-22%
Annual appropriation		3,189,315	3,226,387	3,387,405	-	198,090	6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,417,315	1,454,387	1,615,405	-	198,090	14%
Outlays		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays							
Mandatory		3,739,232	3,563,000	3,441,000	-	-298,232	-8%
Discretionary		30,953	50,000	154,000	-	123,047	398%
Outlays		3,708,279	3,513,000	3,287,000	-	-421,279	-11%
1/ FY 2013 amounts do not reflect proposed legislation.							
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.							

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2014 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
				Current Law		Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Universal Displaced Workers Program:							
1. Universal Displaced Workers Program	M	-	-	-	4,045,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Universal Displaced Workers Program		-	-	-	4,045,000	-	100%
Outlays		-	-	-	4,045,000	-	100%
Office of Job Corps:							
1. Operations	D	1,569,078	1,578,681	1,586,776	-	17,698	1%
2. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition	D	104,792	105,433	75,000	-	-29,792	-28%
3. Administration	D	29,077	29,255	30,147	-	1,070	4%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,702,947	1,713,369	1,691,923	-	-11,024	-1%
Outlays		1,774,289	1,773,000	1,786,000	-	11,711	1%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans: (Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2014)							
1. Annual Appropriation	D	448,251	450,994	-	-	-448,251	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		448,251	450,994	-	-	-448,251	-100%
Outlays		488,000	448,000	365,000	-	-123,000	-25%
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund:							
1. Annual Appropriation	M	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund		500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		39,512	219,000	832,000	-	792,488	2006%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:							
1. Annual Appropriation	M	1,100,100	797,000	656,000	-127,000	-444,100	-40%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		1,100,100	797,000	656,000	-127,000	-444,100	-40%
Outlays		608,431	557,000	664,000	-31,000	55,569	9%
1/ FY 2013 amounts do not reflect proposed legislation.							

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2014 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2014 President's Request		
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law	Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent	
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:								
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):								
(a) UTF Base	M	95,136,676	82,012,402	57,400,980	-48,000	-37,735,696	-40%	
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-4,351,754	-4,362,402	-4,098,960	-	252,774	-6%	
Subtotal, UTF Residual		90,784,922	77,650,000	53,302,000	-48,000	-37,482,922	-41%	
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):								
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	3,165,161	3,184,531	2,816,575	-	-348,586	-11%	
(b) UI Integrity (Trust funds) Reemployment Eligibility Assessment	D	59,887	60,293	80,000	-	20,113	34%	
(c) Missclassification (Trust funds)	D	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	100%	
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	11,266	11,935	11,297	-	31	0%	
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		3,236,314	3,256,119	2,917,872	-	-318,442	-10%	
3. Employment Service:								
(a) Allotments to States								
Federal Funds	D	22,595	22,733	22,595	-	-	0%	
Trust Funds	D	678,247	682,398	708,247	-	30,000	4%	
Subtotal, Allotments to States		700,842	705,131	730,842	-	30,000	4%	
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	20,912	21,040	20,912	-	-	0%	
Subtotal, Employment Service		721,754	726,171	751,754	-	30,000	4%	
4. Foreign Labor Certification:								
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	15,070	15,162	15,099	-	29	0%	
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	50,323	50,631	50,501	-	178	0%	
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)	M	16,584	13,000	13,000	-	-3,584	-22%	
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		81,977	78,793	78,600	-	-3,377	-4%	
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information								
	D	63,473	63,861	90,473	-	27,000	43%	
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		94,888,440	81,774,944	57,140,699	-48,000	-37,747,741	-40%	
Mandatory		90,801,506	77,663,000	53,315,000	-48,000	-37,486,506	-41%	
Discretionary		4,086,934	4,111,944	3,825,699	-	-261,235	-6%	
Federal Funds		86,068	86,594	113,068	-	27,000	31%	
Trust Funds		4,000,866	4,025,350	3,712,631	-	-288,235	-7%	
Outlays		95,795,575	84,218,000	59,209,846	-48,000	-36,585,729	-38%	
Mandatory		91,827,003	79,144,000	54,815,000	-48,000	-37,012,003	-40%	
Discretionary		3,968,572	5,074,000	4,394,846	-	426,274	11%	
Federal Funds		158,306	576,000	622,000	-	463,694	293%	
Trust Funds		3,810,266	4,498,000	3,772,846	-	-37,420	-1%	
American Jobs Act:								
1. American Jobs Act		M	-	-	-	-	100%	
Total Appropriation, American Jobs Act			-	-	-	-	100%	
Outlays			-	-	13,750,000	-	100%	
Payments to the UI Trust Fund:								
1. Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund		M	40,590,126	30,767,000	7,157,000	-	-33,433,126	-82%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund			40,590,126	30,767,000	7,157,000	-	-33,433,126	-82%
Outlays			40,555,126	30,767,000	7,157,000	-	-33,398,126	-82%
1/ FY 2013 amounts do not reflect proposed legislation.								

United States Department of Labor
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 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Short Time Compensation:							
1. Short Time Compensation	M	153,158 3/	182,000	215,000	-	61,842	40%
Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation		153,158	182,000	215,000	-	61,842	40%
Outlays		-	284,000	225,000	-	225,000	100%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:							
1. Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Federal Additional Unemployment Comp. Rec.		2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Outlays		-11,236	-	-	-	11,236	-100%
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	140,000	-	600,000	-	460,000	329%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		140,000	-	600,000	-	460,000	329%
Outlays		140,000	-	-	-	-140,000	-100%
Program Administration:							
1. Adult Services	D	46,677	46,962	-	-	-46,677	-100%
Trust Funds	D	8,520	8,572	-	-	-8,520	-100%
2. Youth Services	D	12,260	12,335	-	-	-12,260	-100%
3. Training and Employment	D	-	-	60,325	-	60,325	100%
Trust Funds	D	-	-	8,639	-	8,639	100%
4. Workforce Security	D	3,476	3,498	3,522	-	46	1%
Trust Funds	D	39,342	39,583	39,856	-	514	1%
5. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	27,675	27,845	28,015	-	340	1%
6. Executive Direction	D	7,043	7,091	7,147	-	99	1%
Trust Funds	D	2,083	2,096	2,113	-	30	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		147,081	147,982	149,617	-	2,536	2%
Federal Funds		97,136	97,731	99,009	-	1,873	2%
Trust Funds		49,945	50,251	50,608	-	663	1%
Outlays		149,945	150,000	169,000	-	19,055	13%
Workers Compensation:							
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		6,060	11,000	9,000	-	2,940	49%
State Paid Leave Fund:							
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%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		143,022,650	119,684,676	71,627,644	3,870,000	-71,395,006	-50%
Mandatory		133,448,122	110,034,000	62,568,000	3,870,000	-70,880,122	-53%
Discretionary		9,574,528	9,650,676	9,059,644	-	-514,884	-5%
Federal Funds		5,523,717	5,575,075	5,296,405	-	-227,312	-4%
Annual appropriation		3,751,717	3,803,075	3,524,405	-	-227,312	-6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,050,811	4,075,601	3,763,239	-	-287,572	-7%
Total Outlays		143,284,934	121,990,000	73,856,846	17,716,000	-69,426,088	-48%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		133,189,789	111,021,000	63,847,000	17,716,000	-69,342,789	-52%
Discretionary		10,095,145	10,969,000	10,011,846	-	-83,299	-1%

1/ FY 2013 amounts do not reflect proposed legislation.

3/ Reflects supplemental appropriations enacted by Public Law 112-96, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012.

FY 2014 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

U.S. Department of Labor FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT FY 2014 President's Budget

DOL Agency	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Full Year C.R.	FY 2014 Pres Budget	FY '12 Actual vs. FY '14 Pres Bud
Employment and Training Administration	1,156	1,156	1,165	9
Employee Benefits Security Administration	931	1,003	1,003	72
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	956	1,017	1,018	62
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,597	1,653	1,658	61
OWCP Other	1,126	1,139	1,144	18
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	471	514	514	43
Wage-Hour Division	1,809	1,809	1,872	63
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	743	743	753	10
Office of Labor-Management Standards	228	228	229	1
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,242	2,242	2,258	16
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,357	2,357	2,338	(19)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,308	2,363	2,330	22
Departmental Management	1,424	1,424	1,411	(13)
Office of Disability Employment Policy	51	51	51	-
Office of Inspector General	409	409	407	(2)
Veterans' Employment and Training	210	210	227	17
Working Capital Fund	730	730	730	-
Total FTE Employment	17,151	17,395	17,450	299