

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 21st 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.

FY 2015 DOL Request (Budget Authority in Billions)			
	FY 2014 Revised Enacted	FY 2015 Request	Change
Discretionary:	\$12.0	\$11.8	-\$0.2
Mandatory:	\$47.8	\$41.7	-\$6.1
Total	\$59.8	\$53.5	-\$6.3
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	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
Total Budget Authority	3,026,241	3,148,855	3,255,557
Total FTE	0	0	0

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
Total Budget Authority [1]	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155
Total FTE	155	155	168

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
Total Budget Authority	424,805	434,371	0
Total FTE	0	0	0

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>Enacted¹</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	474,500	464,000	0
Total Budget Authority	474,500	464,000	0
Total FTE	0	0	0

¹Reflects 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>Enacted¹</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
Total Budget Authority	756,232	608,768	710,600
Total FTE	0	0	0

¹Reflects 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
Total Budget Authority	3,813,282	3,698,379	3,676,455
Total FTE	183	188	188

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
Total Budget Authority	0	600,000	0
Total FTE	0	0	0

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
Total Budget Authority	139,388	150,559	155,563
Total FTE	759	758	781

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.

STATE PAID LEAVE FUND

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
State Paid Leave Fund	0	0	5,000
Operations	0	0	5,000
Total Budget Authority	0	0	5,000
Total FTE	0	0	0

The State Paid Leave Fund will provide funds to support States that wish to establish paid leave programs. Currently, California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island offer such programs, which they call family leave insurance. In these three states, the programs are State-run insurance programs financed by employer and/or employee contributions, and they offer up to six weeks of benefits to workers who must take time off to bond with a newborn or recently adopted child or care for a seriously ill child, spouse, or parent, or bond with a newborn or recently adopted child for reasons covered under the Family and Medical Leave Act. Research suggests that paid leave programs can enhance job retention for many workers and help workers stay on their career paths.

Under this initiative, funds will be provided to assist additional States in planning and start-up activities relating to State paid leave programs. These funds will be provided for pre-implementation planning activities, which may include: designing a program; establishing protocol for withholding taxable wages; defining family eligibility and benefits requirements; and articulating start-up activities. Funds may also be used for activities such as research and analysis, stakeholder consultation; conducting actuarial analysis; and development of a financing model and benefit structure.

In FY 2015, the Department requests \$5,000,000 for the State Paid Leave Fund. These funds will be used for grants and for technical assistance that will include: outreach to help identify and facilitate the participation of States; information and other assistance that could help the planning; and start-up activities in multiple states. In addition, the Administration's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative proposes \$100,000,000 to support State Paid Leave efforts.

NEW CAREER PATHWAYS PROGRAM

The New Career Pathways (NCP) program, upon enactment, will deliver on the Administration's vision to offer one set of services to displaced workers through one unified system.

NCP will offer a new path to reemployment for these workers by consolidating and improving upon the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker (DW) programs. The mandatory NCP program will streamline administrative steps and integrate proven practices, service delivery platforms, and infrastructure of the TAA and WIA DW programs to make a universal suite of training and employment services available to a broader number of displaced workers. The new program would begin on January 1, 2015.

Every displaced worker will be eligible to receive a comprehensive suite of reemployment services including:

- Rapid Response services, which will allow NCP participants to experience fewer negative impacts of unemployment through early intervention and the engagement of reemployment services as soon as possible, and
- Reemployment services, similar to WIA's core and intensive services, which will provide two levels of NCP reemployment services: a Basic level and an Intensive level.

In addition to extensive reemployment services, workers demonstrating attachment to the workforce of three years or longer will be eligible for the following NCP benefits and services:

- Training vouchers of up to \$8,000 over two years for training in high growth, high-demand occupations.
- Job-Search Allowances of up to \$1,250.
- Relocation Allowances of up to \$1,250.
- Income Support in the form of a weekly income stipend for up to 78 weeks after exhausting UI benefits if they are enrolled in training.
- Wage insurance for workers age 50 or older who obtain new, full-time employment at wages of less than \$50,000. Participants receiving wage insurance will be ineligible for weekly income stipends or training vouchers.

JOB-DRIVEN TRAINING FOR YOUTH AND LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

The Budget includes a series of legislative initiatives aimed at providing job-driven training opportunities to groups who may need additional help to succeed in the labor market, including long-term unemployed and low-income youth.

Bridge to Work

Bridge to Work is designed to provide states with funding to implement Bridge to Work and other work-based reforms in their unemployment insurance programs to speed reemployment. State programs would permit UI beneficiaries to receive their weekly benefit while participating in a short-term work placement to build their skills and employability. Other options include implementing wage insurance, self-employment assistance, enhanced reemployment services, and other state-designed innovations.

The FY 2015 President's Budget proposes a one-time, mandatory appropriation of \$2,000,000,000 for Bridge to Work to fund grants of \$100,000,000 each to 20 states. States wishing to participate in the Bridge to Work program will submit a detailed plan to the Secretary of Labor describing the activities the State will perform to assist in the reemployment of eligible individuals.

Back to Work Partnerships

Back to Work Partnerships (BWP) support competitive grants for partnerships between intermediaries and businesses to get the long-term unemployed back to work. This one-time mandatory \$4,000,000,000 appropriation will be obligated over two years. This proposal provides competitive grants which support promising and innovative local work-based job and training strategies to place low-income adults and youth in jobs quickly. Such strategies include on-the-job training; sector-based training; training supportive of an industry sector partnership; acquisition of an industry-recognized credential; connections to immediate work opportunities; and/or adult basic education and integrated basic education and training models.

Summer Jobs Plus

This program will provide a one-time mandatory appropriation of \$2,500,000,000 to be spent out over two years. Of this amount, \$1,500,000,000 will be provided to communities to support summer and year-round jobs for disadvantaged youth. In addition, \$1,000,000,000 will be reserved for an innovation fund to provide competitive grants to test and replicate effective strategies that improve outcomes for low-income youth.

These proposals are complemented by a proposal at the Department of Health and Human Services to repurpose \$600,000,000 in annual TANF Contingency Fund resources into a Pathways to Jobs initiative, to support subsidized employment opportunities for low-income parents, guardians, and youth.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	140,965	145,000	154,520
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,009	26,901	27,224
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,599	6,599	6,703
Total Budget Authority	173,573	178,500	188,447
Total FTE	977	985	1,017

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 141 million people. EBSA's enforcement authority extends to an estimated 684,000 private retirement plans, 2.4 million health plans and a similar number of other employee welfare plans which together hold \$7.8 trillion in assets. These plans provide critical benefits to America's workers, retirees and their families. The FY 2015 budget request for EBSA provides an additional \$3,000,000 and 30 FTE to enhance the Health Benefits Security Project (HBSP) that consolidates longstanding health benefits security initiatives and enforces employee health care laws and regulations. Specifically, EBSA estimates that during FY 2015, it will: achieve \$1,376,139,000 in total monetary results (including \$200,500,000 in participant benefit recoveries) by conducting 3,281 civil investigations and responding to approximately 250,000 participant inquiries; obtain 97 indictments by conducting 332 criminal investigations; complete 4,330 reporting compliance reviews; conduct 734 rapid response sessions held for individuals facing job loss; conduct 200 Congressional office briefings; and complete 10 webcasts and 10 compliance seminars for plan sponsors and participants.

The budget request also includes an additional \$2,383,000 and 2 FTE to enhance EBSA's Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) audit program by allowing EBSA to adequately perform its statutory fiduciary oversight function, and a one-time increase of \$2,075,000 to finance the relocation of the agency's New York City location, which the General Services Administration (GSA) has mandated must occur in FY 2015.

EBSA will continue to: (1) provide a multi-faceted enforcement program that effectively targets the most egregious and persistent violators; (2) implement a strong regulatory framework with an active regulatory agenda; (3) undertake significant additional responsibilities and workload in response to Congressional action with respect to health benefits; (4) provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers in protecting their pension and health benefits; and (5) conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis.

The EBSA regulatory agenda includes, but is not limited to, the re-proposal of a rule that defines when a person providing investment advice becomes a fiduciary under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), and improving the transparency of service provider fees

and investment expenses charged to 401(k) and other pension plans. Through ongoing review and refinement of the EBSA regulatory program, the agency will strengthen ERISA's protections by addressing deficiencies that put workers' benefits at risk. To this end, in FY 2015 EBSA estimates completing 267 regulatory projects and 4,500 interpretive and other associated technical assistance projects/plan inquiries and targeted technical assistance in areas that involve: Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangement (MEWA) registration and Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act compliance efforts; research projects for program policy, legislative analysis, regulatory analysis and employee benefits plan statistical analysis; health plan standards and class exemptions.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Pension Insurance	74,078	76,100	79,526
Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration	236,959	266,070	179,230
Operational Support	159,869	154,464	156,638
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	5,965	6,127	6,157
Investment Management Fees	0	0	96,384
Single Employer Program Benefit Payments	5,800,000	5,827,000	6,618,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	118,000	112,000	122,000
Total Budget Authority	6,388,906	6,435,634	7,251,778
Total FTE	941	956	977

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE. Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration include investment management fees in FY 2013 and FY 2014.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a Federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by more than 42 million American workers and retirees participating in more than 24,400 private sector defined benefit pension plans. The Corporation receives no funds from general tax revenues. Operations are financed by insurance premiums paid by companies that sponsor defined benefit pension plans, investment income, and assets from terminated plans.

PBGC is requesting \$415,394,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in 2015. The change from FY 2014 includes:

- An increase of \$3,273,000 to reflect costs associated with modernizing PBGC's Pension Data Center to ensure quality of actuarial evaluations of PBGC's future expected operations and financial status; increase clarity; and enhance policies and procedures as recommended by PBGC's Inspector General and required by Congress in the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century legislation
- An increase of \$1,471,000 to reflect inflationary adjustments for personnel compensation and benefits as well as rent
- Restoration of the 2014 sequestration reduction of \$8,807,000 and 62 FTE
- A reduction of \$5,807,000 associated with reduction in staffing levels of 41 FTE. This new staffing level reflects PBGC's personnel historical personnel usage.

The request also excludes investment management fees from the annual limitation on administrative expenses, in recognition that investment management fees are determined by the amount of assets under management and are a direct, programmatic expense required to maintain the Trust Fund which supports single-employer benefit payments. Most investment organizations

show these costs directly against their investment assets and not as an administrative expense. Additionally, this request recognizes the difficulty of budgeting for such a volatile expense. Investment management fees are linked to the value of assets under management. Market fluctuations and the unknown amount of investment assets that PBGC will receive through the termination and trusteeship of pension plans have always made it difficult to predict the value of PBGC's total assets under management – and therefore, its management fees – more than a year in advance. As the value of PBGC's investment assets grow (from \$54 billion in 2009 to a projected \$83 billion in 2014), small swings in asset returns can mean large, unbudgeted increases in fees that cannot be easily absorbed in PBGC's base budget. The current situation, in which investment management fees compete with other, more predictable budget line items, creates unnecessary administrative hardships and trade-offs that crowd out other important investments. Based on proper categorization and the inability to project an appropriate administrative limitation for these fees, the request proposes to remove them from the limitation and instead make them subject to review via the apportionment process, which allows for the consideration of up-to-date information about the value of assets under management. Investment fees and practices will continue to be subject to oversight by the PBGC Board, the Inspector General, and GAO. Information on PBGC's investment manager fees will continue to be published in its Annual Report and reported quarterly to the Board. The quarterly fee report lists both PBGC investment management fees and benchmark comparisons to demonstrate that PBGC is ensuring that investment management fees remain at the lowest levels necessary to responsibly manage the Trust Fund.

Strengthens the Solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to Protect Worker Pensions

The PBGC acts as a backstop to insure pension payments for workers whose companies have failed. PBGC's single employer program covers plans that are normally sponsored by an individual company; the multiemployer program covers plans set up by collectively bargained agreements involving more than one unrelated employer. Both programs are underfunded, and combined liabilities exceeded assets by about \$36 billion at the end of FY 2013.

The Congress has raised premiums twice since 2012, but rates remain much lower than what a private sector financial institution would charge for insuring the same risk. Although PBGC will be able to pay benefits for years to come, it is still projected to be unable to meet its long-term obligations under current law. Any further premium increases need to be carefully crafted to avoid worsening PBGC's financial condition and harming workers' retirement security by driving healthy plans, that pose little risk of presenting a claim to PBGC, out of the system.

To address these concerns, the Budget proposes to give the PBGC Board the authority to adjust premiums in both the single and multiemployer programs and directs PBGC to take into account the risks that different sponsors pose. In the multiemployer program, these premium increases are crucial to improving solvency but will not by themselves be sufficient to address the complex challenges facing these plans. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to develop a more comprehensive solution. This proposal is estimated to save \$20 billion over the next decade.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	215,184	224,330	265,766
Total Budget Authority	215,184	224,330	265,766
Total FTE	1,803	1,809	2,114

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is responsible for the administration and enforcement of a wide range of laws, which collectively cover virtually all private and State and local government employment - over 135 million workers in more than 7.3 million establishments throughout the United States and its territories. The FY 2015 budget request for WHD includes an additional 305 FTE to continue the positive momentum of the last five years toward building a stronger and more effective enforcement program. The additional resources will allow WHD to expand its efforts to better target its investigations on those industries and employers most likely to break the law and where workers are most vulnerable. As WHD investigators remain vastly outnumbered by the number of regulated workplaces, targeted enforcement efforts are vital to allow the agency to address the most important and systemic compliance problems. Additional resources dedicated to active – as opposed to reactive – enforcement will also allow WHD to make significant inroads in stemming violations before they occur.

For FY 2015 the total WHD budget request is \$265,766,000 and 2,114 FTE. The request includes the following programmatic increases:

- \$22,705,000 and 237 FTE to promote compliance with the worker protection laws within its jurisdiction. These additional resources will be dedicated to greater directed investigations that are strategically selected to solve critical compliance challenges in industries with business models that are at high risk of wage and hour violations.
- \$5,800,000 to develop a new integrated enforcement and case management system to allow investigators to capture higher quality and more timely data to analyze trends in labor law violations, target investigations and compliance assistance efforts, and evaluate the impact and quality of enforcement.
- \$3,800,000 and 35 FTE to investigate worker misclassification.
- \$2,500,000 and 21 FTE to increase enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensure that workers receive appropriate wages, overtime pay, and the right to take job-protected leave for family and medical purposes.
- \$899,000 and 7 FTE to promote increased compliance with Section 14(c) program, which authorizes employers to pay special minimum wages—wages less than the federal minimum wage—for the work being performed to workers who have disabilities. This represents a WHD performance goal and the priority of protecting vulnerable workers.
- \$800,000 and 5 FTE to modernize its training and professional development program to ensure that all new and existing investigators have the skills and information they need to be effective.

The resources will allow WHD to increase its efforts to address stagnating wages and eroding workplace standards and support the needs of working families. A strong directed enforcement program can also help those middle class workers who are losing their purchasing power stay in the middle class by promoting proper pay to low-salaried non-exempt managers. Moreover, WHD recognizes that to drive optimal levels of success, it needs engaged, high-performing employees. WHD seeks to create a workplace that allows for continuous learning and professional development, so this request seeks to expand the agency's capacity to train its personnel through investments in new technology and improved instructional design.

WHD's active enforcement of the most basic labor standards protections guards against exploitation. Enforcing employers to properly classify and pay workers provides all workers with the opportunity to realize the benefits of their labor. In FY 2013, WHD utilized over 1,000 investigators, completed 33,146 compliance actions, and obtained agreements to pay of nearly \$250 million in back wages for more than 269,000 workers.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	99,685	104,976	107,903
Total Budget Authority	99,685	104,976	107,903
Total FTE	726	700	710

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) administers laws that prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin and sex; against individuals with disabilities; and against certain protected veterans. The FY 2015 request for OFCCP is \$107,903,000 and 710 FTE. This funding level includes \$1,147,000 and 10 FTE to strengthen enforcement efforts to combat pay discrimination, focusing on promoting fair pay across genders in the workplace.

As a dedicated civil rights agency, OFCCP is committed to jobs being obtainable by all job-seekers in the Federal contracting community. Toward this end, in FY 2015, OFCCP will continue to build upon strong agency priorities pertaining to enforcement, regulation, and outreach by: 1) identifying systemic pay discrimination to narrow the persistent pay gap between women and men; 2) increasing monitoring efforts to eradicate gender, racial and ethnicity-based discrimination in the construction trades; 3) working for veterans and individuals with disabilities being fairly recruited, hired, and retained in the workplace; and 4) strengthening outreach to all stakeholders – including the regulated community and community-based organizations.

Notable accomplishments for OFCCP in FY 2013 include:

- Publication of two final rules which establish – for the first time ever – specific, aspirational goals and benchmarks for the employment of qualified workers with disabilities and protected groups of veterans.
- Completed 4,110 compliance evaluations of Federal contractor and subcontractor establishments, uncovering violations of equal employment opportunity laws in nearly one-third of those reviews and finding evidence of discrimination at 70 establishments;
- Negotiated more than \$7.8 million in back wages and 1,453 potential job opportunities on behalf of 9,268 workers affected by discrimination; and
- Hosted 608 community engagement and worker education events which were attended by more than 46,000 individuals, targeting those most at-risk of experiencing workplace discrimination (e.g., individuals with disabilities, veterans and women and minorities in construction).

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,129	39,129	41,236
Total Budget Authority	39,129	39,129	41,236
Total FTE	222	218	218

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) is responsible for promoting basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry.

The FY 2015 request for OLMS is \$41,236,000 and 218 FTE. This will allow OLMS to continue to focus on maintaining program effectiveness and transforming into a 21st Century Workplace while supporting the agency's three priority performance goals: 1) reducing the number of elapsed days in investigating union election complaints; 2) increasing the percentage of compliance audits that lead to criminal investigations; and 3) increasing the percentage of required reports filed electronically.

In carrying out its responsibilities pursuant to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, OLMS performs five types of activities: public disclosure of reports; union audits; investigations; supervised elections; and compliance assistance. In FY 2013, OLMS:

- Processed 27,926 reports for public disclosure.
- Conducted 329 union compliance audits.
- Conducted 319 criminal investigations.
- Investigated 122 union officer elections
- Supervised 26 union officer re-run elections.
- Provided 9,795 participant hours of compliance assistance.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u> ¹	2015 <u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses, Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	109,667	109,641	112,938
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,384,761	3,371,724	3,238,777
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	1,360,697	1,318,552	1,306,321
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	162,960	132,858	101,262
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)	903,262	1,101,442	1,258,560
Special Workers' Compensation Expenses (Longshore)	138,397	137,340	136,661
Total Budget Authority	6,059,554	6,171,557	6,154,519
Total FTE	1,631	1,633	1,641

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

¹EEOICP, SBDCM, and BLDTF reflect sequestration reductions pursuant to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) promotes and protects opportunity for workers who become ill or are injured on the job by administering four separate benefit programs; these programs provide income support for workers when work is impossible or unavailable due to their injury or illness:

- the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program,
- the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) program,
- the Black Lung Benefits Act program, and
- the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA).

OWCP's total resources displayed in the table include general, trust, and special funds for benefit program compensation and administration. The appropriations managed by OWCP include the following, and each is detailed in separate budget in brief sections:

- Salaries and Expenses, Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation
- Special Benefits
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program
- Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners
- Black Lung Disability Trust Fund
- Special Workers' Compensation Expenses

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	98,275	97,128	99,173
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	11,392	12,513	13,765
<i>Total General Funds</i>	<i>109,667</i>	<i>109,641</i>	<i>112,938</i>
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	2,116	2,142	2,177
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	31,228	30,655	33,321
<i>Total Trust Funds</i>	<i>33,344</i>	<i>32,797</i>	<i>35,498</i>
Total Budget Authority	143,011	142,438	148,436
Total FTE	998	999	1,007

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The OWCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides funds for implementing workers' compensation laws for the FECA, Longshore, and Black Lung Trust Fund programs. Each program provides wage replacement and other benefits to workers who are injured or become ill as a result of their employment. S&E program increases in FY 2015 include \$1,000,000 for 7 FTE to process Defense Base Act claims in the Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC), and \$140,000 and one FTE to strengthen program integrity analysis in the Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC).

DFEC administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which provides income and medical benefits for Federal civilian employees and certain others who suffer work-related injury, illness, or death. Resources requested to support DFEC program operations in the Salaries and Expenses account total \$99,173,000 and 738 FTE. This includes an increase of \$140,000 and 1 FTE for an actuary to maintain, update and evaluate funding and actuarial liability models, and assist with improvements in risk assessment and program integrity. OWCP also requests 114 FTE and \$60,334,000 for FECA program operations funding from Fair Share collections to the Special Benefits account. Total operations resources requested for DFEC are \$159,507,000 and 852 FTE.

The FY 2015 budget acts on longstanding Government Accountability Office, Congressional Budget Office, and Labor Inspector General recommendations to improve and update FECA. The legislative proposal would amend FECA to convert prospectively retirement-age beneficiaries to a retirement annuity-level benefit, establish an up-front waiting period for benefits for all beneficiaries, permit the Department of Labor to recapture compensation costs from responsible third parties, authorize the Department to cross-match FECA records with Social Security records to reduce improper payments, and make other changes. The proposal would also include a provision to allow the Department to add an administrative surcharge to the amount billed to Federal agencies for their FECA compensation costs, thereby shifting FECA

administrative costs from the Department to Federal agencies in proportion to their usage and strengthening their incentives to promote workplace safety and speed reemployment of injured workers. These reforms would produce 10-year Government-wide savings of more than \$340 million.

The Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC) administers laws that provide protection to approximately 500,000 workers for injuries or occupational diseases occurring during the course of covered employment. The FY 2015 request for DLHWC is \$15,942,000 and 106 FTE. Of the total requested, General Funds account for \$13,765,000 and 97 FTE; Trust Funds provide \$2,177,000 and 9 FTE. This request includes an increase of \$1,000,000 and 7 FTE to establish and support a Defense Base Act (DBA) Enforcement and Oversight Unit devoted solely to the review of DBA claims. The unit will collect detailed data and track each case until resolution or permanency has been reached so that the final case outcome can be determined, specifically whether the injured worker has any lasting effects from the injury. While the Administration is not re-proposing legislation to reform the Defense Base Act in the 2015 Budget, it remains interested in improving the program—including through legislative avenues—and will continue to work with the large DBA customer agencies on this.

The Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) program provides monetary and medical benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis (or black lung disease) and their dependent survivors. Resources requested from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund for the DCMWC program's administration of Part C are \$33,321,000 and 163 FTE. This amount includes an increase of \$2,378,000 to modernize the program and to keep up with the significant increase in claims filed for Black Lung Benefits. While claims filings had dropped for several years, new claims surged in 2013 and are expected to total 7,300 in both FY 2014 and FY 2015, an increase of over 35 percent since 2012. In FY 2015, DCMWC will continue the core activities of its mission to pay monthly compensation and ongoing medical treatment benefits to an estimated average of 17,580 recipients under Part C, continue to monitor cash and medical treatment benefits disbursed by coal mine operators in the private sector to an average of 4,370 additional recipients under Part C, and process an estimated 7,300 incoming claims.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
FECA Fair Share	59,488	60,017	60,334
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Benefits	2,975,273	2,915,707	2,968,443
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	347,000	393,000	207,000
Total Budget Authority	3,384,761	3,371,724	3,238,777
Total FTE	114	114	114

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Special Benefits fund provides funding for benefits under both the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (Longshore). The FECA program provides workers' compensation coverage to three million Federal and Postal workers around the world for employment-related injuries and occupational diseases. The Longshore funding provides a specific component of the benefits provided by the Longshore Act.

The 2015 Budget requests \$3,238,777,000 in budget authority for Special Benefits, including a direct appropriation of \$207,000,000 for FECA and \$3,000,000 for Longshore Harbor Workers' benefits, and \$3,028,777,000 in spending authority from offsetting collections from Federal agencies. Total estimated obligations are \$3,141,184,000, including \$3,070,411,000 for FECA benefits; \$3,000,000 for Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation benefits; and \$60,334,000 in Fair Share funding for FECA program administration. Fair Share funding will provide resources for Periodic Roll Management, Medical Bill Review, and Program Integrity activities, as well as providing funding for centralized mail intake and medical bill processing, and automated data system operations.

Nearly 48,000 cases are managed under DFEC's Periodic Roll Management (PRM) activity. Of these, 42,000 are workers with long-term disabilities; the remainder of the workers are ongoing entitlement cases of survivors of fatal injuries. Regular annual reviews of these cases, entitled Periodic Entitlement Reviews (PER), are conducted by PRM staff who review the factual and medical evidence to determine continuing eligibility to wage-loss compensation. Through these reviews, DFEC identifies cases where the medical evidence shows that the level of disability has resolved or lessened and the individuals may benefit from vocational rehabilitation and have the potential to return to work in some capacity. These cases are referred to District Rehabilitation Specialists for further review and referral to a Rehabilitation Counselor. Whenever the level of disability changes or the individual returns to work, DFEC will adjust or terminate benefits as appropriate.

In FY 2013, approximately 1,400 of these actions produced FECA compensation cost reductions of \$16,850,000.

***ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL
ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND***

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u> ¹	2105 <u>Request</u>
Benefit Payments (Indefinite Budget Authority)	1,244,899	1,201,997	1,175,486
BA in Thousands - Part B (Annual Appropriation)	47,805	49,769	56,406
BA in Thousands - Part E (Indefinite Budget Authority)	67,993	66,786	74,429
Total Budget Authority	1,360,697	1,318,552	1,306,321
Total FTE	504	505	505

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

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

This appropriation funds administrative expenses for Part B of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). EEOICPA Part B provides benefits to covered employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), and private companies under contract with DOE, who have been diagnosed with a radiation-related cancer, beryllium-related disease, or chronic silicosis as a result of their work in producing or testing nuclear weapons. These benefits supplement benefits for uranium workers awarded by the Department of Justice (DOJ). All EEOICPA benefits plus administrative expenses for Part E are funded through indefinite appropriations. Part E provides Federal benefits to eligible DOE contractor employees who developed an occupational illness as a result of exposure to toxic substances at a DOE facility. Part E also provides payment for benefits awarded by DOJ to uranium workers or their survivors for illnesses or death due to toxic substance exposure at uranium mines or mills. The total request for funding to administer the Energy program in FY 2015 is \$130,835,000, including \$1,665,000 for the Ombudsman.

In FY 2015, the request for administrative expenses for Part B is \$56,406,000, including \$733,000 for the Office of the Ombudsman. This includes an increase of \$5,407,000 to invest in enhanced outreach activities and IT initiatives to modernize the program. Under Part B, over 140,000 nuclear energy workers and their survivors have submitted claims. As of February 2, 2014, the Division has issued final decisions on over 125,600 claims (multiple claims are addressed per employee for appropriate segments of the law), and payments in over 62,700 Part B claims, with compensation benefit payments totaling more than \$5,250,000,000. In addition, more than \$1,771,000,000 has been paid in medical benefits.

Under Part E, EEOICPA has received over 113,200 claims and issued final decisions on over 99,400 claims (multiple claims are addressed per employee for appropriate segments of the law). EEOICPA has delivered over \$3,136,000,000 in Part E compensation benefits to more than 29,000 claimants. Funding proposed for Part E in FY 2015 is \$74,429,000, including \$933,000 for the Office of the Ombudsman. The request level includes an increase of \$7,256,000 for IT initiatives and program outreach.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u> ¹	2015 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners - Admin	4,960	4,858	5,262
Benefit Payments	118,000	88,000	72,000
Advance Appropriation - Benefits	40,000	40,000	24,000
Total Budget Authority	162,960	132,858	101,262
Total FTE	15	15	15

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

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

The Black Lung Benefits Act Part B authorizes Federal benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors for claims filed on or before December 31, 1973. These monetary benefits support the vision of *promoting and protecting opportunity* and the Department's Strategic Objective to provide income support when work is impossible or unavailable and facilitate return to work. Each year an Advance Appropriation is requested for the first quarter of the next fiscal year to ensure that Part B benefit payments are delivered timely, even if enactment of the appropriation is delayed. The amount of the advance appropriation requested for the first quarter of FY 2016 is \$21,000,000.

Resources requested for Black Lung Part B administration are \$5,262,000 and 15 FTE. This amount includes an increase of \$377,000, which will help modernize the program and provide accurate and timely benefit payments.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u> ¹	2015 <u>Request</u>
Indefinite Appropriation	236,862	248,232	261,548
Benefits	180,454	172,373	163,733
Payment of Bond Interest	56,036	75,466	96,840
Payment of Interest on Advances	372	393	975
OWCP, Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	31,228	30,655	33,321
Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses	23,931	23,539	25,543
Office of Inspector General	310	303	327
Treasury	338	330	356
Total , Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	<u>\$292,669</u>	<u>\$303,059</u>	<u>\$321,095</u>

Does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions for: bond principal (\$396,403 in FY 2013, \$397,383 in FY 2014, and \$395,769 for FY 2015) and short-term advances (\$214,000 in FY 2013, \$401,000 in FY 2014, and \$541,696 in FY 2015).

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

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) was established to assign responsibility for Black Lung benefit payments with the coal industry that provide income support and medical care for beneficiaries who are unable to perform their previous coal mine work due to occupational lung disease. The BLDTF appropriation for FY 2015 will provide \$163,733,000 for benefit payments, \$96,840,000 for payments of bond interest, exchange of assets amounts of \$395,769,000 for payment of bond principal, \$541,696,000 for repayment of estimated short-term advances, and \$975,000 for estimated interest on short-term advances. It also provides funding, through transfer from the BLDTF, for the administration of the BLDTF including: \$33,321,000 for OWCP Salaries and Expenses, \$25,543,000 for Departmental Management, \$327,000 for the Department's Inspector General, and \$356,000 for the Department of Treasury.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	18,918	20,000	20,292
Federal Enforcement	207,928	207,785	210,838
Whistleblower Programs	15,043	17,000	21,253
State Programs	98,746	100,000	103,987
Technical Support	24,344	24,344	24,224
Compliance Assistance-Federal	61,444	69,433	70,380
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	54,862	57,775	57,775
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,149	10,687	10,687
Safety and Health Statistics	32,922	34,250	34,488
Executive Direction	10,890	10,973	11,086
Total Budget Authority	535,246	552,247	565,010
Total FTE	2,226	2,238	2,265

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

In support of the principles of President Obama's Second-Term Management Agenda, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) FY 2015 budget focuses on: 1) making significant, tangible, and positive differences in the lives of the American people; 2) producing results that are measurable; and 3) fostering continuous improvements in agency operations and outcomes. OSHA is focused on providing credible deterrence to secure safe and healthful workplaces for the Nation's workers. The request also builds upon the initiatives of the 21st Century Department of Labor – and how the Department will support the Secretary's vision of promoting and protecting opportunity for American workers.

OSHA, combined with our State Plan partners, has approximately 2,200 inspectors responsible for the health and safety of 130 million workers, employed at 8 million worksites around the nation. Although workplace conditions today are much safer than when OSHA was created, over 4,300 workers are still killed in the workplace each year and millions are injured. Tens of thousands continue to die from occupational illnesses. To reduce workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities, OSHA enforces statutory protections, provides technical support and assistance to small businesses, promulgates and enforces safety and health standards, strengthens the accuracy of safety and health statistics, and educates workers about the hazards they face and their rights under the law.

In FY 2015, OSHA is requesting \$565,010,000 and 2,265 FTE, which includes increases totaling \$7,987,000 and 27 FTE for program initiatives.

Specifically, the FY 2015 request for OSHA includes the following programmatic increases:

- \$4,000,000 and 27 FTE to increase resources for the Whistleblower program and for the Whistleblower Database and Applications. Additional staffing is needed for the improved administration of 22 whistleblower statutes, including Section 11(c) of the OSH Act, and to handle new higher caseloads under the Affordable Care Act, the Consumer Financial Protection Act, and the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act. Since 2009, the number of new whistleblower cases filed per year has grown by 37 percent. In addition, the agency will centralize its audit function and improve the information technology used by investigators to collect case data.
- \$400,000 for the State Programs budget activity to enable the agency to fund the recently approved public employee State plan in Maine
- \$3,587,000 to ensure that State Plan States have the resources to run programs that are as effective as OSHA's Federal Enforcement.

OSHA's FY 2015 budget request also includes two proposed amendments to its appropriation language: 1) a request to increase the amount that OSHA may retain from training institute course tuition and fees from \$200,000 to \$499,000 per fiscal year; and 2) a proposal to allow targeted inspections of small establishments that may have potential for catastrophic incidents (e.g., those with Process Safety Management (PSM) or the EPA's Risk Management Program (RMP) -covered processes). The current appropriations language limits OSHA's ability to conduct safety and health inspections of small businesses (10 or fewer employees) in industry codes that have lower-than-average workplace injury and illness rates. Neither the number of workers in a company nor low injury and illness rates, however, is predictive of the potential for high-consequence catastrophic incidents, resulting in multiple casualties and extensive property damage that can damage whole communities.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	158,713	167,859	169,693
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	86,121	91,697	92,634
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	4,547	5,416	6,070
Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations	7,036	6,976	8,043
Educational Policy and Development	31,898	36,320	30,923
Technical Support	32,050	33,791	34,252
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	17,429	17,990	19,593
Program Administration	15,974	15,838	16,026
Total Budget Authority	353,768	375,887	377,234
Total FTE	2,374	2,366	2,390

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of miners in the nearly 1,950 coal and 12,158 metal and nonmetal mines by enforcing current regulations, providing technical assistance and training, and developing improved regulations and programs to increase protections.

MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to protect the health and safety of all miners. MSHA also assesses civil monetary penalties for violations, and collects and accounts for all penalties paid. In FY 2013, MSHA assessed a total of \$126,000,000 in civil penalties for over 157,606 citations and withdrawal orders.

MSHA develops and coordinates mine safety and health education and training activities for the mining industry throughout the country, and provides classroom instruction at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy). In 2013, MSHA conducted 1,353 course days of training at the Academy. The FY 2015 budget proposes to reform the way MSHA delivers education and training for miners by providing MSHA with the flexibility to be more engaged in how training is developed and delivered.

MSHA requests a total of \$377,234,000. This funding level will enable MSHA to meet its highest priority performance plan goals and objectives.

- For the **Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances**, MSHA requests an increase of \$600,000 to support rulemaking activities that will be initiated in FY 2015.

- For the **Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations**, the request includes an increase of \$1,000,000 and 6 FTE to improve the timeliness of special assessments and implement corrective actions contained in the findings of the Internal Review of MSHA’s Actions at the Upper Big Branch Mine (IR).
- For **Program Evaluation and Information Resources**, the request includes an increase of \$1,500,000 to improve MSHA’s IT systems and data analytics, supporting enforcement functions.
- For **Educational Policy and Development**, the request includes a decrease of \$8,441,000 to eliminate funding for the MSHA State Grants program and an increase of \$2,800,000 and 18 FTE to expand training delivery and oversight. These funds will allow MSHA to transition from state grants-based training by strengthening the distance learning program and “train the trainer” workshops while increasing the availability of safety-related training targeted to small mines.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	199,276	200,383	208,728
Trust Funds	63,662	65,000	65,000
Prices and Cost of Living	194,298	200,585	207,791
Compensation and Working Conditions	76,068	81,506	83,032
Productivity and Technology	11,425	10,203	10,406
Executive Direction and Staff Services	32,484	34,535	35,125
Total Budget Authority	577,213	592,212	610,082
Total FTE	2,305	2,321	2,374

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Department of Labor (DOL) is the principal Federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy.

The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2015. The FY 2015 request for BLS includes the following increases:

Within the Labor Force Statistics activity, the request includes an increase of \$1,577,000 and 3 FTE to add one annual supplement to the Current Population Survey. In even years, the BLS will conduct the Contingent Work Supplement to capture data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. In odd years, the BLS will conduct other supplements relevant to the BLS mission, including topics that will provide more data on workplace flexibility and work-family balance.

Within Prices and Cost of Living, the request includes an increase of \$2,500,000 and 9 FTE for the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. As part of this initiative, the CE Survey will develop questions to be added to the Interview Survey and move up the delivery date of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to early August to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	36,846	37,745	37,833
Total Budget Authority	36,846	37,745	37,833
Total FTE	51	51	51

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) develops and influences policy to increase the number and quality of employment opportunities for people with disabilities. ODEP was established to bring a permanent focus to disability employment within the Department of Labor and the Federal government more broadly. The need for this focus is reflected in data that indicate significant disparities exist between the unemployment and labor force participation rates, as well as earnings, for people with and without disabilities.

The FY 2015 Budget request for ODEP includes \$9,000,000 in funds dedicated to the Disability Employment Initiative, which is matched by an equal amount from the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), to enhance the capacity of American Job Centers to serve people with disabilities. ODEP will also continue its investment in other priority areas, including initiatives that promote the attainment of industry-recognized credentials through community colleges for people with disabilities, and initiatives that provide technical assistance to private employers and to State and Federal agencies regarding the hiring, retention, and advancement of persons with disabilities. In addition, the Budget supports a series of early-intervention pilot projects at the Social Security Administration, which would work in partnership with other federal agencies, including DOL. These projects will explore innovative efforts to help people with disabilities remain in the workforce. ODEP has collaborated with staff from SSA, HHS, and Education to develop these proposals.

According to 2013 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the unemployment rate for people with disabilities aged 16 to 64 was 11.9 percent compared to 6.3 percent for those without a disability. The labor force participation rate was 18.7 percent for persons with a disability compared to 68.3 percent for those without a disability. According to the Census, workers with disabilities earned only about 75 percent of what their counterparts without disabilities earned and experience disparities in every earnings category.

To counter the disparities in employment labor force participation and wage earning, ODEP focuses its efforts on the following priorities:

- Improving access to training, education, transition services, and employment opportunities for people with disabilities;
- Improving accessibility and availability of employment supports and accommodations;
- Fostering high expectations and positive perceptions of the value of employing people with disabilities; and
- Ensuring the availability and use of disability data and statistics.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	31,010	31,010	31,187
Legal Services	122,136	125,136	131,890
UTF	308	308	308
International Labor Services	87,481	91,125	91,319
Administration and Management	28,413	28,413	28,563
Adjudication	27,953	29,420	31,996
Women's Bureau	10,955	11,536	9,047
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	7,789
Chief Financial Officer	5,061	5,061	5,090
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	9,000
Subtotal Departmental Management	328,237	336,929	346,189
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,418	7,297	7,921
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	16,513	16,242	17,622
Total Budget Authority	352,168	360,468	371,732
Total FTE	1,451	1,447	1,475

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Departmental Management (DM) Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation is responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of Departmental policy and management activities. DM is composed of the following nine budget activities.

The **Program Direction and Support (PDS)** activity provides essential leadership and policy direction for the Department. PDS: (1) serves as the primary economic advisor to the Secretary of Labor and providing economic analysis of special topics, as well as general labor issues; (2) oversees a program of analysis and general research on issues affecting the American workforce; (3) evaluates the effectiveness of Departmental programs; (4) serves as the principal representative on the Department's legislative program; (5) coordinates legislative proposals with other Federal agencies; and (6) maintains a program of public information and communications to inform the public of the services and protections afforded by Departmental agencies.

The FY 2015 budget requests \$31,187,000 and 127 FTE for PDS. The request will support leadership on key DOL initiatives and mandates and ensure that Department-wide policy-related responsibilities are met.

The **Office of the Solicitor (SOL)** is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department of Labor. SOL contributes to the accomplishment of all of the Department's Strategic and Outcome goals by:

- undertaking litigation to carry out the Department's priority enforcement initiatives, and to defend the Secretary and the program agencies of the Department;
- assisting in the development, drafting and legal review of legislation, regulations, Executive Orders, and other matters affecting Departmental programs; and by
- providing legal opinions/advice to the Secretary, Departmental and agency officials.

The President's FY 2015 request for SOL is \$140,119,000 and 709 FTE. SOL's FY 2015 budget request prioritizes DOL's goal of protecting and improving working conditions for the American worker, and includes program increases of \$6,566,000 and 35 FTE to provide legal support and services to the Department's worker safety and protection efforts:

- \$5,080,000 and 30 FTE will provide expert legal services to support the Department's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) investigators in accomplishing the Administration's objective of achieving greater compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act and other worker protections enforced by WHD;
- \$370,000 and 2 FTE for legal services in support of the Office of Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Whistleblower Protection Program will enable SOL to provide legal advice and litigation services that support OSHA in protecting whistleblowers from retaliation and enable SOL to respond timely to an anticipated increased demand for legal services as a result of workers speaking out when they identify hazardous and/or illegal conditions in the workplace;
- \$550,000 and 3 FTE will provide legal advice and litigation services to support Employee Benefits and Security Administration's (EBSA) expanded Health Benefits Security Project. Under this project, EBSA will conduct additional civil and criminal investigations directly related to more complex and time-intensive health care compliance and enforcement.
- Funding totaling \$566,000 will enable SOL to continue to provide a full range of legal services to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs' (OWCP) Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation, including all litigation under the Black Lung Benefits Act.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)** supports the President's international labor agenda and coordinates the international activities for the Department of Labor. ILAB oversees approximately 50 technical assistance projects totaling several hundred million dollars. These projects tackle an array of labor-related issues, including:

- Addressing harmful child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking by withdrawing or preventing children from involvement in exploitive labor;

- Promoting formal and transitional education opportunities for these children;
- Developing model programs in US trade partner countries to enable workers to exercise their rights and to enjoy acceptable conditions of work.

In FY 2015, ILAB's budget request is \$91,319,000 and 105 FTE. ILAB proposes to dedicate \$10,000,000 of available grant funding to implement worker rights programs that are closely integrated with child labor eradication efforts. The integrated efforts will be undertaken in countries where child labor is prevalent, where the political and institutional context offers particular opportunities for the effective application of an integrated approach, and where the adoption of an integrated approach will be of benefit to both child labor eradication and worker rights goals.

In FY 2015, the budget request of \$28,563,000 and 112 FTE for the **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM)** will support key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department.

Agencies in the **Adjudication** budget activity render timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components: the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), the Administrative Review Board (ARB), the Benefits Review Board (BR), and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB). OALJ cases are adjudicated under a variety of mostly worker protection acts in approximately 7,300 cases each year.

The FY 2015 request of \$49,618,000 and 251 FTE for Adjudication includes program increases totaling \$3,524,000 and 10 FTE. This includes an increase of \$2,027,000 and 10 FTE for OALJ to support productivity increases and alleviate the growing backlog of cases before the judges; an increase of \$1,260,000 in funds from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund to fully fund the legal services under the Black Lung Benefits Act; and \$237,000 for the annual maintenance and support funding of the DOL Appeals Management initiative for the Adjudicatory Boards.

The Adjudicatory Boards will continue their commitment to the careful review and consideration of appeals and the issuance of high quality decisions that are consistent and timely, contributing to the enhancement of worker safety, the reduction of improper payments, and facilitation of speedy returns to work.

The **Women's Bureau** is the only Federal office exclusively concerned with serving and promoting the interests of women in the workforce. The Bureau conducts research, projects, outreach, and evaluations on issues of importance to working women, and provides information about women in the labor force to stakeholders and customers. The FY 2015 budget request for the Bureau is \$9,047,000 and 35 FTE. The FY 2015 request will streamline the Bureau's regional operations, and shifts savings of \$2,500,000 to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) to increase enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and Family and Medical Leave Act—two laws of critical importance to working women.

For FY 2015, the **Civil Rights Center (CRC)** budget request is \$7,789,000 and 40 FTE. This includes an increase of \$868,000 and 4 FTE for the Office of External Enforcement (OEE). Funding at this level will allow CRC to both carry out its core mission to promote justice and equal opportunity by acting with impartiality and integrity in administering and enforcing various civil rights laws and enable necessary changes in the infrastructure of OEE, which investigates and adjudicates discrimination complaints.

In FY 2015, the budget request for the **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is \$5,090,000 and 18 FTE. The mission of the OCFO is to foster effective stewardship of public funds, safeguard fiscal integrity through effective internal controls, and provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information to decision makers. The OCFO is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department.

The OCFO serves as a support agency to all the agencies within DOL. The efficiency and effectiveness of the OCFO allows the client agencies within DOL to accomplish their missions and ultimately the Department's goals. The FY 2015 request will allow the OCFO to continue to provide and enhance a broad range of financial information and services for the Department and other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Treasury.

The underlying goals of the **Departmental Program Evaluation** budget activity focus on program evaluations to: (1) build evaluation capacity and expertise in the Department; (2) ensure high standards in evaluations undertaken by, or funded by the Department of Labor; (3) ensure the independence of the evaluation and research functions; and (4) make sure that evaluation and research findings are available and accessible in a timely and user-friendly way, so they inform policymakers, program managers, and the public. The Chief Evaluation Office, in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy in the Program Direction and Support activity, is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the Departmental Program Evaluation funds.

The Department of Labor will continue to fund rigorous, objective assessments of existing Federal programs to help improve results and better inform funding decisions. In particular, the Department plans to examine the effectiveness of various workforce and enforcement strategies using administrative data, consider the deterrent effects of specific enforcement activities, and investigate the best ways to protect workers' rights and voice in the workplace when it comes to their working conditions, remuneration and benefits. The Department is also working to improve the online accessibility of its program evaluation findings.

For FY 2015, the Department requests \$9,000,000, including an increase of \$960,000 for Program Evaluation. The FY 2015 budget also includes an increased evaluation set-aside to ensure that there are sufficient funds for evaluation purposes across the Department. These funds will complement those provided to the Chief Evaluation Office and help to support ongoing rigorous program evaluations.

DOL IT MODERNIZATION

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	11,211	4,898	4,898
IT Infrastructure Modernization	7,567	14,880	20,880
Digital Government Integrated Platform Initiative	0	0	4,800
Total Budget Authority	18,778	19,778	30,578
Total FTE	0	0	0

The Department's FY 2015 request includes \$30,578,000 in the IT Modernization appropriation to consolidate and modernize the Department's IT infrastructure and technology. The resources will also provide new capabilities for centralized data sharing and mobile computing, allowing for the elimination of redundant investments across the Department's agencies. This account includes three budget activities – IT Infrastructure Modernization, Departmental Support Systems, and Digital Government Infrastructure Platform – and is managed by the Department's Chief Information Officer.

The IT Infrastructure Modernization activity will use \$20,880,000 to continue the integration of the Department's many infrastructures as well as consolidation of data centers. These activities will provide a more robust, reliable, cost-effective, and energy-efficient computing environment that will transform the way the Department provides services to and interacts with the American public. In 2015, additional funds are being requested for Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) deployment to provide unified messaging, call management, and other IT solutions to integrate voice and data capabilities throughout the Department. The request also includes funding for video teleconferencing and a wireless infrastructure to support the entire Department. These investments will allow for elimination of duplicative investments in individual agency budgets while also improving user productivity and customer service.

The request of \$4,898,000 for the Departmental Support Systems activity will support DOL-wide technology efforts that are still in the planning, development, or implementation stage, as well as enterprise-wide programs for effective IT management and decision making. Initiatives for 2015 include continuation of the HSPD 12 Identity Access Management (IAM) initiative, implementation of additional cloud services such as data management and encryption, planning and proof of concept for worker mobility, and development of the target enterprise architecture and the roadmap to implement the modernized architecture.

Funding of \$4,800,000 is proposed for new activity: the Digital Government Integrated Platform. Resources will be used to provide a foundation for mobile computing and data sharing that can be leveraged by agencies to build and deploy applications that can transform the way that they provide services to the American public. These investments will facilitate the ability of employees to work remotely, and allow them to use mobile devices in ways that can improve their effectiveness in the field. DOL agencies will also be able to access enhanced data storage and analytic services. This new platform will allow DOL to leverage expertise and experience across its offices seamlessly in a nationwide virtual office.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	161,291	175,000	175,000
Transition Assistance Program	13,524	14,000	14,000
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	36,188	38,109	38,109
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,284	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	36,317	39,000	39,458
Total Budget Authority	250,604	269,523	269,981
Total FTE	217	227	235

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members by preparing them for meaningful careers, providing employment resources and expertise, and protecting their employment and reemployment rights. VETS helps veterans obtain positive employment outcomes through services provided at American Job Centers, where grants are provided to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to fund staff dedicated to serving those veterans most in need.

The FY 2015 request addresses the employment needs of veterans, improves employment services for their families, focuses resources on veterans with disabilities or other significant barriers to employment, and provides improved transition assistance services that enable individuals newly separated from the military to successfully move into civilian careers. The budget includes \$14,000,000 to ensure that our Transition Assistance Program (TAP) DOL Employment Workshop meets the estimated demand of our Nation's transitioning service members. The TAP Employment Workshops at military installations facilitate service members' and their spouses' initial transition from military service to the civilian workplace.

The budget request of \$175,000,000 for State Grants maintains the FY 2014 funding level, which provided for an estimated 1,370 Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists, approximately 134 over the 2013 level. DVOP specialists provide intensive employment services to veterans who face significant barriers to employment. Additionally, DVOP specialists will continue to serve two additional populations: transitioning service members identified in need of intensive services; and wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers.

Funds appropriated under Federal Administration (\$39,458,000) support oversight and administration of all VETS grant programs. With these funds, VETS provides enforcement and outreach to protect the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment

and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) so that they can serve on active duty without harm to their employment status. Federal administration funding will also support a Veterans' Job Development Unit initiated in 2014. Newly hired staff will provide a bridge between national and regional employers, who are eager to commit to hiring veterans, and workforce development staff at American Job Centers who are tasked with building local employer relationships and assisting veterans in entering gainful employment.

Other VETS employment and training activities include:

- The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) focuses on placing homeless veterans into jobs. VETS administers the program through a competitive grant process, in which grantees provided employment and training services to over 17,000 homeless veterans in FY 2013. The FY 2015 budget requests \$38,109,000 to allow HVRP to provide services homeless veterans nationwide, including homeless female veterans. This supports the President's initiative to end chronic homelessness among veterans.
- The National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (NVTI) ensures high-quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers. The budget requests \$3,414,000 for NVTI.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	73,721	74,721	78,403
Trust Funds	5,589	5,590	5,590
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	79,310	80,311	83,993
OIG BLDTF	310	303	327
Total Budget Authority	79,620	80,614	84,320
Total FTE	398	387	397

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor (DOL) and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and the Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out a criminal investigations program to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs.

In FY 2015, the OIG requests a total of \$84,320,000. This level of funding will enable the OIG to carry out its mandate under the Inspector General Act. Included in this request is an increase of \$2,407,000 and 10 FTE to provide for mandatory audit requirements and fund important, emerging audit and investigative needs. With this request, the OIG will be able to restore contract funding for these statutorily mandated audits and allow the agency to reassign Federal staff to conduct oversight audits of important DOL programs that need to be resumed or increased from pre-FY 2013 levels. The OIG contributes significantly towards the achievement of the Department's mission and goals through improved integrity of DOL programs and operations, reduced vulnerabilities, and efficiencies and cost savings realized. In FY 2013, the OIG issued 58 audit and other reports and completed 394 investigations. In addition, the OIG questioned \$17.7 million in costs and recommended that \$482.5 million be put to better use. The OIG also achieved \$75.2 million in investigative monetary accomplishments.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	2013 <u>Enacted</u>	2014 <u>Enacted</u>	2015 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	161,564	158,177	145,005
Field Services	40,473	39,988	39,988
Human Resources	20,061	28,388	28,388
Telecommunications	16,570	24,570	24,570
Non-DOL Reimbursables	150	1,500	1,500
Total Budget Authority	238,818	252,624	239,451
Total FTE	713	713	718

Note: 2013 reflects actual FTE. Budget authority reflected above is included in the agency budget requests.

As an intra-governmental revolving fund, the Working Capital Fund (WCF) is authorized to finance a cycle of operations in which expenditures generate receipts that are available for continuous use without annual appropriation by Congress. The WCF's centralized services are performed at rates that will return all expenses of operations in full, including reserves for accrued leave and depreciation of property and equipment. Key administrative functions that are financed through the WCF are Frances Perkins Building (DOL's national headquarters) operations and maintenance, payroll operations, procurement services, and invoice payment services. The amounts required to finance the WCF are included in agency budget requests and advanced to the Fund after enactment of the Department's appropriation.

The FY 2015 budget request for the Working Capital Fund is \$239,451,000 and 718 FTE. The request includes \$2,400,000 and 5 FTE for a Department-Wide Data Analytics center under the direction of the Chief Evaluation Officer. This will support a team of highly skilled evaluation and analytic specialists that will give agencies help accessing and analyzing administrative data, public use files, and performance metrics to evaluate, target, and improve their work. For example, program administrative data maintained for management purposes is generally not appropriate for evaluation. The data analytics team would collaborate with agency staff to clean and prepare administrative data files that can be linked over time and used for analysis to identify trends and patterns of activity and performance, or develop benchmark measures that can be tracked.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2006 - 2015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2006-2015
 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009 6/	Fiscal Year 2010 7/	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012 8/	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015 Request	Change from FY2006 - FY2015 Request Amount	Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	860,116	769,576	769,465	730,624	766,090	766,090	-90,999	-11%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities 1/	1,337,553	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,410,890	1,285,541	1,230,186	1,167,976	1,222,457	1,222,457	-115,999	-9%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Youth Activities	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	825,914	824,353	781,375	820,430	820,430	-120,070	-13%
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	124,750	49,906	47,304	47,304	80,000	60,000	0%
WIA Incentive Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	60,000	0%
Sector Strategies	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	6,463	6,126	6,000	6,000	15,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	48,104	48,104	0	0	12,500	12,475	0	0	0	6,000	6,000	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-49,104	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19,642	-100%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	86,390	80,238	76,055	80,078	80,078	0	0%
National Programs	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	20,559	17,162	16,267	994	994	-46,411	-100%
Native Americans	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	52,652	47,562	45,082	46,082	46,082	-7,614	-14%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,252	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	84,451	84,291	79,897	81,896	81,896	2,644	3%
Youth Build	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	79,840	79,669	75,535	77,534	77,534	0	0%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,393,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,699,986	3,341,148	3,189,315	3,026,241	3,148,855	3,255,557	-127,680	-4%
Older Workers 2/	432,311	483,611	521,625	571,925	825,425	449,100	448,251	424,805	434,371	0	-432,311	-100%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 3/	3,395,737	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,113,681	4,102,672	4,086,934	3,813,282	3,696,379	3,676,455	276,718	8%
Program Administration 4/	196,000	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,696	147,360	147,081	139,988	150,559	154,563	-43,437	-22%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	7,413,285	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	8,786,748	8,040,280	7,871,581	7,403,716	7,432,164	7,091,575	-321,710	-4%
Job Corps	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,706,823	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	130,885	8%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	8,970,555	9,158,217	9,289,081	10,200,131	10,493,571	9,745,145	9,574,528	9,017,588	9,120,319	8,779,730	-190,825	-2%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	159,963	183,153	173,573	178,500	188,447	54,896	41%
Employment Standards Administration 5/	411,084	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	492,302	117,840	111,783	111,783	115,115	-41,064	-100%
Office of Workers Compensation Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,061	215,184	224,330	265,766	265,766	0%
Wage and Hour Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,187	99,685	104,976	107,903	107,903	0%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,289	39,129	39,129	41,236	0	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,880,000	584,246	552,247	565,010	92,583	20%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	598,620	558,919	373,293	353,768	375,887	377,234	99,549	36%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	361,843	119,447	122,444	125,444	132,198	51,747	64%
Solicitor	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	119,447	129,202	122,444	125,444	132,198	51,747	64%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,691,574	1,741,813	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,792,909	417,731	30%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs												
Bureau of Labor Statistics	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	92,484	92,309	87,481	91,125	91,319	18,803	26%
Other Salaries and Expenses	537,096	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	610,224	609,071	577,213	592,212	610,082	72,984	14%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	144,613	140,608	123,555	127,415	145,889	144,930	124,842	118,312	120,360	122,672	-21,941	-15%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	27,655	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	38,933	38,879	36,846	37,745	37,833	10,178	37%
Office of Inspector General	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	83,846	83,668	79,310	80,311	80,311	12,892	18%
IT Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,814	18,778	18,778	30,578	30,578	0%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	243,369	241,085	225,173	236,235	268,934	267,728	247,409	234,468	238,416	244,498	1,129	0%
Veterans' Employment and Training												
Working Capital Fund	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	255,614	264,437	250,604	269,523	269,981	47,890	22%
	6,168	6,168	0	0	-3,900	-3,900	0	0	0	0	-6,168	-100%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	13,403,624	12,658,870	12,549,381	11,836,944	12,043,669	11,819,097	392,123	3%

1/ FY 2013 amount does not include supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.
 2/ Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2015.
 3/ Beginning in FY 2009, Foreign Labor Certification is included with State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services.
 4/ Beginning in FY 2008, Job Corps admin is separate from ETA Program Administration.
 5/ Beginning in FY 2012, the Employment Standards Administration was reorganized into 4 separate components. See following detail table for further information.
 6/ Does not include supplemental budget authority of \$4.8 billion provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.
 7/ Excludes \$16.2 million supplemental appropriation to DOW (of which \$7.259 million was transferred to MSHA) for mine safety and legal services related to DOL's caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.
 8/ This is full funding for Job Corps for Program Year 2012 (7/1/2012-6/30/2013) and does not include the Advance that was enacted in FY 2011 for use during the last three quarters of FY 2011. The FY 2011 Advance is included in the FY 2011 column.

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Training and Employment Services:							
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	944	944	-	-	0%
(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)							
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services	M	143,466	124,488	125,000	-	512	0%
Mandatory		3,169,707	3,273,343	3,380,557	-	107,214	3%
Discretionary		143,466	124,488	125,000	-	512	0%
Current year appropriation		3,026,241	3,148,855	3,255,557	-	106,702	3%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,254,241	1,376,855	1,483,557	-	106,702	8%
Subtotal, Discretionary		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.							

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
New Career Pathways Program:							
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%
Job Corps:							
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%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:							
<i>(Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2015)</i>							
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%
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund:							
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%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:							
1. Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	M	756,232 2/	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%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:							
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) Miscellaneous (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.							

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

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:							
Outlays	M	-16,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:							
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%
Program Administration:							
3. Training and Employment Trust Funds	D	55,854	60,074	60,853	-	779	1%
4. Workforce Security Trust Funds	D	8,074	8,639	8,727	-	88	1%
5. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services Trust Funds	D	3,294	3,469	3,512	-	43	1%
6. Executive Direction Trust Funds	D	26,228	30,000	39,845	-	581	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration Federal Funds		139,388	150,559	154,563	-	4,004	3%
Trust Funds		92,055	100,577	103,889	-	3,312	3%
Outlays		47,333	49,982	50,674	-	692	1%
Outlays		152,000	157,000	155,000	-	-2,000	-1%
Workers Compensation:							
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		5,000	9,000	6,000	-	-3,000	-33%
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%
Advances to the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund:							
Outlays	M	-	-600,000	-	-	600,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration Mandatory		105,177,133	62,224,575	50,699,330	21,599,000	-11,525,245	-19%
Discretionary		96,159,545	53,104,256	41,919,600	21,599,000	-11,184,656	-21%
Federal Funds		9,017,588	9,120,319	8,779,730	-	-340,589	-4%
Current year appropriation		5,238,539	5,463,524	5,134,167	-	-319,357	-6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		3,466,539	3,681,524	3,382,167	-	-319,357	-9%
Trust Funds		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		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.							

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						Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance	D	140,985	145,000	154,520	-	9,520	7%
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	26,009	27,224	27,224	-	323	1%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,599	6,599	6,703	-	104	2%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		173,573	178,500	188,447	-	9,947	6%
Total Outlays		178,000	184,000	185,000	-	1,000	1%
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	74,078	76,100	79,526	-	3,426	5%
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	236,959	266,070	179,230	-	-86,840	-33%
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	159,869	154,464	156,638	-	2,174	1%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		470,906	486,634	415,394	-	-81,240	-16%
Total Outlays (Program)		-1,576,000	114,000	-618,000	-	-732,000	-642%
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
Salaries and Expenses:							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	109,667	109,641	112,938	-	3,297	3%
Trust Funds	D	2,116	2,142	2,177	-	35	2%
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses		111,783	111,783	115,115	-	3,332	3%
Outlays		115,000	111,000	110,000	-	-1,000	-1%
Special Benefits:							
1. Federal employees' compensation benefits	M	347,000	393,000	207,000	-11,000	-186,000	-47%
2. Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	M	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Special Benefits		350,000	396,000	210,000	-11,000	-186,000	-47%
Outlays		20,000	123,000	135,000	-11,000	12,000	10%
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund:							
1. Part B, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	687,064	632,514	600,123	-	-32,391	-5%
2. Part B, Administrative Expenses	M	47,805	49,769	56,406	-	6,637	13%
3. Part E, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	557,835	569,483	575,363	-	5,880	1%
4. Part E, Administrative Expenses [non-add]	M	67,868	66,786	74,429	-	7,643	11%
Subtotal, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund		1,360,572	1,318,562	1,306,321	-	-12,231	-1%
Outlays		1,369,000	1,343,000	1,321,000	-	-22,000	-2%
EEOIC Benefits		1,245,000	1,206,000	1,180,000	-	-26,000	-2%
EEOIC Administrative Expenses		124,000	137,000	141,000	-	4,000	3%
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:							
1. Benefit payments	M	158,000	128,000	96,000	-	-32,000	-25%
2. Administration	M	4,960	4,858	5,262	-	404	8%
3. Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-40,000	-40,000	-40,000	-	-	-40%
Subtotal		122,960	92,858	77,262	-	-15,596	-17%
4. New advances, 1st quarter next fiscal year	M	40,000	24,000	21,000	-	-3,000	-13%
Subtotal, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		162,960	116,858	98,262	-	-18,596	-16%
Outlays		148,227	137,000	105,000	-	-32,000	-23%
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	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable Percent
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
<i>Panama Canal Commission:</i>							
Outlays	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:							
1. Benefit payments and interest on advances	M	236,862	248,232	261,548	-	13,316	5%
2. Office of Workers' Compensation, Salaries and expenses	M	31,228	30,655	33,321	-	2,666	9%
3. Departmental Management, Legal Services Salaries and expenses	M	7,418	7,297	7,921	-	624	9%
4. Departmental Management, Adjudication Salaries and expenses	M	16,513	16,242	17,622	-	1,380	8%
5. Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	310	303	327	-	24	8%
Subtotal	M	292,331	302,729	320,739	-	18,010	6%
6. Treasury Department, Administrative Costs	M	338	330	356	-	26	8%
Subtotal Appropriation, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		292,669	303,059	321,095	-	18,036	6%
Outlays		289,327	302,000	321,600	-	19,600	6%
Special Workers' Compensation:							
Outlays	M	136,281	133,056	132,307	-	-749	-1%
Total Appropriation, Office of Workers' Compensation		2,414,265	2,379,308	2,183,100	-11,000	-196,208	-8%
Mandatory		2,302,482	2,267,525	2,067,985	-11,000	-199,540	-9%
Discretionary		111,783	111,783	115,115	-	3,332	3%
Federal Funds		109,667	109,641	112,938	-	3,297	3%
Trust Funds		2,116	2,142	2,177	-	35	2%
Total Outlays		2,083,554	2,156,000	2,132,600	-11,000	-23,400	-1%
Mandatory		1,968,554	2,045,000	2,022,600	-11,000	-22,400	-1%
Discretionary		115,000	111,000	110,000	-	-1,000	-1%
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	215,184	224,330	265,766	-	41,436	18%
2. H-2B	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3. H-1B	M	40,167	49,000	49,000	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		255,351	273,330	314,766	-	41,436	15%
Mandatory		40,167	49,000	49,000	-	-	0%
Discretionary		215,184	224,330	265,766	-	41,436	18%
Total Outlays		283,000	290,000	316,000	-	26,000	9%
Mandatory		52,000	56,000	56,000	-	-	0%
Discretionary		231,000	234,000	260,000	-	26,000	11%
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	99,685	104,976	107,903	-	2,927	3%
Total Outlays		106,000	95,000	108,000	-	13,000	14%
OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	39,129	39,129	41,236	-	2,107	5%
Total Outlays		41,000	37,000	39,000	-	2,000	5%
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
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 (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
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Safety and Health Standards	D	18,918	20,000	20,292	-	292	1%
2. Federal Enforcement	D	207,928	207,785	210,838	-	3,053	1%
3. Whistleblower Protection Programs	D	15,043	17,000	21,253	-	4,253	25%
4. State Programs	D	98,746	100,000	103,987	-	3,987	4%
5. Technical Support	D	24,344	24,344	24,224	-	-120	0%
6. Compliance Assistance:							
(a) Federal Assistance	D	61,444	69,433	70,380	-	947	1%
(b) State Consultation Grants	D	54,862	57,775	57,775	-	-	0%
(c) Training Grants	D	10,149	10,687	10,687	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance		126,455	137,895	138,842	-	947	1%
7. Safety and Health Statistics	D	32,922	34,250	34,488	-	238	1%
8. Executive Direction and Administration	D	10,890	10,973	11,086	-	113	1%
Total Appropriation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration		535,246	552,247	585,010	-	12,763	2%
Total Outlays		555,000	551,000	563,000	-	12,000	2%
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Coal Enforcement	D	168,713	167,859	169,693	-	1,834	1%
2. Metal / Non-Metal Enforcement	D	86,121	91,697	92,634	-	937	1%
3. Standards Development	D	4,547	5,416	6,070	-	654	12%
4. Assessments	D	7,036	6,976	8,043	-	1,067	15%
5. Educational Policy and Development	D	31,898	36,320	30,923	-	-5,397	-15%
6. Technical Support	D	32,050	33,791	34,252	-	461	1%
7. Program evaluation and information resources	D	17,429	17,990	19,593	-	1,603	9%
8. Program Administration	D	15,974	15,838	16,026	-	188	1%
Total Appropriation, Mine Safety and Health Administration		353,768	375,887	377,234	-	1,347	0%
Total Outlays		362,000	375,000	377,000	-	2,000	1%
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
1. Labor Force Statistics	D	199,276	200,383	208,728	-	8,345	4%
2. Labor Market Information (Trust funds)	D	63,662	65,000	65,000	-	0%	0%
3. Prices and Cost of Living	D	194,236	200,585	207,791	-	7,206	4%
4. Compensation and Working Conditions	D	76,068	81,506	83,068	-	1,526	2%
5. Productivity and Technology	D	11,425	10,203	10,406	-	203	2%
6. Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	32,484	34,535	35,125	-	590	2%
Total Appropriation, Bureau of Labor Statistics		577,213	592,212	610,082	-	17,870	3%
Federal Funds		513,551	527,212	545,082	-	17,870	3%
Trust Funds		63,662	65,000	65,000	-	-	0%
Total Outlays		599,000	594,000	628,000	-	34,000	6%

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
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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	FY 2015 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2014 Comparable Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
Salaries and Expenses:							
1. Program Direction and Support	D	31,010	31,010	31,187	-	177	1%
2. Legal Services	D	122,136	125,136	131,890	-	6,754	5%
Trust Funds	D	308	308	308	-	-	0%
3. International Labor Affairs	D	87,481	91,125	91,319	-	194	0%
4. Administration and Management	D	28,413	28,413	28,563	-	150	1%
5. Adjudication	D	27,953	29,420	31,996	-	2,576	9%
6. Women's Bureau	D	10,955	11,536	9,047	-	-2,489	-22%
7. Civil Rights Activities	D	6,880	6,880	7,789	-	909	13%
8. Chief Financial Officer	D	5,061	5,061	5,090	-	29	1%
9. Departmental Program Evaluation	D	8,040	8,040	9,000	-	960	12%
Total Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses		328,237	336,929	346,189	-	9,260	3%
Federal Funds		327,929	336,621	345,881	-	9,260	3%
Trust Funds		308	308	308	-	-	0%
Outlays		350,308	348,308	346,308	-	-2,000	-1%
Office of Disability Employment Policy:							
1. Salaries and expenses	D	36,846	37,745	37,833	-	88	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of Disability Employment Policy		36,846	37,745	37,833	-	88	0%
Outlays		30,000	36,000	38,000	-	2,000	6%
Office of the Inspector General:							
1. Program Activities	D	73,721	74,721	78,403	-	3,682	5%
Trust Funds	D	5,589	5,590	5,590	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of the Inspector General		79,310	80,311	83,993	-	3,682	5%
Federal Funds		73,721	74,721	78,403	-	3,682	5%
Trust Funds		5,589	5,590	5,590	-	-	0%
Outlays		83,934	76,000	84,000	-	8,000	11%
Veterans Employment and Training:							
1. State Administration, Grants (TF)	D	161,290	175,000	175,000	-	-	0%
2. Transition Assistance Program (TF)	D	13,524	14,000	14,000	-	-	0%
3. Federal Administration (TF)	D	36,317	39,000	39,458	-	458	1%
4. National Veterans Training Institute (TF)	D	3,285	3,414	3,414	-	-	0%
5. Homeless Veterans Program	D	36,188	38,109	38,109	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Veterans Employment and Training		250,604	269,523	269,981	-	458	0%
Federal Funds		36,188	38,109	38,109	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		214,416	231,414	231,872	-	458	0%
Outlays		259,224	267,000	285,000	-	18,000	7%
IT Modernization							
1. Departmental Support Systems	D	11,211	4,898	4,898	-	-	0%
2. IT Infrastructure Modernizations	D	7,567	14,880	20,880	-	6,000	40%
3. Digital Government Integrated Platform Initiative	D	-	-	4,800	-	4,800	100%
Total Appropriation, IT Modernization		18,778	19,778	30,578	-	10,800	55%
Outlays		18,000	20,000	23,000	-	3,000	15%

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
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
Working Capital Fund:							
Outlays		4,000	17,000	15,000	-	-2,000	-12%
Total Appropriation, Departmental Management							
Mandatory		713,775	744,286	768,574	-	24,288	3%
Discretionary		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Federal Funds		713,775	744,286	768,574	-	24,288	3%
Trust Funds		489,462	506,974	530,804	-	23,830	5%
		220,313	237,312	237,770	-	458	0%
Total Outlays		745,466	764,308	791,308	-	27,000	4%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		745,466	764,308	791,308	-	27,000	4%
RECEIPTS							
Proprietary Receipts, UTF	M	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-	-	0%
Offsetting Collections, PCC	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
CMA Receipts, UTF	M	-600,000	-786,000	-994,000	-	-208,000	26%
Interest on UI Loans to States	M	-657,000	-403,000	-246,000	298,000	157,000	-39%
Misc Receipts, BLDIF	M	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	0%
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Interfund Transactions	M	-27,532,000	-6,443,000	-1,056,000	-4,718,000	5,387,000	-84%
Total, Receipts / Interfund Transactions		-28,791,000	-7,635,000	-2,299,000	-4,420,000	5,336,000	-70%
Total Outlays		-28,791,000	-7,635,000	-2,299,000	-4,420,000	5,336,000	-70%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Mandatory		81,548,138	59,829,450	53,556,682	17,168,000	-6,272,768	-10%
Discretionary		69,711,194	47,785,781	41,737,585	17,168,000	-6,048,196	-13%
Federal Funds		11,836,944	12,043,669	11,819,097	-	-224,572	-2%
Trust Funds		7,771,804	8,072,420	7,868,587	-	-203,833	-3%
Current year appropriation		5,989,804	6,300,420	6,086,587	-	-203,833	-3%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,065,140	3,971,249	3,950,510	-	-20,739	-1%
Total Outlays, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		79,710,609	60,339,008	55,218,608	11,867,000	-5,120,400	-8%
Mandatory (includes Advances to UTF and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp)		66,887,584	47,703,000	42,001,600	11,867,000	-5,701,400	-12%
Discretionary		12,823,055	12,636,008	13,217,008	-	581,000	5%

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
Employment and Training Administration	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
Employee Benefits Security Administration	977	985	32	-	1,017	32
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	941	956	62	(41)	977	21
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	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	-
Wage-Hour Division	1,803	1,809	305	-	2,114	305
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	726	700	10	-	710	10
Office of Labor-Management Standards	222	218	-	-	218	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,226	2,238	27	-	2,265	27
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,374	2,366	24	-	2,390	24
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,305	2,321	53	-	2,374	53
Departmental Management	1,451	1,447	49	(21)	1,475	28
Office of Disability Employment Policy	51	51	-	-	51	-
Office of Inspector General	398	387	10	-	397	10
Veterans' Employment and Training	217	227	8	-	235	8
Working Capital Fund	713	713	5	-	718	5
Total FTE Employment	17,162	17,191	634	(62)	17,763	572