

FY 2014

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

Table of Contents

Budget Summary	1
Employment and Training Administration	6
Overview.....	6
Training and Employment Services.....	6
Adult Employment and Training Activities.....	7
Youth Activities	9
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	10
Workforce Innovation Fund.....	11
Indian and Native American Programs.....	12
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	12
Women in Apprenticeship	13
YouthBuild.....	14
Pilots Demonstrations and Research.....	14
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders.....	15
Evaluations.....	16
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	16
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries.....	17
Office of Job Corps.....	18
Community Service Employment For Older Americans.....	20
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	21
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances.....	22
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	23
Unemployment Insurance	24
State Administration	24
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments	26
State UI Demonstration Administration and Evaluation	26
National Activities	26
Employment Service.....	27
Employment Service National Activities.....	27
WOTC.....	28
TAT-SWA Retirement.....	28
Employment Service: Grants to States	29
Foreign Labor Certification	29
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	30
Advances to the Unemployment Trust fund	32
Program Administration.....	33

Apprenticeship	34
State Paid Leave Fund	36
Universal Displaced Worker Program	37
American Jobs Act.....	39
Employee Benefits Security Administration	41
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.....	43
Wage and Hour Division	46
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.....	48
Office of Labor-Management Standards	49
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs Overview	50
Salaries and Expenses, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	52
Division of Federal Employees Compensation.....	52
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation	54
Division of Technology and Standards.....	54
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation - Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	55
Special Benefits	56
Administrative Expenses, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund.....	58
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners.....	59
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	60
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	62
Mine Safety and Health Administration	65
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	68
Office of Disability Employment Policy	71
Departmental Management.....	72
Program Direction and Support	73
Legal Services.....	74
International Labor Affairs	75
Administration and Management.....	76
Adjudication.....	76
Women's Bureau	77
Civil Rights	78
Chief Financial Officer	78

Departmental Program Evaluation.....	79
DOL IT Modernization.....	80
Veterans' Employment and Training Service	81
Office of the Inspector General.....	83
Working Capital Fund.....	84
Appendices.....	85
Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2005-2014.....	85
All Purpose Table	86
Full Time Equivalent Table	95

Budget Summary

The Department of Labor (DOL) FY 2014 request is \$12.1 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,450 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). The FY 2014 budget request fully supports the vision of *good jobs for everyone* as described in detail in the Department's Strategic Plan, which outlines the Department's strategic and outcome goals for fiscal years 2011 to 2016.

Revitalizing our Nation's economy and putting it on a path of economic recovery and long-term competitiveness is a top Administration priority. The President envisions an economy that's built to last, where American workers are confident that if you work hard, you can do well enough to raise a family, own a home and save for retirement. To achieve this, we have built the FY 2014 budget around investments in the middle class and those fighting to find a place in it. Central to this approach are initiatives that protect workers' wages, health, safety, dignity, and retirement security as they contribute to our continued economic recovery. This budget also reaffirms the Department's commitment to the economic wellbeing of returning veterans and offers internal reform strategies that will help the Department better meet the needs of a 21st Century economy and workforce.

In support of the President's plan, the FY 2014 budget initiatives will focus on Investing in a Competitive Workforce, Protecting American Workers, and Providing Income and Retirement Security.

Investing in a Competitive Workforce: The Department's budget provides the critical investments needed to develop a highly-skilled American workforce, put our veterans back to work, and turn our unemployment system into a re-employment system.

- The Department's central FY 2014 request builds upon the President's proposals to combat the unacceptably high unemployment level among veterans and provide greater support for servicemembers seeking to transition to civilian education and employment. In FY 2014, DOL, in partnership with the Departments of Defense and Veterans Affairs, will implement the Transition Goals Plans Success program (Transition GPS), which will help servicemembers more effectively transition to civilian life and find employment that capitalizes on the skills they have developed through their service. The Department of Labor is also providing increased access to intensive reemployment services for post-9/11 veterans, helping employers take advantage of tax credits for hiring veterans, and continuing its work to connect veterans with available jobs. The Budget builds on these efforts and will fully fund the cost to the Department of meeting the expected level of military separations and refocus its grants to serve veterans with disabilities or other significant barriers to employment.
- The FY 2014 request includes \$150 million for the Workforce Innovation Fund to test innovative strategies and replicate evidence-based practices in the workforce system, emphasizing cross-program collaboration and bold systemic reforms to improve education and employment outcomes for participants. It also builds on the proposal for veterans by setting aside \$50 million for projects to address the employment needs of veterans, family members of active-duty personnel, and members of the National Guard or Reserves. In addition, the Workforce Innovation Fund request includes up to \$20

million for Pay for Success projects and \$10 million to improve outcomes for disconnected youth.

- The Budget includes an \$80 million increase for the Workforce Investment Act formula grants to boost States' capacity to engage in program improvements and reform without reducing the amount of funding allocated to the local areas. In addition, the Budget provides \$25 million to support new, evidence-informed efforts to improve employment outcomes for older Americans.
- The Budget proposes the creation of a Universal Displaced Worker program which will modernize delivery of training and employment services and combine the best elements of two more narrowly targeted programs. The plan is in line with the Administration's priorities of improving services for workers and job seekers while ensuring greater accountability and transparency about the performance of federally-supported job training providers and programs.
- Starting in 2015, the Department of Labor and the Department of Education are requesting \$8 billion in funding to jointly administer a Community College to Career Fund. The fund will support State and community college partnerships with businesses that build the skills of American workers, and make it easier for employers to find workers with the skills they need for the job.
- The Administration is focused on helping the long-term unemployed get back to work. The Budget proposes a \$4 billion Reemployment NOW program, which incorporates a number of reforms to help UI claimants and other long-term unemployed individuals get back to work more quickly. The FY 2014 request also includes a \$12.5 billion Pathways Back to Work Fund to make it easier for workers to remain connected to the workforce and gain new skills for long-term employment. This initiative will support summer and year-round jobs for low-income youth and provide job opportunities and training for long-term unemployed and low income adults. In addition, the Budget builds upon the demonstration authority that was included in the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, providing \$25 million to encourage innovative States to come forward with new and better strategies for getting UI beneficiaries back to work.
- The 2014 Budget continues the Administration's commitment to improving and reforming the Job Corps program. These reforms include closing the small number of Job Corps centers that are chronically low-performing; identifying and seeking to replicate the practices of high-performing centers; and adopting cost-saving reforms. In addition, the Budget proposes steps and includes resources to strengthen the program's financial and contract oversight to ensure that the program is positioned to serve youth well

Protecting American Workers: The FY 2014 Budget makes targeted investments to enhance worker safety, strengthen whistleblower protections, and ensure that American workers make and keep a fair wage.

- Protecting America's workers means defending the institutions and people that make workplaces safe. The FY 2014 Budget provides \$571 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to inspect hazardous workplaces and foster employer compliance with safety and health regulations. The budget includes an additional \$5.9

million to bolster OSHA's enforcement of the 21 whistleblower laws that protect workers and others who are retaliated against for reporting unsafe and unscrupulous practices.

- 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 \$381 million for this purpose and an additional \$5.8 million for MSHA's Enforcement programs to enforce and promote mine safety and health laws. The budget also includes an increase of \$2.5 million to ensure that lessons learned from the Upper Big Branch mine disaster translate into best practices for mine operators in FY 2014 and into the future.
- The President's Budget makes strategic choices which build on recent investments that strengthen enforcement capacity and direct funding to the highest priority projects. This includes \$3.4 million for the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) for increased enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act, which ensure that workers get the wages, overtime pay, and job-protected family and medical leave they are due. 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.
- The FY 2014 Budget steps up efforts against worker misclassification, providing nearly \$14 million to help identify misclassifications, recover unpaid taxes, and investigate violations, including \$10 million in grants to States and \$3.8 million for WHD personnel. Misclassification deprives an increasing number of workers the benefits and protections to which they are legally entitled; such as minimum wage, overtime pay, unemployment insurance, and anti-discrimination protections.

Providing Income and Retirement Security for All Workers: Building on past gains is essential to our Nation's continued economic recovery. The Budget provides a strong safety net for workers and their families, modernizes workers compensation programs, and strengthens our retirement system to guarantee earned pensions become paid pensions. In FY 2014, the Department of Labor will implement targeted reforms to improve program integrity, adopt best practices, and promote efficiency through the use of evaluations and evidence-based decision making.

- A handful of States have enacted policies to offer paid family 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 establishing paid leave programs.
- The Budget makes important investments to help close the male-female wage gap and promote equal pay for equal work. The Department is requesting additional resources to strengthen the pay discrimination enforcement efforts of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), which works to 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. This Budget 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. This reform proposal is estimated to save \$25 billion over the next decade.

- Chronically underfunded State Unemployment Insurance (UI) reserves, high improper payment rates and broader economic challenges threaten the financial soundness of States' UI operations. The FY 2014 Budget puts the UI system back on the path to solvency and integrity while maintaining benefits for job seekers by providing tax relief to indebted States for two years and immediate help for employers so they can start hiring now. To encourage State solvency, the proposal would raise the minimum level of wages subject to unemployment taxes in 2016 to a level slightly less in real terms than it was in 1983, after President Reagan signed into law the last wage base increase. The Budget also includes proposals to help States combat improper payments in their UI programs, including providing funds for the recently established UI Integrity Center of Excellence and mandating State participation in the Treasury Offset Program, State Information Data Exchange System, and the Prisoner Update Processing System.
- The FY 2014 request for the Department of Labor also implements longstanding reform recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and DOL's Inspector General, to improve the Federal Employees' Compensation Act. The proposal would convert future retirement-age beneficiaries to a retirement annuity-level benefit, impose an up-front waiting period for benefits for all beneficiaries, permit the Department to recapture compensation costs from responsible third parties, give DOL additional tools to reduce improper payments, and make other changes to improve and update the program. These reforms would save the Department more than \$460 million over a 10-year period, and more than \$500 million on a Government-wide basis.
- The FY 2014 request proposes to streamline and improve the efficiency of the Defense Base Act by replacing the current program with a new Government-wide benefit program—modeled on FECA—under which benefits would be paid directly from a Federal fund administered by DOL. The Department has experienced a number of administrative challenges in the wake of a 2,600 percent workload increase since 2002 stemming from difficulties in obtaining necessary documentation from foreign workers and delays in processing cases originating from war zones. The reform proposal reflects the culmination of years of collaborative efforts between DOL, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the U.S. Agency for International Development
- Over the past four years, the Department has prioritized the use of rigorous program evaluations in order to receive a higher return on its investments. The FY 2014 request reaffirms this commitment to evidence-based decision making by increasing to one percent the amount of program dollars from an expanded number of accounts that can be set aside to carry out evaluations.
- The Department is requesting \$50 million to test and replicate innovative and evidence-based strategies for increasing employment among young ex-offenders. To further spur innovation and direct funding to effective programs, the Budget also dedicates \$10 million to Pay for Success programs designed to improve employment and reduce recidivism among ex-offenders.

FY 2014 DOL Request (Budget Authority in Billions)			
	FY 2012 Revised Enacted	FY 2014 Request	Change
Discretionary:	\$12.5	\$12.1	-\$0.4
Mandatory:	\$91.8	\$55.4	-\$36.4
Total	\$104.3	\$67.5	-\$36.8
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	17,151	17,450	100

NOTE: For comparability, FY 2012 Revised Enacted does not include \$690 million of Job Corps advance appropriation from the FY 2011 appropriation. FY 2012 FTE are actual.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides high quality employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through the administration of the following programs: adults, dislocated workers, youth, and targeted populations authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA); Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; Employment Services authorized by under the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance (UI) authorized by the Social Security Act; Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) activities authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act; Apprenticeship programs authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act; the Office of Job Corps; YouthBuild; the Indian and Native American training program; the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker program; the Workforce Data Quality Initiative; and the Senior Community Service Employment Program authorized by the Older Americans Act. The Department proposes to transfer the Senior Community Service Employment Program to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2014.

The mission of ETA is particularly critical during the current fiscal climate as working families continue to struggle with difficult economic times. According to data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of March 2013 the total unemployment rate was 7.6 percent, the number of unemployed persons was 11.7 million, and the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks and over) was 4.6 million, making up 39.6 percent of the unemployed population. The employment number does not include discouraged workers who are not counted as unemployed. These workers are persons not currently looking for work because they believe no jobs are available for them.

The budget also includes legislative proposals to aggressively address long-term unemployment, modernize services for laid-off workers, provide new opportunities to put Americans back to work, and support the nation's community colleges.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Adult Employment and Training Activities

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

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

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 provides employment and workforce development services to adults, including low-income adults, to increase their incomes through occupational and related skills acquisition. The WIA Adult program prepares workers – particularly disadvantaged, low-skilled, and underemployed adults – for good jobs in three ways:

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

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

The program helps prepare low-skill adult workers for good jobs through formula grants to States. The States use the funds to provide a statutorily prescribed set of employment and training services at the State and local level. Services are primarily delivered through a network of American Job Centers, of which there are nearly 2,700 across the United States.

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

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

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

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

Youth Activities

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

Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 authorizes the WIA Youth program. The WIA Youth program aligns with the Department's goals of preparing workers for good jobs and assuring the skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The program targets low-income youth with barriers to employment and provides them with services that prepare them for employment and post-secondary education. WIA Youth program funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. These activities help assure that youth obtain skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in growing and emerging industry sectors such as health care. WIA authorizes services to low-income youth (ages 14 through 21) with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are deficient in basic skills or are homeless, runaways, pregnant or parenting, ex-offenders, school dropouts, or foster children. The program serves both in- and out-of-school youth, including youth with disabilities and other youth who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment. Service providers prepare youth for employment and post-secondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer and year-round work experiences, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

The Department has set a placement in employment/post-secondary education/military target of 60.2 percent, a degree/certificate attainment target of 59.7 percent, and a literacy/numeracy gains target of 40.4 percent. In order to meet these targets, the Department will promote and/or implement a number of strategies within four focus areas: increasing credential attainment, increasing work experience and training in high-growth fields, connecting to private sector employers, and developing and expanding collaborative partnerships to leverage resources for youth participants.

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

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

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

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

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

The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 serves to meet the complementary needs of displaced workers and employers. The program offers employment and training services to individuals who have lost their jobs, including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs, and who are unlikely to return to employment in their previous industries; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income.

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

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

In FY 2014, for those dislocated workers receiving other than self-service, the formula grant program is targeting an Entered Employment Rate of 59.6 percent, an Employment Retention Rate of 82.1 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$19,136. The NEG program projects an Entered Employment Rate of 71.7 percent, an Employment Retention Rate of 84.0 percent, and Six-Month Average Earnings of \$18,709. To accomplish these goals, the Department will provide States with guidance and technical assistance so that funds are used to provide high

quality, data-driven job search assistance, career counseling and training services to equip dislocated workers with in-demand skills that facilitate their reemployment.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$1,266,349,000 for WIA Dislocated Worker activities. In order to fund core, intensive, and training services in all 50 States and the territories, using the strategies outlined above, this request includes \$1,045,490,000 in Dislocated Worker formula funds, an increase of \$37,339,000 over FY 2012 to support increasing the state-wide reserve from 5 percent to 7.5 percent, and \$220,859,000 in the National Reserve Account, which provides for NEG's, to continue to meet unanticipated increases in demand for employment and training services throughout the country. The Budget includes elimination of the Mass Layoff Statistics program, a reduction of \$3,207,000 from the National Reserve Account.

Workforce Innovation Fund

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

In an increasingly competitive world economy, America’s economic strength depends on the education and skills of its workers. Federal programs are continuously called upon to do more with less to meet the needs of a dynamic and vastly changed national labor market and economy and to address a looming skills gap in a rapidly shifting economy with diminishing resources. To succeed in this context, the workforce system must deliver services that are cost-effective, demand-driven, and high-impact – and must clearly demonstrate how it does so. The Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF) catalyzes the transformation necessary for the workforce system to achieve these goals and improve and adapt over time.

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

Indian and Native American Programs

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

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

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

For FY 2014, the Department has set an entered employment rate target of 57.1 percent, an employment retention rate of 73.2 percent, and six months average earnings target of \$11,133. To achieve these goals, the program will continue to focus on: 1) developing more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of Indians and Native Americans participating in the program; and 2) promoting their economic development in accordance with the goals and values of their communities.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

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

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

The NFJP prepares migrant and seasonal farmworkers for good jobs in the following ways:

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

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

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

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

Women in Apprenticeship

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	996	1,002	0

Over the past few years, Congress has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000 annually for the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). The Department's Women's Bureau and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) have jointly administered the program, which awards competitive grants to recruit, hire, train, and retain women in apprenticeships and nontraditional occupations.

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

In FY 2014, no funds are being requested for this program. The mission of expanding apprenticeship opportunities for women will continue to be advanced through the Office of Apprenticeship's work to expand registered apprenticeships and ensure equal access to apprenticeship programs.

YouthBuild

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

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

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

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

Pilots Demonstrations and Research

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

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

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

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

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

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program is carried out through authority provided in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for both Adult Ex-Offender grants and Youthful offender grants, and Section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 for adult offenders. The RExO program prepares workers -- particularly adult and youth offenders and at-risk youth - for good jobs by helping ex-offenders and youth at risk of criminal behavior to obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement, providing opportunities for them to gain skills and knowledge that will prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy through the attainment of industry-recognized credentials, and helping participants in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path to better employment through partnerships with the workforce system and the use of employer tax credits and the Federal Bonding program.

The RExO appropriation provides competitive grant awards and continuation funding for previously awarded grants. Continuation funding is based on meeting performance expectations and facilitating partnerships with other Federal agencies like the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to ensure participant connections to necessary supportive services. In 2014, DOL will devote \$50 million to test and replicate innovative and evidence-based strategies to serve youth offenders. In particular, the Department will collaborate with the Department of Defense to test if nonviolent youth ex-offenders can reap the same benefits from the National Guard's Youth ChalleNGe program as other at-risk youth do – such as higher rates of employment, high school or GED completion, and earning college credit.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$90,238,000 in funding. In accordance with appropriation language, \$20,000,000 will be used for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young ex-offenders and school dropouts for employment, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas, and \$10,000,000 will be used to fund a Pay for Success demonstration model with a strong focus on increasing credential attainment outcomes leading to better employment prospects for offenders. In addition, a portion of the funds will be used to collaborate with the Department of Justice to support programs for youthful ex-offenders or youth at high-risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. This amount of funding will allow up to 15,000 participants to be served.

Evaluations

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

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

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

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,463	6,503	6,000

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. The grants are provided under the research authority in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-220).

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

The Department of Labor collaborates with the Department of Education, which has provided State grants since 2005 to assist with longitudinal educational data system development. Grants will help States to incorporate workforce information into their longitudinal data systems, as well as undertake activities to improve the quality and accessibility of performance data reported by

training providers. Improving information available from training providers is crucial to helping consumers make informed decisions when choosing among training programs.

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

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	161,232	125,000	125,000

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

To address the Department's goal of preparing workers for good jobs and ensuring fair compensation, the Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries Grants are designed to provide training for workers according to need in different sectors of the economy. The funding for this program is provided from H-1B fees. Employer-paid application fees for H-1B work visas are authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277, Title IV), as amended by P.L. 108-447 (codified at 29 U.S.C. 2916a). The fees are collected when prospective employers file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers, as needed, in specialty occupations that require highly specialized knowledge.

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

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

^[1] Operations and Construction reflects program year, not fiscal year availability.

As the nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, the Job Corps program has a vital role to play in addressing the high unemployment rates for young people. The Department of Labor is committed to ensuring that young people leave Job Corps prepared for: jobs in high-demand occupations with good wage potential; further education and training; and the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood. These academic and career training programs currently operate in a group setting at 125 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Office of the Job Corps supports the administration and management of the Job Corps program. The authorizing statute is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as amended (WIA) (P.L. 105-220, Title 1, Subtitle C, section 141).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

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

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is the only Federally-funded program dedicated to serving unemployed low-income seniors, and is more commonly known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). SCSEP supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. SCSEP grantees serve about 90,000 participants per program year. The average age of participants at entry is 64 years.

SCSEP has a dual purpose, as authorized by the Older Americans Act (OAA) – “to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and to increase the number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment in the public and private sectors, while maintaining the community service focus of the program.” In PY 2011, 47 percent of participants who exited the program were employed in the quarter following exit. Of those, 70 percent retained employment through the next two quarters. In PY 2011, SCSEP participants contributed more than 43 million hours of service to their communities.

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

The Administration proposes transferring SCSEP to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Administration on Aging (AoA). Transferring the program to AoA will improve SCSEP’s coordination with other programs supporting low-income seniors and allow SCSEP to better support not only employment, but also health, wellness and independence for seniors.

TAA COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING GRANT FUND

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

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program is authorized by Division B of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-152), and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 provided the program with \$500,000,000 annually in Fiscal Years 2011–2014 for competitive grants to eligible institutions of higher education. The program aims to improve education and employment outcomes for students attending community college and other higher education institutions, helping more Americans prepare to succeed in growing, high-skilled occupations.

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

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

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

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

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

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers and Alternate/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The program, collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance or TAA, provides assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA is a vital tool for helping workers who have lost their jobs as a direct result of increased imports and competitive trade, to upgrade their skills or retrain in new careers leading to good jobs that ensure they remain in America's middle class.

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

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

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

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

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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

Unemployment Insurance

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

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

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

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

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

State Administration

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

States administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program directly and are responsible for establishing specific policies and operating methods that conform to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Chapter 23, Internal Revenue Code), Title III of the Social Security Act, and Federal regulations. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to: former Federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment

Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (formerly called Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance) programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters.

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

The FY 2014 UI State Administration request includes \$10,000,000 for states to improve worker misclassification efforts. Modeled on a successful (SNAP) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, this initiative will provide a “high performance bonus” to the States most successful at detecting and prosecuting employers that fail to pay their proper share of UI taxes due to worker misclassification and other illegal tax schemes that deny the Federal and State UI Trust Funds hundreds of millions of dollars annually. States will be able to use these incentive funds to upgrade their misclassification detection and enforcement programs. As part of this initiative, States would be required to capture and report outcomes and cost/benefit information to enable the evaluation of new strategies.

The FY 2014 UI State Administration request also includes \$3,000,000 for continued support of the UI Integrity Center of Excellence. The Center’s mission is to develop, implement, and promote innovative integrity strategies in the UI program, focusing on the prevention and detection of fraud. The activities of this Center supplement and support activities that states are already implementing to reduce UI improper payments by 1) providing states with sophisticated data analytics tools to rapidly alert them of fraud schemes; 2) supporting ongoing knowledge-sharing among states through the identification and dissemination of integrity practices across the UI program; and 3) increasing state staff capacity by developing and providing centralized training on fraud solutions and integrity strategies. The Center supports the goals of the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 (IPERA), the June 2010 Presidential Memorandum *Enhancing Payment Accuracy Through a “Do Not Pay List”*, and OMB Memorandum M-12-11 by leveraging data analytics and predictive modeling tools to reduce improper payments.

Reemployment Eligibility Assessments

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

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries to review their efforts to find new employment and adherence to other state UI eligibility requirements, refer them to reemployment services or training if needed, and provide labor market information to aid in their job search. Research has shown that similar services reduce UI duration and save UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals.

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

State UI Demonstration Administration and Evaluation

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

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

National Activities

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

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

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

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

Employment Service

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

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). The Act was amended by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the American Job Center system. Under WIA, the public Employment Service has evolved from a nationwide system of state-administered local employment offices to a partner program in the integrated American Job Center delivery system.

Employment Service National Activities

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

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

WOTC

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

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program was created by Congress through the enactment of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. The program helps disadvantaged workers gain employment in good jobs by providing businesses with over \$1,000,000,000 in tax credits for hiring individuals from targeted groups that have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The main objective of this program is to enable the targeted individuals to gradually move from economic dependency to self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers. The participating employers are compensated by being able to reduce their federal income tax liability. WOTC joins other workforce programs that help incentivize workplace diversity and facilitate access to good jobs for American workers.

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

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

TAT-SWA Retirement

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

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities that help to assure tools are available to provide skills and knowledge to prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy.

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

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

Employment Service: Grants to States

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

Employment Service Grants to States funds are allotted to each State Workforce Agency in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 493). The formula is based on each state's share of the civilian labor force and unemployment. The Secretary of Labor is required to set aside up to three percent of the total available funds to assure that each State Workforce Agency will have sufficient resources to provide staff and other resources necessary to carry out employment service activities and related administrative and support functions on a statewide basis.

To address continuing high levels of unemployment and the acute needs of employers seeking qualified workers in FY 2014, the Department requests \$730,842,000. This includes \$30 million to support intensive, targeted reemployment services to beneficiaries of unemployment insurance, which will reduce the duration of their unemployment.

Foreign Labor Certification

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

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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

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

2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program.

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

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

Under the State Grant activity, the ETA provides annual grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 55 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs. These activities include, but are not limited to, SWA posting and circulation of inter- and intra-state job orders and other assistance to employers in the effective recruitment of U.S. workers, state safety inspection of employer provided H-2A housing, and developing and conducting prevailing practice and wage surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined occupation within their state. For FY 2014, ETA requests \$15,099,000 to support SWA foreign labor certification activities.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

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

U.S. Department of Labor programs funded through the Workforce Information/E-Tools/System Building line item assist working-age individuals, employers, government entities, and non-profit organizations. The resources supported through this line item are foundational to creating innovative workforce strategies to ensure a skilled workforce for renewable energy, energy efficiency, health care, broadband and telecommunications, advanced manufacturing, and other high demand and emerging industries and occupations providing good jobs for workers.

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

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

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

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

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

This account currently makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to States to fund unemployment benefits. The budget includes appropriation language to allow non-repayable advances to allow a third UTF account, the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA), to borrow to cover administrative costs. In addition, the account provides repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) whenever its balances prove insufficient to make payments from that account. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

This account also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicepersons and to the Federal Unemployment and Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program. The Department estimates that \$4,000,000,000 will be needed for FUA, \$200,000,000 for EUCA, and \$600,000,000 for the ESAA revolving fund. This request assumes continuation of the FY 2012 Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

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

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal staff will be required to work closely with grantees to promote maximum program outcomes, document innovations and disseminate those practices as improvements of the system, document issues and improvements, develop and deliver training curricula on Federal policies and priorities, and support the activity of the Department in the field. Federal staff activities such as these are not fully reflected in the workload and performance numbers for grants. In these duties, Federal staff support the workforce system in meeting priority goals.

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

Apprenticeship

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

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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

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

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

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

Across the nation there are over 21,000 Registered Apprenticeship programs providing apprenticeship opportunities to more than 358,000 active apprentices. The “Earn and Learn” strategy of Registered Apprenticeship contributes to the Department’s success in achieving the vision of *good jobs for everyone*, the Department’s Strategic Goal to prepare workers for good jobs and ensure fair compensation, and the Department’s 2014 program emphasis on creating job opportunities for the long-term unemployed.

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

STATE PAID LEAVE FUND

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
State Paid Leave Fund	0	0	5,000
Total Budget Authority	0	0	5,000

The State Paid Leave Fund will provide funds to support States that wish to establish paid leave programs. Currently, California and New Jersey offer such programs, which they call family leave insurance. In these two 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 would be provided to assist additional States in planning and start-up activities relating to State paid leave programs. These funds will be provided to States primarily for pre-implementation planning activities, but could also be used to implement programs. Pre-implementation planning activities, which may include research and analysis, program design, modeling and identifying financing structures, defining family eligibility and benefits requirements, developing outreach strategies that will support program participation by employers and workers, and other activities designed to help position the state for program implementation.

Implementation grants are designed to support the administrative costs associated with ramping up a new or substantially expanded programs. Implementation grant funds may be used for activities such as project management, staff or contract support to implement new business processes, technology investments to support program operations, development of reporting and performance accountability processes, and the development and dissemination of explanatory materials to eligible workers.

In FY 2014, 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.

UNIVERSAL DISPLACED WORKER PROGRAM

The Universal Displaced Workers (UDW) program, upon enactment, will deliver on the Administration's vision to offer one set of services to displaced workers through one unified system: the American Job Center network, an initiative that builds upon and connects the nearly 2,700 physical American Job Center locations with new service points, co-located services and programs, and online tools that offer convenient, personalized services. Displaced workers – individuals who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own because their employer closed a plant or division, moved or abolished their position, or simply had insufficient work for them to do – will be able to access information about UDW and the American Job Center network through www.Jobcenter.USA.gov, which will provide a new single point of access for both displaced workers and businesses looking to hire. UDW prioritizes reemployment services through a strong focus on early intervention and job search as its strategy to get workers back to work faster.

UDW 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. UDW 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.

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

- Rapid Response services, which will allow UDW 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 UDW reemployment services: a Basic level and an Intensive level.

In addition to extensive reemployment services, workers demonstrating a three-year attachment to the workforce in the same firm or industry will be eligible for the following UDW 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 (Weekly Income Stipend). Provides UDW program participants 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.

Using 2014 as a base year, the Department's Office of the Chief Economist Officer (CHECO) derived a 10-year projection of the UDW program costs. Based on these calculations, the Department is requesting \$4,045,000,000 for the implementation of the UDW program in 2014.

AMERICAN JOBS ACT

The American Jobs Act (AJA) is comprised of initiatives aimed at strengthening the middle class, providing job skills training required in high growth industries, and reducing unemployment.

Pathways Back to Work

Investing in our nation's low-income youth, and connecting those who have experienced long-term unemployment to jobs, is critical to building long-term prosperity and ensuring that our economic recovery reaches all Americans. As part of the American Jobs Act, the Budget proposes a new Pathways Back to Work (PBW) Fund to provide subsidized employment opportunities to low-income and long-term unemployed adults, summer and year-round jobs for low-income youth, and competitive grants to States, localities, and tribal entities to carry out work-based training strategies to place low-income adults and youth in jobs quickly. A total of \$12,500,000,000 is requested for PBW.

The Department requests \$8,000,000,000 for subsidized employment opportunities for low-income and long-term unemployed adults. Priority will be provided to employment opportunities likely to lead to unsubsidized employment in emerging or in-demand occupations in the local areas. Funds under this activity may be used to provide support services, such as transportation or child care, that are necessary to enable participation of individuals in employment opportunities.

The Department requests \$2,500,000,000 to support summer and year-round jobs for low-income youth, ages 16 through 24. These efforts will emphasize direct linkages to academic and occupational learning, and may include the provision of supportive services, such as transportation or child care, necessary to enable such youth to participate.

Finally, the Department requests \$2,000,000,000 for competitive grants to support promising and innovative employment and training strategies designed to improve outcomes for low-income and long-term unemployed adults and youth. 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; career academies; and/or adult basic education and integrated basic education and training models. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis to States, localities, and tribal entities and will include partnerships with employers or employer associations, adult education providers and post-secondary educational institutions, community-based organizations, joint labor-management committees, work-related intermediaries, and/or other appropriate organizations.

Reemployment NOW

Reemployment NOW is designed to provide states with flexible funding to implement innovative reemployment initiatives targeted to the long-term unemployed and to design, develop, and implement their own path-breaking strategies to encourage reemployment. Reemployment NOW

options include implementing wage insurance, self-employment assistance, enhanced reemployment services, and other state-designed innovations.

The FY 2014 President's Budget requests \$4,000,000,000 for Reemployment NOW. Up to one percent of the funds will be reserved for Federal administration and rigorous program evaluation activities. States wishing to participate in the Reemployment NOW 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.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	145,243	146,128	146,032
Policy and Compliance Assistance	31,205	31,400	26,329
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,705	6,746	6,743
Total Budget Authority	183,153	184,274	179,104
Total FTE	931	1,003	1,003

Note: 2012 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 is charged with administering and enforcing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-406), 29 U.S.C. 1001 et. seq. as amended and related federal civil and criminal laws. ERISA sets uniform minimum standards to ensure that private sector employee benefit plans are established and administered in a fair and financially sound manner. ERISA does not require any employer to establish a pension plan, health plan or any other employee benefit plan, but it requires that those who do meet certain minimum standards and regularly provide participants and the government with information about the plan. EBSA's enforcement authority extends to nearly 701,000 private retirement plans, 2.3 million health plans and a similar number of other employee welfare plans which together hold \$7.1 trillion in assets (as of March 7, 2013). These plans provide critical benefits to America's workers, retirees and their families.

The FY 2014 budget request for EBSA is \$179,104,000 and 1,003 FTE and includes a program decrease of \$5,000,000 from research contracts that have been completed. This request provides the resources for EBSA to continue to protect pension and health benefits security for America's workers and their families. Specifically, EBSA estimates that during FY 2014, it will: achieve \$1,172,108,000 in total monetary results (including \$173,000,000 in participant benefit recoveries) by conducting 3,674 civil investigations and responding to approximately 250,000 participant inquiries; obtain 105 indictments by conducting 320 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 11 webcasts and 11 compliance seminars for plan sponsors and participants.

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

to function as a highly integrated and adaptive organization that is responsive to the complex environment in which it operates, thus enhancing its ability to improve employee health and retirement benefits security.

In FY 2014, EBSA expects to continue implementation of regulations and compliance related programs that significantly enhance the Department's enforcement authority relating to Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangements (MEWAs) by utilizing the authority provided to the Secretary in the Affordable Care Act. The planned increases in interpretative and other technical assistance projects primarily involve MEWA registration and Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA) compliance efforts. EBSA anticipates completing a total of 4,500 interpretive and other associated technical assistance projects/plan inquiries and targeted technical assistance in FY 2014.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Pension Insurance	87,532	74,078	80,000
Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration	238,128	239,878	268,230
Operational Support	151,241	165,864	157,211
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	5,965	5,965	6,127
Single Employer Program Benefit Payments	6,011,000	5,634,000	6,358,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	123,000	118,000	115,000
Total Budget Authority	6,610,901	6,231,820	6,978,441
Total FTE	956	1,017	1,018

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 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 43 million of America's workers and retirees participating in more than 26,000 private sector defined 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 \$505,441,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2014. This includes funding for Pension Insurance, Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration, and Operational Support. Pension insurance activities include premium collections, purchase of U.S. Treasury securities using premium receipts, pre-trusteeship work, efforts to preserve pension plans, recovery of assets from former plan sponsors, and pension insurance program protection activities. Pension plan termination includes all activities related to trusteeship; plan asset management, investment and accounting; and benefit payments and administration services. Operational support includes the administrative, information technology infrastructure, and other shared program support for both PBGC's insurance and plan termination activities. The operational support activity includes the operations of the Inspector General and a request for funding in the amount of \$6,127,000 to support the required functions and efforts of the office, including training and CIGIE. The increase in administrative budget authority from FY 2012 supports increasing costs for investments fees and the multiemployer program, as well as improving the benefit payment and processing function.

The 2014 Budget proposes to give the PBGC Board the authority, beginning in 2015, to make future premium rate adjustments that take into account the risks that different sponsors pose to their retirees and PBGC. This proposal would require the Board to undertake a one-year study and public comment period, as well as a gradual phase-in of any increases. If implemented, this

will both encourage companies to fully fund their pension benefits and ensure the agency's continued financial soundness.

PBGC is currently benchmarking its investment management practices against those of other large pension and/or trust fund administrators. This process may lead to modifications in FY 2015 on how PBGC accounts for investment management activities to bring PBGC more in line with standard investment industry practices. To facilitate this process, the FY 2014 budget proposes a modification to the PBGC appropriation language to make it easier for the Corporation to implement its Board-approved Investment Policy.

The mission of the PBGC is two-fold. PBGC tries, first, to preserve plans and keep pension promises in the hands of the employers who make them. When companies undertake major transactions that might threaten their ability to pay pensions, PBGC negotiates protections for their pension plans. Last year PBGC negotiated with dozens of companies, both in bankruptcy and otherwise, to preserve their plans. Similarly, when major layoffs or plant closures threaten a plan's viability, PBGC steps in to negotiate protection for the plan. In FY 2012, PBGC:

- Helped to protect 130,000 people in American Airlines plans, and tens of thousands more in other plans in ongoing bankruptcies,
- Helped to protect 37,000 people in plans sponsored by companies that emerged from bankruptcy without terminating their plans,
- Negotiated \$31 million in financial assurance to protect more than 9,000 people in plans at risk from corporate transactions,
- Negotiated \$471 million in financial assurance to protect 50,000 people whose companies downsized, and
- Worked with media, Congressional staff, retiree groups, unions, and pension advocacy groups to help thousands to understand the lifetime consequences of accepting one-time cash payments instead of their pensions.

When plans do fail, however, PBGC steps in to ensure that a portion of benefits continue to be paid. Over the years, PBGC has become responsible for almost 1.5 million people in 4,300 failed plans. In FY 2012, PBGC:

- Assumed responsibility for more than 47,000 people in 155 newly failed single employer plans,
- Started paying benefits to the 17,000 retirees in those plans, on time and without missing a single payment,
- Paid \$5.5 billion to nearly 887,000 retirees in more than 4,500 failed plans (an additional 614,000 workers will receive benefits when they retire), and
- Re-evaluated the benefits of more than 223,000 pensioners at United Airlines, National Steel, and in other plans to correct possible errors in the original work over the past decade, and started changing procedures and organization to avoid errors in the future.

PBGC also administers two insurance programs. The single-employer program protects about 33 million workers and retirees in more than 24,000 pension plans. Under this program, a company may voluntarily seek to terminate its plan, or PBGC may seek termination. The PBGC must seek

termination when a plan cannot pay current benefits. A plan that cannot pay all benefits may be ended by a "distress" termination, but only if the employer meets tests proving severe financial distress, such as proving that continuing the plan would force the company to go out of business. If a terminated plan cannot pay at least the PBGC-guaranteed level of benefits, PBGC uses its funds to ensure that guaranteed benefits are paid. A sponsor may terminate a plan in a "standard" termination only if plan assets are sufficient to pay all benefits. In a standard termination, the sponsor closes out the plan by purchasing annuities from an insurance company or by paying benefits in a lump sum. After a standard termination, the PBGC guarantee ends.

The multiemployer insurance program protects about 10 million workers and retirees in more than 1,500 pension plans. Multiemployer pension plans are maintained under collectively bargained agreements involving unrelated employers, generally of the same industry. If a PBGC insured multiemployer plan is unable to pay guaranteed benefits when due, the PBGC will provide the plan with financial assistance (a loan to the plan) to continue paying guaranteed benefits.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 ^[1] Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	227,061	228,451	243,254
Total Budget Authority	227,061	228,451	243,254
Total FTE	1,809	1,809	1,872

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

^[1] Does not reflect \$1,002,000 transferred to WHD for Hurricane Sandy reconstruction and recovery activities, as provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-2. This amount has been transferred from the Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services account via a non-expenditure transfer.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) was created by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938. 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. WHD is comprised of a nationwide staff of investigators, supervisors, technical, and clerical employees responsible for enforcing the FLSA, Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, Employee Polygraph Protection Act, and Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

The FY 2014 budget request includes sufficient funding to maintain staffing increases implemented in FY 2009 through FY 2011 which sought to restore WHD to FY 2001 staffing levels. The request will enable the program to conduct more targeted investigations, provide meaningful compliance assistance, and respond promptly and appropriately to complainants and others who need the services of the agency.

For FY 2014 the WHD budget request is \$243,254,000 and 1,872 FTE. These resources will support a continued shift to greater directed and complaint enforcement activity in priority industries and will offer an improved customer service approach to complaint handling in non-priority industries. The request includes an increase of \$3,400,000 to increase enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), which ensure that workers receive appropriate wages, overtime pay, and the right to take job-protected leave for family and medical purposes; an increase of \$3,800,000 to investigate worker misclassification, and an additional \$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.

The requested IT system is also consistent with the Administration management priorities of effective management of information technology investments, including communications and content management, and strengthening IT foundations. As WHD continues to build its analytical and evaluation capacity, the agency-wide demand for a more robust, nimble, and reliable technology infrastructure has grown exponentially. In order to fully implement the strategic enforcement strategies, as well as the worker protection reforms of this Administration, WHD increasingly relies on data at every level of the organization as an indication of whether the organization is effectively implementing policy; undertaking strategies deemed effective either through studies or field experience; and targeting investigations where WHD can achieve a sustained, positive effect on industry compliance. Efforts to implement improvements to policies and procedures, such the process for assessing civil monetary penalties and the certification of farm labor contractors, or opportunities to develop more comprehensive, interconnected profiles of violators in order to improve the effectiveness of the enforcement program, are hindered or postponed by the extremely limited capacity of the current IT infrastructure supporting WHD operations. The new system would also allow the agency to more fully participate in government-wide efforts to provide more and better information to the public and to exchange administrative data with other enforcement agencies for the purposes of strengthening targeting and developing a knowledge base around enforcement outcomes

In FY 2012, WHD utilized over 1,000 investigators, completed 34,139 compliance actions, and collected more than \$280 million in back wages for more than 308,000 workers.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	105,187	105,831	108,467
Total Budget Authority	105,187	105,831	108,467
Total FTE	743	743	753

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

In 1965, President Johnson issued Executive Order 11246, which directs federal departments and agencies to include non-discrimination and affirmative action requirements in all federal contracts, including federally assisted construction contracts. Pursuant to that direction, the Secretary of Labor created the Office of Federal Contract Compliance within the Department of Labor (DOL), which was later renamed the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP). OFCCP is comprised of a national office and six regional offices distributed nationwide.

The appropriation for OFCCP's Salaries and Expenses provides discretionary funds for administering the following laws: Executive Order 11246, which prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin and sex; Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits employment discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, which prohibits employment discrimination against certain protected veterans.

In FY 2014, the OFCCP is requesting \$108,467,000 and 753 FTE. This funding level includes an increase of \$1,167,000 and 10 FTE to increase the agency's capacity to assess whether contractors engage in compensation discrimination in violation of Executive Order 11246. In FY 2014, OFCCP's priorities include: 1) Narrowing the persistent pay gap between men and women;. 2) Expanding its commitment to enforcing the rights of women and under-represented groups; 3) Ensuring that federal contractors recruit, hire, and retain veterans and individuals with disabilities; and 4) Strengthening outreach to community-based organizations for worker education and to the regulated community for comprehensive understanding of new rules.

The FY 2014 request will allow OFCCP to continue to be a leading civil rights voice by ensuring that good jobs are within everyone's reach in the federal contracting community.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	41,289	41,542	46,891
Total Budget Authority	41,289	41,542	46,891
Total FTE	228	228	229

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) is responsible for administering and enforcing most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended (LMRDA) (P.L. 86-257), 29 U.S.C. 401. The LMRDA ensures basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry. OLMS does not have jurisdiction over unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees. OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, (P.L. 95-454), 5 U.S.C. 7101, the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as amended (P.L. 88-365), (P.L. 102-240) 49 USC 533(b) and the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 as amended (P.L. 91-518), 45 U.S.C. 501 et seq.

The FY 2014 request for OLMS is \$46,891,000 and 229 FTE. This includes a program increase of \$4,250,000 for the modernization of the OLMS e.LORS system. The modernization effort is imperative to support the Department's regulatory efforts and will migrate all paper reporting forms to a web-based format, and establish a cloud based case management system in-line with the Department's enterprise architecture. OLMS also plans to make needed improvements to the Online Public Disclosure Room (OPDR) by improving search capabilities and increasing ease of navigation. Public disclosure is a key OLMS function, as it is required by statute and is essential to the OLMS overarching goal of increased transparency of labor and management of finances and activities. Modernizing the OLMS e.LORS system will produce measurable improvement to citizen services, increase transparency, and create administrative efficiencies that result in cost savings.

In carrying out its LMRDA responsibilities, OLMS performs four types of activities: public disclosure of reports; union audits; investigations; and compliance assistance. In FY 2012, OLMS:

- Processed 28,363 reports for public disclosure.
- Conducted 333 union compliance audits.
- Investigated 123 union officer elections and 25 union officer re-run elections.
- Conducted 308 criminal investigations.
- Provided 21,104 participant hours of compliance assistance.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014 Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses, Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	115,720	116,428	118,458
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,231,629	3,277,629	3,397,967
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	1,406,490	1,336,890	1,302,478
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	182,227	163,220	133,235
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)	803,451	914,711	1,046,653
Special Workers' Compensation Expenses (Longshore)	132,481	141,193	141,244
Total Budget Authority	5,871,998	5,950,071	6,140,035
Total FTE	1,597	1,653	1,658

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) advances the vision of *good jobs for everyone* through the administration of four benefit programs for workers who become ill or are injured on the job. These programs ensure income support for these workers when work is impossible or unavailable due to their injury or illness.

- The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program provides benefits to civilian employees of the Federal Government injured at work and to certain other designated groups.
- The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) program provides benefits to injured private sector workers engaged in certain maritime and related employment, plus certain non-maritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act.
- The Black Lung Benefits Act program provides compensation and medical benefits to totally disabled miners suffering from coal mine pneumoconiosis stemming from mine employment, and monetary benefits to their dependent survivors.
- The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex.

Resources requested by OWCP in FY 2014 support establishment of a Program Integrity unit in DFEC to identify areas of improper payment vulnerability and implement corrective actions; \$2,000,000 in Longshore General funding for implementation upon passage of the Overseas Contractor Compensation Act, contingent on its enactment.

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 (S&E), Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation
- Special Benefits
- Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (EEOICP)
- Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners
- Black Lung Disability Trust Fund
- Special Workers' Compensation Expenses

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014 Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	98,050	98,650	99,474
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	11,366	11,436	12,181
Division of Technology and Standards	6,304	6,342	6,803
General Funds	115,720	116,428	118,458
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	2,120	2,133	2,142
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	32,906	32,906	33,033
Trust Funds	35,026	35,039	35,175
Total Budget Authority	150,746	151,467	153,633
Total FTE	990	1,014	1,014

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The OWCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides funds for implementing three major workers' compensation laws that provide wage replacement and other benefits to workers who are injured or become ill as a result of their employment. Through direct appropriation and trust fund transfers, these funds support the FECA, Longshore, and Black Lung Trust Fund programs, including information technology funds, through four OWCP Divisions.

Division of Federal Employees Compensation

	<u>2012 Enacted</u>	<u>2013 Annualization of PL 112-175</u>	<u>2014 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	98,050	98,650	99,474
FTE	718	742	742

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC) provides income and medical benefits to civilian employees of the Federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. Not all benefits are paid by the program, since the first 45 days of disability are usually covered by keeping injured workers in pay status with their employing agencies (i.e., the continuation-of-pay period). Key program statistics for FY 2012 included:

- Nearly 116,000 injured Federal workers or their survivors filed claims.
- Nearly 50,000 received long-term wage replacement benefits for job-related injuries, diseases, or deaths. Most of the costs are charged back to the beneficiaries' employing agencies.

- 91.5 percent of cases under DFEC disability management had returned to work within two years from date of injury.
- Average lost production days in new DFEC disability management cases were 168 days.
- Over 8,300 injured workers needing FECA nurse assistance or receiving vocational rehabilitation went back to work.
- Directed review of FECA long-term cases saved \$14,300,000 in compensation benefits.
- Customer service goals were exceeded as DFEC improved responsiveness to FECA telephone callers.

Resources requested to support DFEC program operations in the Salaries and Expenses account total \$99,474,000 and 742 FTE. This represents a funding increase of \$1,424,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted level for inflationary increases. OWCP also requests 114 FTE and \$60,017,000 for FECA program operations funding from Fair Share collections to the Special Benefits account. Total operations resources requested for DFEC are \$159,491,000 and 856 FTE.

Return to Work (RTW) is a major DFEC performance priority. These activities are very resource-intensive and require close coordination among claims staff, contract nurses and rehabilitation counselors over extended time periods on every case.

DFEC continues to increase its knowledge of its Disability Management (DM) operations and of injury and illness case outcomes. Several independent evaluations of DM have led to procedural improvements to better define responsibilities and improve coordination among the major DM activities. DFEC has been proactive in supporting the *Protecting Our Workers and Ensuring Reemployment* (POWER) initiative through regular large group meetings and individual meetings with representatives of the largest federal agencies. The POWER Return to Work Council meets regularly on performance-related issues and to share best practices; regularly publishes agency performance results via the Web; and issues individualized reports and other information to agencies upon their request. The work of the Council reflects DFEC's emphasis on elevating the participation of Federal employing agencies in reemploying injured workers, and providing technical assistance to those employers on return to work.

DFEC activities in FY 2014 will include:

- Maintain the accessibility of general FECA program information, regulations, forms and publications, as well as case-specific information, to employing agencies through DFEC's Internet site;
- Continue to expand Federal agency use of the web-based application (ECOMP) to submit claims forms electronically and enable all stakeholders (medical providers, employing agencies and injured workers) to upload documents directly into the case file;
- Enhance the use of the new interactive voice response (IVR) system;
- Continue to improve customer services; and
- Continue to increase efficiency and productivity.

Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	13,486	13,569	14,323
FTE	96	101	101

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, provides protection to approximately 500,000 workers for injuries or occupational diseases occurring during the course of covered employment. These benefits are paid directly by an authorized self-insured employer; or through an authorized insurance carrier; or, in particular circumstances, by the Special Workers' Compensation Expenses Fund administered by the Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC).

Longshore also administers injury and occupational disease coverage for non-maritime employees under several extensions of the Act. These include the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act (enacted in 1928 and repealed effective July 26, 1982); the Defense Base Act (1941); the Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act (1952); and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (1953).

The FY 2014 request level for the Division of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC) is \$14,323,000 and 101 FTE. Of the total requested, General Funds provide \$12,181,000 and 92 FTE; Trust Funds provide \$2,142,000 and 9 FTE. Also requested for FY 2014, are \$2,000,000 and 5 FTE for start-up costs, contingent on the enactment of the legislative proposal to reform the current Defense Base Act program, which provides workers' compensation coverage to Federal contract employees working overseas on defense bases and public works projects. The proposed Overseas Contractors Compensation Act (OCCA) would establish a new DOL-administered government-wide benefit program under which benefits would be paid directly from a Federal fund administered by DOL and agencies would be billed only for their share of benefits and administrative costs.

Division of Technology and Standards

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,304	6,342	6,803
FTE	19	12	12

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Division of Technology and Standards (DTS) provides Information Technology (IT) support and technical direction to all of OWCP's programs. DTS provides direct support to OWCP for its technology and application development as well as its production support. DTS fosters IT standardization across OWCP, developing common solutions and applications so that all

programs can leverage these capabilities in a cost-effective manner. DTS ensures service providers are delivering the level of support needed and agreed upon on a regular basis, and facilitates actions to resolve deficiencies or systemic issues before they impact OWCP's mission.

Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation - Black Lung Disability Trust Fund

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	32,906	32,906	33,033
FTE	157	159	159

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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 under the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977. The Act shifted fiscal responsibility for Black Lung benefits from the Federal Government to the coal industry. The budget provides for the administration of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund and the claims filed under the Act's Part C provisions. The administration of Part B falls under a separate appropriation, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Mine Workers which is also administered by the DCMWC.

The Black Lung Part C program provides two types of medical services related to black lung disease: (1) diagnostic testing to determine the presence or absence of black lung disease and the degree of associated disability; and, (2) for miners entitled to monthly benefits, medical coverage for treatment of black lung disease and disability. Present and former coal miners and their surviving dependents may file claims.

Resources requested from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund for DCMWC's administration of Part C are \$33,033,000 and 159 FTE. This amount is \$127,000 above the FY 2012 Revised Enacted level.

In FY 2014, DCMWC will continue the core activities of its mission to pay monthly compensation and ongoing medical treatment benefits to an estimated average of 18,800 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 4,500 additional recipients under Part C, and process an estimated 5,500 incoming claims.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
FECA Fair Share	59,488	59,488	60,017
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Benefits	2,822,141	2,926,380	2,941,950
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	347,000	393,000	393,000
Total Budget Authority	3,231,629	3,381,868	3,397,967
Total FTE	119	109	114

Note: 2012 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. Benefits include wage replacement, payment for medical care, and, where necessary, medical and vocational rehabilitation assistance in returning to work. The Longshore funding provides a specific component of the benefits provided by the Longshore Act.

Total new budget authority requested for Special Benefits in FY 2014 is \$3,397,967,000, including a direct appropriation of \$393,000,000 for FECA and \$3,000,000 for Longshore Harbor Workers' benefits, and \$3,001,967,000 in offsetting collections from Federal agencies, including \$2,941,950,000 for FECA benefits and \$60,017,000 for Fair Share expenditures. Total estimated obligations are \$3,311,000,000, including \$3,247,983,000 for FECA benefits; \$3,000,000 for Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation benefits; and \$60,017,000 in Fair Share funding for FECA program administration. The Fair Share request includes an increase of \$1,360,000 and 5 FTE to establish a program unit to identify areas of improper payment vulnerability and implement corrective actions. Fair Share funding also provides resources for Periodic Roll Management and Medical Bill Review activities, as well as providing funding for centralized mail intake and medical bill processing, and automated data system operations.

The FY 2014 President's Budget again includes a legislative proposal to reform FECA. The proposal recommends standardizing FECA benefit rates, establishing a "conversion benefit rate" for beneficiaries at the age of retirement, modernized benefits for burials and facial disfigurements, increased focus on return to work, data matching with the Social Security Administration, and recovery of particular costs. The proposal also authorizes DOL to require all Federal agencies to pay, through the current Chargeback system, their share of costs associated with FECA program administration beginning in FY 2015. These reforms would generate net savings of \$462 million over 10 years.

Approximately 49,000 cases are maintained within DFEC's Periodic Roll Management (PRM) activity. Of these, 45,000 are workers with long-term disabilities due to work injury or illness;

the remainder consist of ongoing entitlement cases of survivors of fatal injuries. Regular annual reviews of these cases, entitled Periodic Entitlement Reviews (PER), are conducted by PRM staff. Through PER reviews, DFEC identifies cases where the level of disability has resolved or lessened and the individuals may benefit from vocational rehabilitation and have the potential to return to work. Whenever the level of disability changes or the individual returns to work, DFEC will adjust or terminate benefits as appropriate. In FY 2012, approximately 1,200 of these actions produced FECA compensation cost reductions of \$14,300,000.

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

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2104 <u>Request</u>
Benefit Payments (Indefinite Budget Authority)	1,166,616	1,210,918	1,173,260
BA in Thousands - Part B (Annual Appropriation)	52,147	54,047	55,176
BA in Thousands - Part E (Indefinite Budget Authority)	73,443	73,825	74,042
Total Budget Authority	1,292,206	1,338,790	1,302,478
Total FTE	471	514	514

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

This appropriation funds administrative expenses for Part B of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). All EEOICPA benefits plus administrative expenses for Part E are funded through indefinite appropriations.

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) under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

Under Part B, over 137,100 nuclear energy workers and their survivors have submitted claims. As of March 10, 2013, the Division has issued recommended and/or final decisions on over 201,600 claims (multiple claims are addressed per employee for appropriate segments of the law). Under Part B, over 137,100 nuclear energy workers and their survivors have submitted claims. As of March 10, 2013, the Division has issued recommended and/or final decisions on over 201,600 claims (multiple claims are addressed per employee for appropriate segments of the law), and payments in over 58,300 Part B claims, with compensation benefit payments totaling more than \$4,852,000,000. In addition, more than \$1,428,000,000 has been paid in medical benefits.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part E provides eligible DOE contractor employees Federal benefits based on the level of impairment and/or wage loss if they developed an occupational illness as a result of exposure to toxic substances at a DOE facility. Part E provides payment for RECA benefits awarded by DOJ to uranium workers as defined under Section 5 of the RECA for illnesses due to toxic substance exposure at uranium mines or mills. Part E also provides benefits to survivors of workers who died as a result of such exposure.

Under Part E, EEOICPA has received over 115,600 claims and issued recommended and/or final decisions on over 136,700 claims (multiple claims are addressed per employee for appropriate segments of the law). EEOICPA has delivered over \$2,868,000,000 in Part E compensation benefits to more than 26,600 claimants.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	5,227	5,227	5,235
Benefit Payments	136,000	118,000	93,000
Advanced Appropriation – Benefits	41,000	40,000	35,000
Total Budget Authority	182,227	163,227	133,235
Total FTE	17	16	16

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

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 *good jobs for everyone* and the Department's Strategic Goal to secure health benefits and, for those not working, provide income security by providing income support for those who are unable 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 2015 is \$24,000,000.

Resources requested for Black Lung Part B administration are \$5,235,000 and 16 FTE. This funding level is an increase of \$8,000 compared to the FY 2012 Enacted level.

In FY 2014 approximately \$128,000,000 in compensation benefits will be paid to 18,650 beneficiaries.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Indefinite Appropriation	236,194	245,502	257,478
Benefits	198,880	189,094	181,380
Payment of Bond Interest	37,199	56,036	75,466
Payment of Interest on Advances	115	372	632
OWCP, Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	32,906	32,906	33,033
Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses	25,217	25,217	25,365
Office of Inspector General	327	327	327
Treasury	356	356	356
Total , Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	\$295,000	\$304,308	\$316,559

Note: Does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions for: bond principle (\$379,286,000 in FY 2011, \$394,287,000 in FY 2012, and 396,403,000 in FY 2013, and \$397,383 in FY 2014) and short-term advances (\$60,000 in FY 2011, \$107,749,000 in FY 2012, and \$214,000 in FY 2013 and \$332,711 in FY 2014).

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) was established by the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977 to assign responsibility for Black Lung benefit payments with the coal industry. The payment of benefits provides income support and medical care for beneficiaries who are unable to perform their previous coal mine work due to occupational lung disease. Enacted on October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 authorized restructuring of the Black Lung Disability (BLDTF) debt by: (1) extending current coal excise tax rates of \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and \$0.55 per ton on surfaced-mined coal until December 31, 2018, when it will revert to the 1978 levels, or \$0.50 per ton on underground coal, and \$0.25 per ton on surface coal; (2) providing a one-time appropriation for the BLDTF to repay the market value of parts of the outstanding repayable advances and the accrued interest; and (3) refinancing the remainder of the outstanding debt through the issuance of zero-coupon bonds. Pursuant to the refinancing legislation, these amounts are to be retired using the BLDTF's annual operating surpluses until all of its remaining obligations have been paid.

The Trust Fund pays all Part C Black Lung benefits, including income maintenance and medical benefits, when no coal mine operator can be held liable for payments. Income maintenance payments are calculated at 37.5 percent of the GS-2, Step 1 salary level. The Fund also pays for the Department's costs of administering Part C of the Black Lung benefits program and the costs incurred by the Department of the Treasury to collect coal excise taxes and manage the Trust Fund.

The appropriation provides \$181,380,000 for benefit payments, \$75,466,000 for payments of bond interest, exchange of assets amounts of \$397,383,000 for payment of bond principal, \$332,711,000 for repayment of estimated short-term advances, and \$632,000 for estimated interest on short-term advances. It also provides funding, through transfer from the BLDTF, for

the administration of the BLDTF including: \$33,033,000 for OWCP Salaries and Expenses, \$25,365,000 for Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, \$327,000 for the Inspector General, Salaries and Expenses, and \$356,000 for the Department of Treasury, Salaries and Expenses.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 ^[1] Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	19,962	20,084	22,071
Federal Enforcement	207,753	209,024	207,785
Whistleblower Programs	15,873	15,970	21,883
State Programs	104,196	104,833	104,196
Technical Support	25,820	25,977	24,767
Compliance Assistance-Federal	76,355	76,823	75,294
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	57,890	58,245	57,890
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,709	10,774	10,709
Safety and Health Statistics	34,739	34,952	34,349
Executive Direction	11,491	11,562	11,575
Total Budget Authority	564,788	568,244	570,519
Total FTE	2,239	2,239	2,255

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

^[1] Does not reflect \$2,250,000 transferred to OSHA for Hurricane Sandy reconstruction and recovery activities, as provided in the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013, P.L. 113-2. This amount has been transferred from the Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services account via a non-expenditure transfer.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established by the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-596). OSHA's mission is to protect the safety and health of this nation's workers through the range of tools and strategies that the law provides. Experience and studies have shown that OSHA's actions prevent work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths by empowering workers and encouraging employers to eliminate hazards. OSHA's responsibilities extend to over 7.4 million private-sector establishments and 200,000 major construction worksites, employing more than 111,000,000 people. Federal OSHA covers approximately 2,200,000 Federal employees, while State Programs, providing comparable protections and services, cover almost 10,200,000 state and local government workers.

OSHA utilizes all of its programs – such as conducting workplace inspections; the issuance of standards and guidance; and outreach, training, and technical assistance – to achieve its mission. The agency provides services both directly and through collaboration and cooperation with state agencies and a wide array of organizations interested in occupational safety and health. Although workplace conditions are much safer than when OSHA was created, over 4,600

workers are still killed in the workplace each year and millions are injured. Tens of thousands continue to die from occupational illnesses.

OSHA must address new challenges, including hazards faced by immigrant workers and ensuring that small employers are able to successfully provide safe workplaces to their employees. OSHA's budget request represents efforts to aggressively respond to these challenges by strengthening and reinvigorating the agency's enforcement presence and bolstering the ability to address claims of retaliation. The agency is responsible for administering more than 20 whistleblower statutes, including the new protections in laws governing health care reform, finance reform, food safety, and motor vehicle manufacturing. In all of its programs, OSHA is directing additional resources to the hazards and industries where they are most needed, in furtherance of the outcome goals of securing safe and healthy workplaces and ensuring that workers have a stronger voice in the workplace.

In FY 2014, OSHA will continue to develop and revise regulations and standards under the agency's regulatory agenda, and will continue to direct inspections and outreach at establishments and industries with the highest injury, illness, and fatality rates. The agency is focused on the ultimate goal of striving to have all workers return to their homes safe and healthy after completing their work by demonstrating national leadership in occupational safety and health.

The FY 2014 budget will promote the Agency's mission and priorities through a request of \$570,519,000 and 2,255 FTE, an increase of \$5,731,000 from the FY 2012 Enacted Level.

The FY 2014 budget request includes a program increase of \$2,000,000 for safety and health standards to support the agency's rulemaking efforts to protect workers from complex and dangerous hazards. OSHA will expand its capability to examine and streamline its regulatory approach in light of new data, information, and approaches available to workplaces. Often when industries come into compliance with new OSHA standards, they find innovative ways to achieve compliance and that innovation can promote economic growth, innovation, competitiveness, and job creation. These important changes can occur through new personal protective technology, increased business efficiency through improved process controls to reduce worker exposure, or the creation of specialized industries to address particular hazards (e.g., the hazardous waste industry and the asbestos remediation industry).

The FY 2014 budget also includes a program increase of \$5,900,000 and 47 FTE for the more than 20 whistleblower protection programs administered by OSHA. The increase is designed to reduce the backlog of whistleblower claims, expedite the handling of current complaints received by the agency, and prepare for a high volume of complex cases as a result of recently passed laws involving health care reform, food and safety, motor vehicle manufacturing and finance reform. The budget also includes a program increase of \$1,370,000 and 5 FTE to enhance the training of Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs), whistleblower investigators and supervisors at the OSHA Training Institute (OTI).

OSHA's FY 2014 budget request also includes an additional \$1,750,000 to support the agency's Modernization of Injury and Illness Data Collection initiative, the costs of which are more than

offset by the elimination of the OSHA Data Initiative, which this would replace. The updated and modernized reporting system will provide a more efficient and timely collection of data and will improve the accuracy and availability of relevant records and statistics.

The agency's FY 2014 budget includes four additional savings proposals. OSHA estimates a savings of \$1,000,000 from the elimination of its Office of International Affairs, the work of which will be subsumed within the existing level of resources for the agency while the resources are transferred to regulatory support. The agency's request also includes savings from consolidation of three regional offices, estimated to save \$1,300,000 and 3 FTE, and further savings of \$2,482,000 and 33 FTE due to reduced federal compliance assistance activity from the consolidation of personnel in geographically dense regions. An anticipated \$200,000 savings will result from the elimination of unnecessary interim medical examinations for Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs).

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	164,499	165,506	168,871
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	89,063	89,608	92,870
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	4,765	4,794	5,619
Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations	7,103	7,146	8,358
Educational Policy and Development	38,325	38,560	29,230
Technical Support	33,613	33,819	34,113
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	18,157	18,268	20,268
Program Administration	17,768	17,877	21,392
Total Budget Authority	373,293	375,578	380,721
Total FTE	2,357	2,357	2,338

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of the nation's miners through enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act). MSHA, mine operators, and miners each have a role in assuring the safety and health of the nation's miners. Operators are responsible for preventing and eliminating unsafe and unhealthful conditions, with the assistance of miners. MSHA enforces current regulations, provides technical assistance and training, and develops improved regulations and programs to increase protections. The Mine Act requires four complete inspections annually at active underground mines and two complete inspections annually at active surface mines. MSHA protects the health and safety of approximately 2,300 coal and nearly 11,600 metal and nonmetal mines.

MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to ensure the best protection for 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 2012, MSHA assessed a total of \$160,000,000 in civil penalties for over 143,157 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 2012, MSHA conducted 1,544 course days of training at the Academy.

MSHA requests a total of \$380,721,000, an increase of \$7,428,000 over the FY 2012 Enacted. This funding level will enable MSHA to meet its highest priority performance plan goals and objectives.

- For the Coal Mine Safety and Health (CMSH) budget activity, the request includes an increase of \$3,164,000 to fully fund enforcement staff vacancies, which will increase the agency's capacity to strengthen enforcement activities such as the Impact Inspection program and Respirable Dust Emphasis inspections. The additional funding will also allow CMSH to purchase equipment on a regular replacement cycle, and to respond to the additional tasks necessary during inspection activities. Within its plan approval activities function, this budget activity will decrease by 17 clerical FTE and \$1,057,000.
- For the Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health (MNMSH) budget activity, MSHA is requesting an increase of \$2,640,000 to fully fund enforcement personnel, which will strengthen the MSHA's capacity to accomplish enforcement activities such as impact inspections, health inspections, and impoundment/dam inspections. The additional funding will also allow MNMSH to effectively respond to miners' discrimination complaints and provide for the replacement of aged equipment.
- For the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, MSHA requests an increase of \$600,000 to support increased rulemaking activities.
- For the Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations, the request includes an increase of \$600,000 and 4 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). This request also includes a decrease of \$445,000 and an increase of 5 FTE to convert contract positions into Federal staff.
- For Educational Policy and Development, the request includes an increase of \$800,000 and 6 FTE for additional Educational Field Services personnel to review required training records and monitor contractor training. The additional resources will allow MSHA to address deficiencies identified in the IR. The request also includes decreases of \$303,000 and 3 FTE in the Small Mines Consultation Program, \$8,441,000 to eliminate funding for FY 2014 in MSHA's State Grants Program, and \$1,500,000 and 5 FTE to the Academy.
- For the Technical Support activity, the request includes the following changes in reimbursable budget authority:
 - Update fees charged for Approval and Certification Center equipment approvals from \$1,499,000 for a total reimbursable authority of \$2,499,000.
 - Institute charging a fee for rock dust sample analyses.
- For the Program Evaluation and Information Resources budget activity, MSHA is requesting an increase of \$1,072,000 to improve enforcement IT applications identified in the findings of the IR. The request also includes a net decrease of \$261,000 for IT services PEIR provides to agency employees due to a decrease in the FY 2014 FTE level.
- For the Program Administration budget activity, MSHA is requesting an increase of \$4,500,000 to support the Headquarters and Office of Solicitor office move. The current lease on the building in which these two agencies are co-located expires in April 2015; funding is necessary in FY 2014 for tenant improvement build-out and IT requirements such as network cabling and equipment. The new lease will reduce leased space costs, centralize and streamline operations, and maximize space utilization. The request also

includes decreases of \$650,000 for completion of Conference Litigation Representative (CLR) training and \$494,000 for completion of a one-time expenditure in support of Crandall Canyon litigation.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	209,367	210,648	209,481
Trust Funds	67,176	67,587	67,176
Prices and Cost of Living	205,888	207,148	209,699
Compensation and Working Conditions	80,391	80,883	82,128
Productivity and Technology	12,013	12,086	10,313
Executive Direction and Staff Services	34,236	34,446	34,997
Total Budget Authority	609,071	612,798	613,794
Total FTE	2,304	2,304	2,271

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency within the Department of Labor responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans.

The June 27, 1884 Act that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2014:

The Labor Force Statistics programs provide comprehensive and timely information on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and related labor market characteristics at the national level; industrial and occupational employment at the State and local levels; and labor force and unemployment at State and local levels. In addition, these programs develop projections of the labor force, economic growth, industrial output, and employment by industry and occupation for 10 years into the future for the Nation as a whole.

The **Labor Force Statistics programs** are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national

projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act requires the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

The 2014 request includes funding to add one annual supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). This is an increase of \$1,577,000 and 3 FTE. In odd years, the BLS will conduct the Contingent Work Supplement to capture data on contingent work and alternative work arrangements. In even 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.

The 2014 request also includes the elimination of the Measure Green Jobs initiative, a decrease of \$8,100,000 and 20 FTE. The initiative produced data on employment by industry and occupation for businesses that produce green goods and services, and a variety of other information.

Finally, the 2014 request includes the elimination of the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program, a decrease of \$1,793,000 and 10 FTE. Currently, the MLS program provides information that identifies, describes and tracks the effects of major job cutbacks in the economy. The information, produced in partnership with the States, includes timely local area data and the reasons for large layoff events—such as financial difficulty, contract cancellation, offshoring, and natural and non-natural disasters.

The savings associated with these reductions will be used to finance other, more critical needs.

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. This budget activity publishes the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index, the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, and data from the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey.

In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by the price programs are used by the Social Security Administration to adjust payments to beneficiaries, the Department of Health and Human Services to update Medicare services and payments, the Internal Revenue Service and State tax offices to adjust tax brackets and personal exemption amounts, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis as a principal input to the Gross Domestic Product, among other uses.

The 2014 request includes funding for the CE Surveys program to support the Census Bureau in its development of a supplemental statistical poverty measure using CE data. This is an increase of \$2,500,000 and 9 FTE. As part of this initiative, the CE Surveys program 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.

The **Compensation and Working Conditions programs** publish data on employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, by

occupation for major labor market areas and industries. The programs also publish information on work stoppages. In addition, the BLS compiles annual information on the incidence and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), programs in the compensation levels and trends category are designed to meet specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 5301-5304]. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics."

The **Productivity and Technology programs** measure productivity trends for major sectors of the economy and individual industries, and analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying changes in productivity.

The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries."

The 2014 request eliminates the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program, a decrease of \$1,957,000 and 15 FTE. The ILC program adjusts foreign data to a common framework of concepts, definitions, and classifications, to facilitate data comparisons between the United States and other countries. ILC data are used to assess United States economic performance relative to other countries, as well as to evaluate the competitive position of the United States in international markets, including measuring a key driver of offshoring.

The **Executive Direction program** provides agency-wide policy and management direction, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, and statistical methods research areas.

The FY 2014 request includes an initiative to consolidate IT helpdesk and server administration resources, which will yield a savings of \$1,000,000. Currently, a number of BLS IT investments have dedicated helpdesk and server administration staff supporting the IT infrastructure, as well as the data collection, processing, and dissemination systems. By consolidating these functions, the BLS will be able to realize efficiencies through economies of scale, making it easier to focus resources where the need is greatest at any particular time.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,879	39,117	42,432
Total Budget Authority	38,879	39,117	42,432
Total FTE	51	51	51

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2014 Budget request for the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) is \$42,432,000 a \$3,553,000 increase over the FY 2012 level that is offset by a reduction in the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI). Congress authorized ODEP in the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) FY 2001 appropriation. ODEP develops policy and fosters its implementation to reduce barriers to employment for people with disabilities. This request includes funding for two new initiatives: the \$5,000,000 Pathways to Careers Community College Demonstration project and the \$ 1,000,000 Integrated Employment Policy Change Initiative.

The projects will be funded by ODEP and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) each reducing their DEI funds by \$3,000,000. This approach will provide the \$6,000,000 needed to support ODEP's program increases. Given the importance of integrated employment and the critical role that community colleges play in paving a path to the middle class and enhancing the career options of people with disabilities especially youth, ODEP believes that an investment in these areas is needed. This will have a minimal impact on the DEI initiative and represents, on average, a \$200,000 reduction in the average grant award. ODEP will continue its investment in other priority areas including supporting initiatives that improve access to training, education, and transition services.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	32,722	32,922	31,812
Legal Services	128,877	129,666	127,684
Trust Funds	325	327	326
International Labor Services	92,309	92,874	95,425
Administration and Management	29,982	30,165	30,435
Adjudication	29,495	29,676	30,352
Women's Bureau	11,559	11,630	9,214
Civil Rights	7,260	7,304	8,268
Chief Financial Officer	5,340	5,373	5,440
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,484	8,536	9,000
Subtotal Departmental Management	346,353	348,473	347,956
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,817	7,817	7,863
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	17,400	17,400	17,502
Total Budget Authority	371,570	373,690	373,321
Total FTE	1,381	1,381	1,368

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884, was amended by the Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor (29 U.S.C. 1); this act also authorizes Departmental Management (DM) functions. The 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.

Program Direction and Support

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	32,722	32,922	31,812
FTE	118	121	113

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Direction and Support (PDS) activity includes the following seven offices:

- Office of the Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy
- Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
- Office of Public Affairs
- Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships
- Office of Public Engagement

This activity provides essential leadership and policy direction for the Department. Other responsibilities include: (1) serving as the primary economic advisor to the Secretary of Labor and providing economic analysis of special topics, as well as general labor issues; (2) overseeing a program of analysis and general research on issues affecting the American workforce; (3) evaluating the effectiveness of Departmental programs; (4) serving as the principal representative on the Department's legislative program; (5) coordinating legislative proposals with other Federal agencies; and (6) maintaining a program of public information and communications to inform the public of the services and protections afforded by Departmental agencies.

The FY 2014 budget requests \$31,812,000 and 113 FTE for PDS. Funding at this level includes a program decrease of \$1,369,000, resulting from the elimination of the Office of Recovery for Auto Communities and Workers. The request will support leadership on key DOL initiatives and mandates; and ensure that Department-wide policy-related responsibilities are met. Funding will be used to continue leadership efforts to further the vision of *good jobs for everyone*.

Legal Services

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	137,019	137,810	135,873
FTE	693	693	696

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department of Labor. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department, including providing the legal support necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to further goals that support the President's strategic vision to improve opportunities and quality of life for the American people. SOL provides its legal services through National Office Divisions that are generally devoted to the major laws under the Department's jurisdiction and Regional Offices that undertake front-line enforcement initiatives, including trial-level litigation to protect and improve the working conditions and security of America's working women and men. 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 2014 Budget requests \$135,873,000 for SOL, a net decrease of \$1,146,000 from the FY 2012 level. The request includes a program increase of \$501,000 and 3 FTE for Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) enforcement; inflationary increases of \$1,560,000; and a reduction of \$4,300,000 and 30 FTE as part of the drawdown of SOL's involvement in the special effort to reduce the case backlog before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (FMSHRC), which was always intended as a temporary project. At the start of the project, approximately 10,000 pending cases (66,000 violations) were designated as the "targeted" backlog to be addressed by the MSHA Litigation Backlog Project; by late 2012, only about 700 (4,000 violations) of the original "targeted" backlog cases remained. In FY 2014, the remaining 44 FTE will focus on maximizing disposal of pending cases and assisting in transitioning this responsibility back to MSHA..

SOL's FY 2014 budget request focuses on the priorities of the Department and the Administration. SOL plays a critical role in advancing these priorities by aggressive enforcement of worker protection laws and robust implementation of the Department's regulatory and program agendas. The legal services required by SOL provide support for every aspect of the Department's strategic priorities. Therefore, the SOL FY 2014 budget request reflects most of the initiatives and program enhancements that have been proposed by its client agencies across DOL.

International Labor Affairs

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	92,309	92,874	95,425
FTE	101	101	111

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) supports the President's international labor agenda and coordinates the international activities for the Department of Labor. Activities include promotion of good labor policies and labor rights through intergovernmental organizations and bilateral relationships with other countries, as well as implementation of projects in developing countries to improve workers' rights and living standards and to protect vulnerable workers, including women and children. ILAB's duties and operations derive from the President's agenda in conjunction with legal mandates from the Congress in three primary areas:

- International trade and labor, including mandates related to free trade agreements.
- International child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, including reporting and program mandates.
- International organizations, including mandated representation before the International Labor Organization (ILO).

ILAB was established by General Order No. 33, dated October 10, 1947, and its activities are authorized through the Trade Act of 1974; the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993; the Trade Act of 2000 and 2002; Executive Orders 11846, 13277 and 13126; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and 2008; the Farm Bill of 2008; and Secretary's Order 18-2006. ILAB currently oversees over 80 technical assistance projects totaling some \$300,000,000. 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 to enable workers to exercise their rights;
- Reducing discrimination in the workplace related to HIV/AIDS; and
- Improving safety for mine workers.

In addition, ILAB carries out ongoing activities to support the President's agenda on international labor. Most notably, ILAB provides annual input into numerous worldwide reports, participation and coordination of interagency policy groups, and representation on several international bodies. These activities require significant expertise on labor matters unique to ILAB, and often support both Administration priorities and the fulfillment of Congressional

mandates for other federal agencies. ILAB will continue to adjust staff assignments and organizational structures to phase out old programs and fulfill new mandates.

In FY 2014, ILAB's budget request is \$95,425,000 and 111 FTE. This amount includes additional resources of \$2,500,000 and 10 FTE. With these resources, ILAB will substantially increase the number of countries in which fundamental labor rights are systemically monitored and analyzed, and substantially increase efforts to enforce the labor provisions of trade agreements. ILAB proposes to dedicate \$10 million of available grant funding to implementing worker rights programs that are closely integrated with child labor eradication efforts. The integrated efforts undertaken will be 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.

Administration and Management

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	29,982	30,165	30,435
FTE	115	115	115

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission to achieve the vision of *good jobs for everyone*. OASAM provides leadership and support for the Department via the following management disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Budget and Performance Integration, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, and Strategic Planning.

In FY 2014, the budget request for OASAM of \$30,435,000 and 115 FTE will support key aspects of Department-wide administration and management, including the Departmental Budget Center, Human Resources Center, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Business Operations Center, and Performance Management Center.

Adjudication

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	46,895	47,076	47,854
FTE	243	243	243

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

Adjudication renders timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components which include the Office of Administrative Law Judges, the Administrative Review

Board, the Benefits Review Board, and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. Each year cases are adjudicated under a variety of mostly worker protection acts. Among these are the Black Lung Benefits Act; the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions, including the Defense Base Act; Permanent and Temporary Labor Certifications; the Federal Employees' Compensation Act; the whistleblower protection provisions of environmental, transportation, securities, and other acts; and statutes guaranteeing prevailing wages and other rights for employees of government contractors, child laborers, migrant workers, and H-1B non-immigrant workers.

The FY 2014 request for Adjudication is \$47,854,000 and 243 FTE. Funding at this level includes a program increase of \$237,000 to support the DOL Appeals Management initiative for the Adjudicatory Boards. This budget activity will continue to adjudicate cases in support of the vision of *good jobs for everyone*. The Office of Administrative Law Judges will facilitate the return to work for workers experiencing workplace injuries or illnesses who are able to work by conducting formal hearings in the process of adjudicating workers' compensation cases in the Black Lung and Longshore programs; helping middle-class families remain in the middle class by adjudicating cases in the Traditional Program area such as Whistleblower protection, Wage and Hour cases, Compliance cases and over 50 other types of worker protections cases; and promoting fair working conditions by adjudicating Immigration cases.

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 themes of enhancing worker safety and reducing improper payments and speeding return to work.

Women's Bureau

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	11,559	11,630	9,214
FTE	56	56	35

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Women's Bureau carries out Public Law 66-259, which directs it to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The 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 2014 budget request for the Bureau is \$9,214,000 and 35 FTE. As the Department has done in several other areas, the request will streamline the Bureau's regional operations. It also allows for a reallocation of \$2,500,000 to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) to increase enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act and Family Medical Leave Act—two laws of critical importance to working women. The Women's

Bureau FY 2014 request fully supports the Department's strategic goals and the vision of *good jobs for everyone*.

Civil Rights

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	7,260	7,304	8,268
FTE	34	34	37

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Civil Rights Center (CRC) is responsible for: (1) administering DOL's equal employment opportunity (EEO) program and administering an effective discrimination complaint processing system for discrimination complaints filed by DOL employees and applicants for employment with DOL; (2) ensuring compliance with federal equal opportunity and nondiscrimination laws and regulations by recipients of financial assistance and in DOL conducted programs through program monitoring and complaint processing; (3) processing work-related complaints under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act; (4) coordinating enforcement of DOL compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, which requires that certain federally owned or leased buildings be in compliance with the General Services Administration's accessibility standards; and (5) overseeing the implementation of DOL employee rights policies (e.g., harassing conduct policy).

For FY 2014, the CRC budget request is \$8,268,000 and 37 FTE. Funding at this level includes a program increase of \$868,000 and 3 FTE for the Office of External Enforcement, which investigates and adjudicates discrimination complaints regarding the Nation's workforce development system. The request will support CRC's mission and related goals that support the vision of *good jobs for everyone*.

Chief Financial Officer

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	5,340	5,373	5,440
FTE	18	18	18

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

In FY 2014, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,440,000 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.

OCFO serves as a support agency to all the agencies within DOL. The efficiency and effectiveness of OCFO allows the client agencies within DOL to accomplish their missions and ultimately the Department's goals. The FY 2014 request will allow 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.

Departmental Program Evaluation

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	8,484	8,536	9,000
FTE	0	0	0

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The underlying goals of the Department's focus on program evaluations are 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. As part of this initiative, the Department of Labor is building partnerships with the academic community, foundations and other outside parties to leverage private-sector research activities. 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. Starting in FY 2010, the Department expanded evaluation activities to Departmental programs beyond job training and employment with an emphasis on large, lightly examined, and/or high-priority programs, such labor law enforcement activities and workplace safety programs. 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 ensure that workers both know their rights and have a 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 2014, the Department requests \$9,000,000 to pursue its evaluation agenda. The FY 2014 budget also includes a proposal which increases to one percent the amount of program dollars that major agencies in the Department may set aside for evaluation purposes. These funds will complement those provided to the Chief Evaluation Office and help to support ongoing rigorous program evaluations.

DOL IT MODERNIZATION

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	11,829	11,902	4,898
IT Infrastructure Modernization	7,985	8,034	15,689
Total Budget Authority	19,814	19,936	20,587

The Department's FY 2014 request includes \$20,587,000 for ongoing IT investments in the IT Modernization appropriation. This account includes activities for IT Infrastructure Modernization and Departmental Support Systems and is managed by the Department's Chief Information Officer. More specifically, the IT Infrastructure Modernization activity will use the \$15,689,000 in efforts to begin migrating collaboration, document management and remote access to the cloud, which will increase productivity and alleviate the necessity and costliness of maintaining these services multiple times over. Additionally, the Department will make significant progress in meeting its commitment to the Federal Data Center Consolidation initiative, providing more robust, reliable, cost-effective and energy-efficient computing environment for critical server production activities in the Metropolitan DC area. Using a cloud-like model for existing production services will improve service delivery with higher availability numbers than found in current DOL data centers. Also, all public-facing Internet-based services will be fully accessible by citizens who only have access to IPv6 protocol.

The Departmental Support Systems activity request of \$4,898,000 represents a permanent centralized IT investment fund for the Department of Labor managed by the Chief Information Officer. The fund is used to support process improvements, modernization, and enhancements to Departmental common universal support processes and systems, and enterprise-wide programs for effective IT management and decision making.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	165,081	166,091	203,081
Transition Assistance Program	8,983	9,038	14,000
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	35,155 2,439	35,370 2,454	41,838 3,414
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	38,185	38,419	38,185
Veterans' Workforce Investment Program	14,594	14,683	0
Total Budget Authority	264,437	266,055	300,518
Total FTE	210	210	227

Note: 2012 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 rights. VETS' mission reflects the Nation's responsibility to meet the employment, training and job security needs of Americans who served in uniform. 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 veterans. Specifically, staff perform two vital functions that facilitate veterans' transition into the civilian workforce: 1) direct services to address veterans' significant barriers to employment, and 2) outreach to local businesses and employers.

The FY 2014 budget contains significant expansion of services to veterans totaling nearly \$351,000,000 across two agencies. The 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 re-employment services that enable individuals newly separated from the military to successfully transition into civilian careers. The budget includes \$14,000,000 to ensure that our Transition Assistance Program (TAP) 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. TAP Employment Workshops consist of comprehensive three day course at military installations nationwide and at select military installations overseas. Professionally-trained workshop facilitators are contracted by the Department of Labor to present the workshops.

The budget also include an increase of \$38,000,000 for additional Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program specialists to enhance services to transitioning service members, wounded warriors and the spouses and family caregivers of the wounded warriors. These specialists will focus on providing intensive employment services to our Nation's veterans. The request will fund

approximately 500 additional Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists required to provide increased levels of intensive services to veterans and eligible participants, and to expand the program to populations of service members and their families not currently served by this program.

In addition, \$50,000,000 of the \$150,000,000 proposed for the Workforce Investment Fund in the Employment and Training Administration's Training and Employment Services appropriation will be devoted to veterans, family members of active duty personnel, and members of the National Guard and Reserves. VETS will collaborate with ETA to issue competitive grants to applicants who demonstrate their ability to provide intensive employment services, such as the development of individual employment plans, career coaching, interview preparation, and pre-vocational services to this population. Other VETS employment and training activities include:

- The National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (NVTI) was established in 1986. The purpose of NVTI is to assure high quality services for veterans by ensuring that all direct client service providers have been properly trained on their job, thereby increasing their productivity and knowledge of services available to veterans. NVTI is currently administered by VETS staff through a contract with the University of Colorado at Denver (UCD). The budget requests \$3,414,000 for NVTI.
- The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) was the first nationwide Federal program focused 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 16,000 homeless veterans in FY 2012. The FY 2014 budget requests \$38,185,000 to allow HVRP to provide services homeless veterans nationwide, including homeless women veterans. This supports the President's initiative to end chronic homelessness among veterans.

VETS also protects the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of USERRA so that they can serve on active duty without harm to their employment status. VETS provides outreach and enforcement of the Veterans preference rights of eligible individuals. Funds appropriated under Federal Administration support this work, in addition to conducting on-site reviews and administering all VETS grant programs. The budget includes \$41,838,000 for VETS Federal Administration, which includes USERRA enforcement activities.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	77,790	78,266	79,805
Trust Funds	5,898	5,934	5,909
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	83,688	84,200	85,714
OIG BLDTF	327	327	327
Total Budget Authority	84,015	84,527	86,041
Total FTE	409	409	407

Note: 2012 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 2014, the OIG requests a total of \$86,041,000. This level of funding will enable the OIG to carry out its mandate under the Inspector General Act. In FY 2012, the OIG contributed 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 2012, the OIG issued 65 audit and other reports and completed 445 investigations. In addition, the OIG questioned \$15.2 million in costs and recommended that \$2.4 billion be put to better use.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	2012 <u>Enacted</u>	2013 Annualization of <u>PL 112-175</u>	2014 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	160,665	169,176	164,500
Field Services	43,669	43,077	43,077
Human Resources	21,258	21,358	21,576
Telecommunications	17,583	16,706	16,706
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Budget Authority	244,675	251,817	247,359
Total FTE	730	730	730

Note: 2012 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established by Public Law 85-67 and amended by Public Laws 86-703 and 91-204 to provide authority, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary to provide certain administrative services and activities on a centralized basis. As an intra-governmental revolving fund, the 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. Public Law 105-78 amended the WCF authorization in 1997 to authorize an annual transfer of up to \$3,000,000 from unobligated balances in the Department's salaries and expenses account to the unobligated balances of the WCF. 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.

- The Working Capital Fund is comprised of four budget activities, including Financial and Administrative Services, Field Services, Human Resources Services, and Telecommunications.
- 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 FY 2014 budget request for the Working Capital Fund is \$247,359,000 and 730 FTE. The request also includes funding to support three new initiatives: (1) \$3,200,000 to leverage technology to improve customer service; (2) \$3,200,000 for the modernization of financial transaction processes; and (3) \$2,000,000 for continued operation and maintenance of the Enterprise Architecture support program.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2005-2014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2005-2014 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year	Change from												
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 7/	2010 8/	2011	2012 9/	2013	2014 Request	FY2005 - FY2014 Request	Amount	Percent	
Employment and Training														
Training and Employment Services														
Adult Employment and Training Activities	890,922	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	860,116	769,576	769,465	771,171	791,644	-99,278	-11%		
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities 1/	1,467,584	1,337,553	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,410,880	1,285,541	1,230,186	1,258,271	1,266,349	-201,235	-14%		
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTC)	124,000	0	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	-124,000	-100%		
Youth Activities	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	825,914	824,353	829,368	846,632	-139,656	-14%		
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	124,750	49,906	50,211	150,000	150,000	0%		
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	12,475	6,463	6,503	6,000	6,000	0%	
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	49,600	49,104	49,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-49,600	-100%		
Prisoner Re-entry	19,840	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19,840	-100%		
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	85,390	80,238	80,729	90,238	90,238	0%		
National Programs	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	20,559	17,162	17,267	25,000	-78,505	-76%		
Native Americans	54,238	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	52,652	47,562	47,853	47,562	-6,676	-12%		
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	75,759	79,252	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	84,451	84,291	84,807	84,291	8,532	11%		
Youth Build	0	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	79,840	79,689	80,177	79,689	79,689	0%		
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,771,736	3,383,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,699,988	3,341,148	3,189,315	3,226,387	3,387,405	-384,331	-10%		
Older Workers 2/	436,678	432,311	483,811	521,625	571,925	825,425	449,100	448,251	450,994	0	-436,678	-100%		
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 3/	3,836,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,113,681	4,102,672	4,086,934	4,111,944	3,825,699	188,990	5%		
Program Administration 4/	170,101	198,000	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,656	147,360	147,081	147,982	149,617	-20,484	-12%		
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	5,000	0%		
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	8,015,224	7,413,285	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	8,786,748	8,040,280	7,871,581	7,937,307	7,367,721	-647,503	-8%		
Job Corps	1,548,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,706,823	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,713,369	1,691,923	145,590	9%		
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,563,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	10,493,571	9,745,145	9,574,528	9,650,676	9,059,644	-501,913	-5%		
Worker Protection														
Employee Benefits Security Administration	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	159,363	183,153	184,274	179,104	47,891	36%		
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 5/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
Employment Standards Administration 6/	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	492,302	0	0	0	400,848	100%		
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,840	118,561	120,600	120,600	0%		
Wage and Hour Division	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227,061	228,451	243,254	243,254	0%		
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105,187	105,831	108,467	108,467	0%		
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,289	41,542	46,891	46,891	0%		
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	558,620	558,619	564,788	568,244	570,519	106,363	23%		
Mine Safety and Health Administration	279,135	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	361,843	373,293	375,578	380,721	101,586	36%		
Solicitor	80,080	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	119,447	129,202	129,983	128,010	47,930	60%		
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,355,432	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,691,574	1,741,813	1,752,474	1,777,566	422,134	31%		
Bureau of International Labor Affairs														
	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	92,484	92,309	92,874	95,425	2,177	2%		
Bureau of Labor Statistics														
	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	610,224	609,071	612,798	613,794	84,790	16%		
Other Salaries and Expenses														
Departmental Management, Other	147,356	144,613	140,808	123,555	127,415	145,889	144,930	124,842	125,606	124,521	-22,835	-15%		
Office of Disability Employment Policy	47,164	27,855	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	38,953	38,879	39,117	42,432	-4,732	-10%		
Office of Inspector General	68,995	71,101	72,786	74,390	82,141	84,014	83,846	83,688	84,200	85,714	16,719	24%		
IT Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,814	19,936	20,587	20,587	0%		
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	263,515	243,369	241,085	225,173	236,235	268,934	267,729	247,409	248,923	252,667	-10,848	-4%		
Veterans' Employment and Training														
	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	255,614	264,437	266,055	300,518	77,686	35%		
Working Capital Fund	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	-3,900	0	0	0	-9,920	-100%		
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	12,035,509	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	13,403,624	12,658,870	12,549,381	12,643,736	12,120,201	84,692	1%		

1/ FY 2013 amount reflects supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

2/ Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2014.

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 2005, PBGC's funding is all mandatory.

6/ Beginning in FY 2012, the Employment Standards Administration was reorganized into 4 separate components. See following detail table for further information.

7/ Does not include supplemental budget authority of \$4.8 billion provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.

8/ Excludes \$18.2 million supplemental appropriation to DM (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.

9/ 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 PY 2011. The FY 2011 Advance is included in the FY 2011 column.

All Purpose Table

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

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Training and Employment Services:							
1. Grants to States:							
(a) Adult Employment and Training							
Annual appropriation	D	57,465	59,171	79,644	-	22,179	39%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		769,465	771,171	791,644	-	22,179	3%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment							
Annual appropriation	D	146,498	149,058	185,490	-	38,992	27%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	860,000	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		1,006,498	1,009,058	1,045,490	-	38,992	4%
(c) Youth Activities							
Annual appropriation	D	824,353	829,398	846,632	-	22,279	3%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,600,316	2,609,627	2,683,766	-	83,450	3%
Annual appropriation		1,028,316	1,037,627	1,111,766	-	83,450	8%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,572,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	-	-	0%
2. Federally Administered Programs:							
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:							
Annual appropriation	D	23,688	49,213	20,859	-	-2,829	-12%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		223,688	249,213	220,859	-	-2,829	-1%
(b) Native Americans							
Annual appropriation	D	47,562	47,853	47,562	-	-	0%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers							
Annual appropriation	D	84,291	84,807	84,291	-	-	0%
(d) Women in Apprenticeship							
Annual appropriation	D	996	1,002	-	-	-996	-100%
(e) YouthBuild							
Annual appropriation	D	79,689	80,177	79,689	-	-	0%
(f) Workforce Innovation Fund							
Annual appropriation	D	49,906	50,211	150,000	-	100,094	201%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		486,132	513,263	582,401	-	96,269	20%
Annual appropriation		286,132	313,263	382,401	-	96,269	34%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. National Programs:							
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research							
Annual appropriation	D	6,603	6,643	25,000	-	18,397	279%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders							
Annual appropriation	D	80,238	80,729	90,238	-	10,000	12%
(c) Evaluation							
Annual appropriation	D	9,563	9,622	-	-	-9,563	-100%
(d) Workforce Data Quality Initiative							
Annual appropriation	D	6,463	6,503	6,000	-	-463	-7%
Subtotal, National Programs		102,867	103,497	121,238	-	18,371	18%
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)							
Annual appropriation	M	161,232	125,000	125,000	-	-36,232	-22%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services							
Mandatory		3,350,547	3,351,387	3,512,405	-	161,858	5%
Discretionary		161,232	125,000	125,000	-	-36,232	-22%
Annual appropriation		3,189,315	3,226,387	3,387,405	-	198,090	6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,417,315	1,454,387	1,615,405	-	198,090	14%
Outlays		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays							
Mandatory		3,739,232	3,563,000	3,441,000	-	-298,232	-8%
Discretionary		30,953	50,000	154,000	-	123,047	398%
Outlays		3,708,279	3,513,000	3,287,000	-	-421,279	-11%
1/ FY 2013 amounts do not reflect proposed legislation.							
2/ FY 2013 amount reflects supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.							

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

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

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

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

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

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
Short Time Compensation:							
1. Short Time Compensation	M	153,158 3/	182,000	215,000	-	61,842	40%
Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation		153,158	182,000	215,000	-	61,842	40%
Outlays		-	284,000	225,000	-	225,000	100%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:							
1. Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Federal Additional Unemployment Comp. Rec.		2,000	-	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Outlays		-11,236	-	-	-	11,236	-100%
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	140,000	-	600,000	-	460,000	329%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		140,000	-	600,000	-	460,000	329%
Outlays		140,000	-	-	-	-140,000	-100%
Program Administration:							
1. Adult Services	D	46,677	46,962	-	-	-46,677	-100%
Trust Funds	D	8,520	8,572	-	-	-8,520	-100%
2. Youth Services	D	12,260	12,335	-	-	-12,260	-100%
3. Training and Employment	D	-	-	60,325	-	60,325	100%
Trust Funds	D	-	-	8,639	-	8,639	100%
4. Workforce Security	D	3,476	3,498	3,522	-	46	1%
Trust Funds	D	39,342	39,583	39,856	-	514	1%
5. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	27,675	27,845	28,015	-	340	1%
6. Executive Direction	D	7,043	7,091	7,147	-	99	1%
Trust Funds	D	2,083	2,096	2,113	-	30	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		147,081	147,982	149,617	-	2,536	2%
Federal Funds		97,136	97,731	99,009	-	1,873	2%
Trust Funds		49,945	50,251	50,608	-	663	1%
Outlays		149,945	150,000	169,000	-	19,055	13%
Workers Compensation:							
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		6,060	11,000	9,000	-	2,940	49%
State Paid Leave Fund:							
1. Grants	D	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	100%
Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Fund		-	-	5,000	-	5,000	100%
Outlays		-	-	1,000	-	1,000	100%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		143,022,650	119,684,676	71,627,644	3,870,000	-71,395,006	-50%
Mandatory		133,448,122	110,034,000	62,568,000	3,870,000	-70,880,122	-53%
Discretionary		9,574,528	9,650,676	9,059,644	-	-514,884	-5%
Federal Funds		5,523,717	5,575,075	5,296,405	-	-227,312	-4%
Annual appropriation		3,751,717	3,803,075	3,524,405	-	-227,312	-6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,050,811	4,075,601	3,763,239	-	-287,572	-7%
Total Outlays		143,284,934	121,990,000	73,858,846	17,716,000	-69,426,088	-48%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		133,189,789	111,021,000	63,847,000	17,716,000	-69,342,789	-52%
Discretionary		10,095,145	10,969,000	10,011,846	-	-83,299	-1%

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

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

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance	D	145,243	146,128	146,032	-	789	1%
2. Poly and Compliance Assistance	D	31,205	31,400	26,329	-	-4,876	-16%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,705	6,746	6,743	-	38	1%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		183,153	184,274	179,104	-	-4,049	-2%
Total Outlays		164,574	193,000	180,000	-	15,426	9%
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
1. Pension insurance activities (non-add)	M	87,532	74,078	80,000	-	-7,532	-9%
2. Pension plan termination (non-add)	M	238,128	239,876	268,230	-	30,102	13%
3. Operational support (non-add)	M	151,241	165,864	157,211	-	5,970	4%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) (non-add)		476,901	479,820	505,441	-	28,540	6%
Total Outlays (Program)		-368,344	-964,000	-1,602,000	-	-1,233,656	335%
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
Salaries and Expenses:							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	115,720	116,428	118,458	2,000	2,738	2%
Trust Funds	D	2,120	2,133	2,142	-	22	1%
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses		117,840	118,561	120,600	2,000	2,760	2%
Outlays		100,326	117,000	118,000	2,000	17,674	18%
Special Benefits:							
1. Federal employees' compensation benefits	M	347,000	393,000	393,000	-	46,000	13%
2. Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	M	3,000	3,000	3,000	-9,000	-	0%
Subtotal, Special Benefits		350,000	396,000	396,000	-9,000	46,000	13%
Outlays		122,211	545,000	332,000	-9,000	209,789	172%
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund:							
1. Part B, Program Benefits (non-add)	M	660,337	658,239	614,334	-	-46,003	-7%
2. Part B, Administrative Expenses	M	52,147	54,047	55,176	-	3,029	6%
3. Part E, Program Benefits (non-add)	M	506,279	552,679	558,926	-	52,647	10%
4. Part E, Administrative Expenses (non-add)	M	73,443	73,825	74,042	-	599	1%
Subtotal, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund		1,292,206	1,338,790	1,302,478	-	10,272	1%
Outlays		1,276,262	1,407,000	1,303,000	-	26,738	2%
EEOIC Benefits		1,163,334	1,237,000	1,174,000	-	10,666	1%
EEOIC Administrative Expenses		112,928	170,000	129,000	-	16,072	14%
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:							
1. Benefit payments	M	177,000	158,000	128,000	-	-49,000	-28%
2. Administration	M	5,227	5,227	5,235	-	8	0%
3. Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-41,000	-40,000	-35,000	-	6,000	-15%
Subtotal		141,227	123,227	98,235	-	-42,992	-30%
4. New advances, 1st quarter next fiscal year	M	-40,000	35,000	24,000	-	-16,000	-40%
Subtotal, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		181,227	158,227	122,235	-	-58,992	-33%
Outlays		167,749	172,000	137,000	-	-30,749	-18%
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United States Department of Labor
FY 2014 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2014 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable Amount	Percent
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
<i>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:</i>							
1. Benefit payments and interest on advances	M	236,194	245,502	257,478	-	21,284	9%
2. Office of Workers' Compensation, Salaries and expenses	M	32,906	32,906	33,033	-	127	0%
3. Departmental Management, Legal Services Salaries and expenses	M	7,817	7,817	7,863	-	46	1%
4. Departmental Management, Adjudication Salaries and expenses	M	17,400	17,400	17,502	-	-	0%
5. Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	327	327	327	-	-	0%
Subtotal		294,644	303,952	316,203	-	21,457	7%
6. Treasury Department, Administrative Costs	M	356	356	356	-	-	0%
Subtotal Appropriation, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		295,000	304,308	316,559	-	21,457	7%
Outlays		296,435	318,327	318,327	-	21,892	7%
<i>Panama Canal Commission:</i>	M	-349	-	-	-	349	-100%
Outlays		5,398	5,000	5,000	-	-398	-7%
<i>Special Workers' Compensation:</i>	M	128,880	134,867	132,858	-	3,978	3%
Outlays		132,880	135,000	133,000	-	120	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of Workers' Compensation		2,364,804	2,455,753	2,385,730	-7,000	20,824	1%
Mandatory		2,246,964	2,337,192	2,265,130	-9,000	18,064	1%
Discretionary		117,840	118,561	120,600	2,000	2,760	2%
Federal Funds		115,720	116,428	118,458	2,000	2,738	2%
Trust Funds		2,120	2,133	2,142	-	22	1%
Total Outlays		2,101,261	2,690,554	2,346,327	-7,000	245,066	12%
Mandatory		2,000,935	2,573,554	2,228,327	-9,000	227,392	11%
Discretionary		100,326	117,000	118,000	2,000	17,674	18%
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	227,061	228,451	243,254	-	16,193	7%
2. H-1B	M	45,375	35,000	35,000	-	-10,375	-23%
3. H-2B	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		272,436	263,451	278,254	-	5,818	2%
Mandatory		45,375	35,000	35,000	-	-10,375	-23%
Discretionary		227,061	228,451	243,254	-	16,193	7%
Federal Funds		227,061	228,451	243,254	-	16,193	7%
Trust Funds		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Outlays		309,189	286,000	278,000	-	-31,189	-10%
Mandatory		41,512	35,000	35,000	-	-6,512	-16%
Discretionary		267,677	251,000	243,000	-	-24,677	-9%
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	105,187	105,831	108,467	-	3,280	3%
Total Outlays		93,048	101,000	107,000	-	13,952	15%
OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	41,289	41,542	46,891	-	5,602	14%
Total Outlays		37,352	40,000	46,000	-	8,648	23%
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United States Department of Labor
 FY 2014 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014	FY 2014	FY 2014 President's Request	
				President's Request	Proposed Legislation	Current Law	Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable
				Amount	Percent		
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Safety and Health Standards	D	19,962	20,084	22,071	-	2,109	11%
2. Federal Enforcement	D	207,753	209,024	207,785	-	32	0%
3. Whistleblower Protection Programs	D	15,873	15,970	21,883	-	6,010	38%
4. State Programs	D	104,196	104,833	104,196	-	-	0%
5. Technical Support	D	25,820	25,977	24,767	-	-1,053	-4%
6. Compliance Assistance:							
(a) Federal Assistance	D	76,355	76,823	75,294	-	-1,061	-1%
(b) State Consultation Grants	D	57,890	58,245	57,890	-	-	0%
(c) Training Grants	D	10,709	10,774	10,709	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance		144,954	145,842	143,893	-	-1,061	-1%
7. Safety and Health Statistics	D	34,739	34,952	34,349	-	-390	-1%
8. Executive Direction and Administration	D	11,491	11,562	11,575	-	84	1%
Total Appropriation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration		564,788	568,244	570,519	-	5,731	1%
Total Outlays		556,309	573,000	576,000	-	19,691	4%
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Coal Enforcement	D	164,499	165,506	168,871	-	4,372	3%
2. Metal / Non-Metal Enforcement	D	89,063	89,608	92,870	-	3,807	4%
3. Standards Development	D	4,765	4,794	5,619	-	854	18%
4. Assessments	D	7,103	7,146	8,358	-	1,255	18%
5. Educational Policy and Development	D	38,325	38,560	29,230	-	-9,095	-24%
6. Technical Support	D	33,613	33,819	34,113	-	500	1%
7. Program evaluation and information resources	D	18,157	18,268	20,268	-	2,111	12%
8. Program Administration	D	17,768	17,877	21,392	-	3,624	20%
Total Appropriation, Mine Safety and Health Administration		373,293	375,578	380,721	-	7,428	2%
Total Outlays		370,241	377,000	385,000	-	14,759	4%
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
1. Labor Force Statistics	D	209,367	210,648	209,481	-	114	0%
2. Labor Market Information (Trust funds)	D	67,176	67,587	67,176	-	-	0%
3. Prices and Cost of Living	D	205,888	207,148	209,699	-	3,811	2%
4. Compensation and Working Conditions	D	80,391	80,883	82,128	-	1,737	2%
5. Productivity and Technology	D	12,013	12,086	10,313	-	-1,700	-14%
6. Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	34,236	34,446	34,997	-	761	2%
Total Appropriation, Bureau of Labor Statistics		609,071	612,798	613,794	-	4,723	1%
Federal Funds		541,895	545,211	546,618	-	4,723	1%
Trust Funds		67,176	67,587	67,176	-	-	0%
Total Outlays		600,406	623,587	613,176	-	12,770	2%
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United States Department of Labor
 FY 2014 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
				Current Law		Amount	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
Salaries and Expenses:							
1. Program Direction and Support	D	32,722	32,922	31,812	-	-910	-3%
2. Legal Services	D	128,877	129,666	127,684	-	-1,193	-1%
Trust Funds	D	325	327	326	-	1	0%
3. International Labor Affairs	D	92,309	92,874	95,425	-	3,116	3%
4. Administration and Management	D	29,982	30,165	30,435	-	453	2%
5. Adjudication	D	29,495	29,676	30,352	-	857	3%
6. Women's Bureau	D	11,559	11,630	9,214	-	-2,345	-20%
7. Civil Rights Activities	D	7,260	7,304	8,268	-	1,008	14%
8. Chief Financial Officer	D	5,340	5,373	5,440	-	100	2%
9. Departmental Program Evaluation	D	8,484	8,536	9,000	-	516	6%
Total Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses		346,353	348,473	347,956	-	1,603	0%
Federal Funds		346,028	348,146	347,630	-	1,602	0%
Trust Funds		325	327	326	-	1	0%
Outlays		348,204	357,327	356,326	-	8,122	2%
Office of Disability Employment Policy:							
1. Salaries and expenses	D	38,879	39,117	42,432	-	3,553	9%
Total Appropriation, Office of Disability Employment Policy		38,879	39,117	42,432	-	3,553	9%
Outlays		37,826	38,000	38,000	-	174	0%
Office of the Inspector General:							
1. Program Activities	D	77,790	78,266	79,805	-	2,015	3%
Trust Funds	D	5,898	5,934	5,909	-	11	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of the Inspector General		83,688	84,200	85,714	-	2,026	2%
Federal Funds		77,790	78,266	79,805	-	2,015	3%
Trust Funds		5,898	5,934	5,909	-	11	0%
Outlays		85,412	85,934	84,909	-	-503	-1%
Veterans Employment and Training:							
1. State Administration, Grants (TF)	D	165,081	166,091	203,081	-	38,000	23%
2. Transition Assistance Program (TF)	D	8,983	9,038	14,000	-	5,017	56%
3. Federal Administration (TF)	D	35,155	35,370	41,838	-	6,683	19%
4. National Veterans Training Institute (TF)	D	2,439	2,454	3,414	-	975	40%
5. Homeless Veterans Program	D	38,185	38,419	38,185	-	-	0%
6. Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	D	14,594	14,683	-	-	-14,594	-100%
Total Appropriation, Veterans Employment and Training		264,437	266,055	300,518	-	36,081	14%
Federal Funds		52,779	53,102	38,185	-	-14,594	-28%
Trust Funds		211,658	212,953	262,333	-	50,675	24%
Outlays		249,924	284,000	304,517	-	54,593	22%
IT Modernization							
1. Departmental Support Systems	D	11,829	11,902	4,898	-	-6,931	-59%
2. IT Infrastructure Modernizations	D	7,985	8,034	15,689	-	7,704	96%
Total Appropriation, IT Modernization		19,814	19,936	20,587	-	773	4%
Outlays		1,182	18,000	20,000	-	18,818	1592%
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United States Department of Labor
FY 2014 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2012 Comparable	FY 2013 Comparable 1/	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law	FY 2014 Proposed Legislation	FY 2014 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2012 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
Working Capital Fund:							
1. Working Capital Fund	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
2. Working Capital Fund Balance Cancellation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Mandatory Funds	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Working Capital Fund		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		-12,230	5,000	18,000	-	30,230	-247%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		-12,230	5,000	18,000	-	30,230	-247%
Total Appropriation, Departmental Management		753,171	757,781	797,207	-	44,036	6%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		753,171	757,781	797,207	-	44,036	6%
Federal Funds		535,290	538,567	528,639	-	-6,651	-1%
Trust Funds		217,881	219,214	268,568	-	50,687	23%
Total Outlays		710,318	788,261	821,752	-	111,434	16%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		710,318	788,261	821,752	-	111,434	16%
RECEIPTS							
Proprietary Receipts, UTF	M	-1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-100%
Offsetting Collections, PCC	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
C/MIA Receipts, UTF	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Interest on UI Loans to States	M	-1,129,000	-606,000	-458,000	455,000	671,000	-59%
Misc Receipts, BLDTF	M	-1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-100%
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	M	-472,000	-559,000	-704,000	-	-232,000	49%
Interfund Transactions	M	-42,139,000	-31,958,000	-8,316,000	-	33,823,000	-80%
Total, Receipts / Interfund Transactions		-43,742,000	-33,123,000	-9,478,000	455,000	34,264,000	-78%
Total Outlays		-43,742,000	-33,123,000	-9,478,000	455,000	34,264,000	-78%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Mandatory		104,547,842	91,921,928	67,515,331	4,318,000	-37,032,613	-35%
Discretionary		91,998,461	79,278,192	55,395,130	4,316,000	-36,603,433	-40%
Federal Funds		12,549,381	12,643,736	12,120,201	2,000	-429,180	-3%
Annual appropriation		8,211,393	8,279,201	8,019,076	2,000	-192,317	-2%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		6,439,393	6,507,201	6,247,076	2,000	-192,317	-3%
Trust Funds		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
		4,337,988	4,364,535	4,101,125	-	-236,863	-5%
TOTAL OUTLAYS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Mandatory (includes Advances to UTF and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp)		104,117,288	93,584,175	68,132,101	18,164,000	-35,985,187	-35%
Discretionary		91,121,892	79,551,327	55,030,327	18,162,000	-36,091,565	-40%
		12,995,396	14,032,848	13,101,774	2,000	106,378	1%

FY 2014 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

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

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