

FY 2016

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2016 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$13.2 billion in discretionary authority, coupled with mandatory funding, and 17,880 full-time equivalent employees (FTE).

The FY 2016 Budget builds on the economic progress that has been made over the past six years by continuing investments in areas key to job creation, economic growth, and a strong middle class. Following 58 consecutive months of private sector job growth, the Department is proposing reforms and investments that will strengthen our economy to allow everyone to share in, and contribute to, America's success. The President envisions an economy where all Americans who work hard have the opportunity to reach and stay in the middle class. Our Budget would do this by supporting working families, creating pathways to high-growth jobs, and protecting workers and retirees. The Budget request also includes resources within DOL to enhance employee productivity and improve the quality of services DOL provides.

Supporting Working Families

The FY 2016 Budget encourages the adoption of paid leave in States. Too often, American workers have to make the painful choice between caring for family members they love and earning the paycheck they desperately need. A handful of States have enacted policies to offer paid leave, and the Federal government can encourage more to follow their lead. The Budget includes \$2.2 billion in mandatory funds for the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist as many as five States that wish to launch paid leave programs, following the example of California, New Jersey and Rhode Island. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and benefits for three years. The Budget also establishes a \$35 million discretionary State Paid Leave Fund to provide technical assistance and support to States that are still building the infrastructure they need to launch paid leave programs in the future.

Creating Pathways to High-Growth Jobs

The Budget builds on the bipartisan improvements made to the Nation's job training system with the passage of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) by investing in training for high-growth jobs, bolstering efforts to prevent and address long-term unemployment, and creating partnerships between the workforce system, training institutions, employers, and job seekers.

- The Budget bridges the gap between out-of-work Americans and high-growth sector jobs. The \$16 billion, ten-year, mandatory **High-Growth Sector Training and Credentialing Grants** will help drive industry adoption of credentials and assessments, double the number of workers receiving training, and provide more intensive services to the long-term unemployed, with a focus on high-growth sectors, such as health care and information technology. To better align training programs with employer needs, this proposal includes \$500 million for grants to develop credentialing and assessment frameworks, \$300 million of which will be targeted to information technology jobs across multiple industries. Finally, the proposal provides the long-term unemployed with

career counseling, training, and subsidized employment opportunities that will help them regain stable employment. Under the proposal, more funds will be available during periods of high unemployment, building on the lessons learned during the Great Recession that workers need access to training and reemployment assistance when unemployment is high.

- For disconnected youth ages 16 to 24, the Budget includes a \$3 billion, four-year mandatory **Connecting for Opportunity** initiative. The proposal provides \$1.5 billion for subsidized youth summer and year-round jobs as well as \$1.5 billion for grants to municipalities to reengage and offer disconnected youth educational and workforce pathways.
- The mandatory \$2.2 billion **Apprenticeship Training Fund** will increase adoption of the Registered Apprenticeship model, a proven “learn and earn” approach that is a cost-effective pathway into the middle class. The Fund includes \$1.5 billion in flexible funding to States to bring more employers to the table to expand Registered Apprenticeship and \$500 million for an innovation competition to help States link apprenticeship to pathways for higher learning. Those who complete a registered apprenticeship program have median wages exceeding \$50,000 and nearly 90 percent are employed after completion. The Budget also includes a discretionary \$100 million Apprenticeship Grant program to help build the capacity of States and industries to set up Registered Apprenticeship programs.
- Building on effective practices, the Budget includes a discretionary \$500 million increase to support in-person employment services for unemployed workers to help them find a good job or the training or services they need prepare for one. This investment would reach the one-third of unemployment insurance beneficiaries who are most likely to run out of benefits before getting reemployed, all returning veterans who receive unemployment benefits, and other displaced workers who come into American Job Centers. Evidence suggests that these types of services are a cost-effective intervention that get workers back into jobs faster, and help employers to fill their in-demand jobs. \$400 million of this increase is provided through the **Employment Services State Grants**, and States would need to apply for the supplemental resources. In addition, the Budget includes a total of \$181 million – an increase of \$100 million – for the combined **Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments and Reemployment Services** for all returning veterans receiving unemployment compensation and the one-third of claimants most likely to exhaust their benefits. This evidence-based approach drastically reduces unemployment payments by speeding participants’ return to work.
- To support WIOA’s implementation, the Budget increases discretionary funding for the core formula grants to States and localities to provide training and employment services to more than 20 million Americans at the over 2,500 American Job Centers across the country, and also makes investments necessary to drive the measurement, evaluation, and continuous program improvement envisioned in the law.

- The **Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)** program provides training opportunities and income support through Trade Readjustment Allowances for workers dislocated from jobs due to international trade. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the program using the provisions enacted by Congress in 2009 and 2011, and similar to legislation introduced in the House and Senate in 2014. The TAA program will also be aligned with the goals of WIOA to improve intake systems and case management, standardize performance and outcome measures, foster integration with business, encourage earning while learning, and match workers to available work opportunities.
- Building on the lessons learned through the Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Program, the FY 2016 Budget for the Department of Education includes \$200 million for a new **American Technical Training Fund** that would support the development, operation, and expansion of innovative, evidence-based job training programs in high-demand fields that provide a path to the middle class for low-income individuals. The Fund would be jointly administered with the Department of Labor to ensure that projects are well-integrated into the workforce system.
- The FY 2016 Budget also seeks to **reduce occupational licensing barriers** that keep people from doing the jobs they have the skills to do by putting in place unnecessary training and high fees. The Department proposes a \$15 million discretionary increase for grants to States and partnerships of States for the purpose of identifying, exploring, and addressing areas where occupational licensing requirements create an unnecessary barrier to labor market entry or labor mobility and where interstate portability of licenses can improve economic opportunity, particularly for dislocated workers, would-be entrepreneurs, transitioning service members, veterans, and military spouses and support economic growth.
- The Department has been engaged in several complementary efforts to **reform and improve oversight of the Job Corps program**. Job Corps is shifting to a risk-based management system, using a tool to identify risk earlier and directing staff and resources to focus monitoring and quality assurance efforts on centers with a higher level of programmatic risk. These efforts will be aided by the formation of a Job Corps Oversight Team with funding proposed in the Budget, along with additional financial and contract oversight. Simultaneously, Job Corps and USDA are engaged in USDA system-wide improvements to improve student quality of life and academic and technical training. This includes a proposal to potentially contract out several low-performing USDA centers, and the Budget includes a General Provision which would allow this competition to occur during FY 2016. The Department is also engaging in a plan to overhaul the Performance Improvement Plan system for underperforming Job Corps centers.

Protecting Wages, Workplace Safety, and Retirement Security

Promoting opportunity for America's workers starts by ensuring they can earn wages that will allow them to sustain their families, return home safely at the end of a day's work, and save for retirement. The FY 2016 Budget reflects this priority and proposes key investments to support working families.

- A ticket to the middle class requires the opportunity to make a living wage. The Department understands that **additional wage enforcement resources** are necessary to protect American workers and their income. The Budget requests a \$50 million discretionary (22 percent) increase for the Wage and Hour Division to improve compliance with our Nation's labor and employment laws and protect American working families. In addition, many of these laws lack strong civil penalties, which can help deter violations. The Budget proposes to strengthen several of the civil monetary penalties that DOL can impose on those who violate the law. The Budget also acts on recommendations made by the Government Accountability Office and the Administrative Conference of the United States by proposing to improve the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act, which was established to maintain the deterrent effect of civil monetary penalties government-wide through timely and predictable inflationary adjustments but has fallen short because of its structure and implementation.
- The FY 2016 Budget enhances **worker safety and whistleblower protections** to make sure workers are kept safe on the job and are not retaliated against for reporting unsafe practices. In particular, the Budget provides a \$592 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), including additional funding to improve safety and security at chemical facilities and heighten response procedures when major incidents at these sites occur. The Budget also requests a \$3.4 million increase to bolster OSHA's ability to enforce the more than 20 whistleblower laws that protect workers from discrimination when they report unlawful practices.
- Workers in the mining industry rely on the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to meet its statutory obligation to inspect every mine and to put strategies in place to address the risks posed to miners by the Nation's most dangerous mines. Our budget invests \$395 million in MSHA, a \$19 million increase, including funds to fully implement and enforce the 2014 Final Rule on respirable coal dust exposure and strengthen the agency's targeted enforcement activities.
- The Budget includes several changes to enhance workers' retirement security. It includes a proposal to expand retirement savings options for long-term, part-time workers by ensuring that employees who have worked for an employer for at least 500 hours per year for 3 years are eligible to participate in an employer's existing plan. The Budget also sets aside \$6.5 million to pilot a **State Retirement Savings Initiative**. A number of States have been exploring options for creating retirement accounts for workers in the private sector who do not otherwise have access to a workplace retirement plan. To better support State efforts, our budget will assist two to four States to pilot and evaluate State-based 401(k)-type programs. For the many workers without access to an employer-based retirement savings opportunity, the Budget proposes to automatically enroll (with an opt-out option) workers in an Individual Retirement Account through payroll deductions.

Program Reform

The Department is proposing to reform several programs, including the Unemployment Insurance program, Community Service Employment for Older Americans, Information Technology Modernization, and Federal Employees' Compensation Act.

- **Unemployment Insurance (UI)** provides critical income support to those who are unemployed through no fault of their own. The Budget proposes to strengthen UI's role as an economic stabilizer by creating a new, permanent, Federally-funded Extended Benefits program that would respond quickly when State unemployment rates rise. The Budget also proposes to improve system solvency by helping States rebuild their trust fund balances, and modernizes the UI system by improving its connection to jobs. It also includes a UI modernization fund that will provide incentive payments to States that expand program eligibility and the program's connection to work, including work-based learning opportunities. These reforms will improve the solvency of State programs, reach more workers in need, strengthen the program's connection to work and training, and make the UI program more responsive to economic downturns.
- The **Community Service Employment for Older Americans** program is designed to move low-income seniors into unsubsidized employment. The FY 2016 Budget reforms the program by awarding more competitive grants, adjusting income eligibility to serve those most in need, and promoting employment in for-profit organizations which offer seniors better long-term employment prospects.
- The Department has been making significant efforts to modernize its **Information Technology (IT)** system and transition its programs to a 21st Century technology. IT investments are being centralized in the Department to avoid duplication and fragmentation. These investments are vital to the work of the Department to improve data sharing and mobile computing for DOL employees, allowing the Department to provide better, faster, smarter service to the American public.
- The FY 2016 Budget once again proposes to reform the **Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)** based on longstanding recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and DOL's Inspector General to improve FECA. The Budget proposes a series of FECA reforms that will generate government-wide savings of more than \$360 million over 10 years.
- The Budget improves the solvency of the **Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation** by giving its Board the authority to raise the premiums that plans pay to the PBGC, taking into account the risks that different sponsors pose. Premium increases would be carefully crafted to avoid worsening PBGC's financial condition and harming workers' retirement security by driving healthy plans that pose little risk of presenting a claim to PBGC out of the system. This proposal is estimated to save \$19 billion over the next decade, which would be split between PBGC's single-employer and multiemployer insurance programs in accordance with the size of each program's deficit.

FY 2016 DOL Request (Budget Authority in Billions)			
	FY 2015 Revised Enacted	FY 2016 Request	Change
Discretionary:	\$11.9	\$13.2	\$1.3
Mandatory:	\$37.2	\$36.6	-\$0.6
Total, Current Law	\$49.1	\$49.8	\$0.7
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory:	--	\$28.9	\$28.9
Total with Leg. Props.	\$49.1	\$78.7	\$29.6
Full Time Equivalents (FTE)	17,065	17,880	815

NOTE: The FY 2015 Revised Enacted reflects sequestration reductions for mandatory programs.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) provides high-quality employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through the administration of the following programs: adult, dislocated worker, youth, and targeted populations; Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); Employment Services; Unemployment Insurance (UI); Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) activities; Apprenticeship programs; the Office of Job Corps; YouthBuild; the Indian and Native American training program; the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker program; the Workforce Data Quality Initiative; the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program; and the Senior Community Service Employment Program.

The American economy is growing again and our competitive edge is sharper than ever, creating new opportunities for those with skills to not only find jobs, but to launch new careers. As of December 2014, the United States has experienced 58 straight months of net private sector job growth, extending the longest streak on record. The total unemployment rate of 5.6 percent is the lowest level in more than five years, signaling a turn for the economy from the Great Recession. While these improvements are encouraging, not all Americans have shared fully in the economic recovery. More needs to be done to help those still out of work find jobs, boost wage growth, and address longer-standing challenges around both the quality of jobs and the growth of wages. Far too many hard-working individuals still have not been able to find a job or increase their earnings, and many businesses report difficulty hiring workers with the right skills for jobs that they want to fill. In December 2014, there were still 8.7 million unemployed individuals, of which 2.8 million are long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 or more weeks). While long-term unemployment fell rapidly by 1.2 million in 2014, the long-term unemployed still make up 31.9 percent of the unemployed. In addition, there were 2.3 million workers who were marginally attached to the labor force (those who have looked for a job in the prior 12 months, but not in the prior 4 weeks), of which 740,000 were discouraged workers who no longer believed they could find a job and thus, were not actively seeking employment. For this reason, the Administration remains focused on doing everything possible to strengthen the labor market and create good-paying jobs.

ETA is taking the necessary steps to ensure that its programs reflect a job-driven approach for training and employment services, and that they are successful in getting job seekers into good jobs and careers as quickly as possible. A job-driven public workforce system contributes to a strong, growing economy by responding to the workforce needs of regional and local businesses and other employers to ensure positive employment outcomes for job seekers, a solid bottom line for business, and more productive and resilient regional economies. The ETA budget includes requests that transform the Nation's Registered Apprenticeship program; breaks down barriers to accessing job-driven training opportunities; expands and creates paid leave programs; makes available more transparent, better workforce data; reengages disconnected youth; and expands the capacity and infrastructure of the workforce system.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	766,080	776,736	815,556
Youth Activities	820,430	831,842	873,416
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,261,719
Formula Grants	1,001,598	1,015,530	1,020,860
National Dislocated Worker Grants	220,859	220,859	240,859
Indian and Native American Programs	46,082	46,082	50,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	81,896	81,896
Technical Assistance	0	0	3,232
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	80,078	82,078	95,078
Apprenticeship Grants	0	0	100,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	4,000	37,000
YouthBuild	77,534	79,689	84,534
Workforce Innovation Fund	47,304	0	0
Women in Apprenticeship	994	994	0
Total Budget Authority	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,402,431

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. The majority of the activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

Beginning in PY 2016, performance measures in WIOA-authorized programs will be aligned with the measures required by WIOA. The Department will be issuing guidance to assist States with this transition and ensure continuation of services in a manner that supports positive employment outcomes for participants.

Adult Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	766,080	776,736	815,556

The WIOA Adult program provides employment and training services for disadvantaged, low-skilled, unemployed, and underemployed adults and is a core program under the Act. The program helps prepare lower-skilled 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 over 2,500 across the United States.

The Department is requesting \$815,556,000 in FY 2016. This is a \$38,820,000 (5 percent) increase over the FY 2015 (PY 2015) enacted level. The FY 2015 Omnibus provided funding to increase the Governor's Reserve from 8.75 percent to 10 percent while also maintaining funding for the local areas. The Department's request maintains the Governor's Reserve at the 10 percent level and further increases the appropriation to provide additional funds to local areas for training and employment services.

Youth Activities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	820,430	831,842	873,416

Under Title I of the WIOA, Youth Activities funds are allotted by formula to States that, in turn, allocate funds to local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. These activities help ensure that young people obtain skills and education to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including growing and emerging industry sectors, such as health care and IT. WIOA authorizes services to low-income youth ages 14 through 21 for in-school youth and 16 to 24 for out-of school youth with barriers to employment. While the program serves both in- and out-of-school youth, WIOA requires that 75% of funds be used to serve out-of-school youth, which will focus resources on youth facing the greatest challenges in gaining skills and good employment.

The FY 2016 Budget requests \$873,416,000 for WIOA Youth activities, a \$41,574,000 (5 percent) increase compared to the FY 2015 enacted level. The FY 2015 Omnibus provided funding to increase the Governor's Reserve from 8.75 percent to 10 percent while maintaining funding for the local areas. The Department's FY 2016 request maintains the Governor's Reserve at the 10 percent level and further increases the appropriation to provide additional funds to local areas for training and employment services.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,261,719

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program serves as the primary vehicle to help workers who have lost their jobs as a result of layoffs gain new skills and find meaningful jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The DW program provides an array of employment, supportive, and training services to meet the needs of eligible job seekers who have been displaced from their jobs and who are unlikely to return to employment in their previous industries. This includes recently separated veterans; 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. Additionally, a portion of DW program funds are set-aside to the National Reserve which funds National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance and training activities, and DW programs in the United States' outlying areas.

The FY 2016 Budget requests \$1,261,719,000 for Dislocated Worker activities, an increase of \$25,330,000 from the FY 2015 appropriation. Of the requested amount, \$1,020,860,000 will be directed by formula to States to provide reemployment assistance. This request maintains the Governor's Reserve at the 10 percent level, which was included in the FY 2015 appropriation, and provides for a small increase in funding for local formula activities. The FY 2016 Budget request also includes \$240,859,000 in the National Reserve Account, which is an increase of \$20,000,000 above the PY 2015 appropriation to provide grants for workers dislocated from coal mines and coal-fired power plants.

Indian and Native American Programs

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	46,082	46,082	50,000

The Indian and Native American (INA) program is designed to help American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals obtain good jobs and stay employed through the provision of employment, education, training and supportive services necessary to for them to succeed in the labor market.

To meet the employment and training needs of the Indian, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2016, the Department requests \$50,000,000, an increase of \$3,918,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level. To address the urgent needs facing the Indian and Native American population the increase in funding will focus on training leading to industry-recognized credentials in in-demand jobs that provide the best opportunity for employment and good wages.

At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 30,400 unemployed and under-skilled Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian adults and youth.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	81,896	81,896	81,896

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

The request for NFJP for FY 2016 is \$81,896,000, which will serve approximately 19,000 participants with core, intensive, training, and related assistance services.

Technical Assistance

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	3,232

The Department is requesting \$3,232,000, which will allow it to be responsive to the needs of the workforce system and assist States and localities in the second year of WIOA implementation. Separate funding for technical assistance was specifically authorized by WIOA, and it is an essential element of grants management and continuous improvement of the public workforce system.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	80,078	82,078	95,078

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program promotes and protects opportunity by preparing adult and youth ex-offenders for the job market. The RExO program helps adult and juvenile ex-offenders obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer

good wages and opportunities for advancement. The program helps participants acquire skills and knowledge that will prepare them to find good jobs and stay employed in a knowledge-based economy, especially in in-demand industry sectors. RExO participants receive comprehensive career assistance and supportive services to ensure they can complete education and training programs that they have started. RExO programs promote a seamless progression along career pathways that combine education and training and result in participant progress and long-term success.

The Department requests \$95,078,000 in FY 2016, which is an increase of \$13,000,000 over the FY 2015 appropriation, to fund RExO projects that serve adult and juvenile offenders. This includes funds:

- For grants to serve adult offenders at various levels of supervision, including offenders in pre-release, those transitioning through work-release programs, and those in post-release;
- To serve juvenile offenders, including grants to intermediaries serving youth in high-crime, high-poverty areas;
- To continue building on the lessons learned from the PY 2014 Linking Employment Activities Pre-Release (LEAP) projects which established satellite American Job Centers within local correctional facilities;
- To competitively award up to 20 grants to community partnerships of workforce entities, community-based organizations, schools, and law enforcement agencies to pilot the Law Enforcement Services Career Pathways Program, which seeks to introduce at-risk youth to work in law enforcement and build positive relationships; and
- To contribute to evaluation of the RExO programs, and to provide technical assistance to juvenile offender grantees to help them improve their performance.

Apprenticeship Grants

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	100,000

Registered Apprenticeships are a win-win for workers and businesses, giving workers the opportunity to “learn and earn” while providing a pipeline of qualified workers for businesses.

To create a more robust role for Registered Apprenticeship in the American economy, the Budget includes discretionary funding to engage employers on the benefits of apprenticeship programs and assist in registering such programs; raise the profile of Registered Apprenticeships throughout the workforce system; and to allow for the expansion of the model to new occupations and under-represented populations. Competitive grants will be awarded to States to increase their capacity to register and oversee apprenticeship programs, to industry to launch apprenticeship models, and to community-based organizations to serve underserved populations and fund innovative apprenticeship approaches.

Primary activities these programmatic funds will support include:

- Building State capacity to more effectively administer Registered Apprenticeship programs at the State and local levels by providing program sponsors with personalized technical assistance that ensures apprentices receive high quality training;
- Supporting State efforts to conduct robust statewide promotion and outreach activities;
- Expanding access to under-represented populations through public-private partnerships; Improving integration of Registered Apprenticeship with the public workforce system; Supporting the expansion of quality and innovative Registered Apprenticeship programs in non-traditional occupations and industries;
- Creating career pathways that encompass Registered Apprenticeship and align with other post-secondary educational offerings;
- Utilizing strategies to increase career opportunities for job seekers and incumbent workers; and
- Leveraging public policies that increase demand for Registered Apprenticeship.

In addition, the Budget includes \$2 billion in mandatory funding to support flexible grants to fund a range of incentives for employers to expand apprenticeship and support innovative approaches. Taken together, the discretionary and mandatory investments would support the President’s goal of doubling the number of registered apprenticeships over the next five years.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	6,000	4,000	37,000

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

The Department of Labor collaborates with the Department of Education, which has provided State grants since 2005 to assist with longitudinal educational data system development. Grants will help States to incorporate workforce information into their longitudinal data systems, integrate data across WIOA programs and 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 2016, the Department is requesting \$37,000,000, which is a \$33,000,000 increase over the FY 2015 enacted level. Of the total funding, \$30,000,000 is necessary to help States build integrated or bridged data systems to facilitate WIOA implementation, including building State-based wage data matching infrastructure to improve performance reporting for the workforce system, including training providers.. To make the most efficient use of these funds, the Department will explore strategies that allow multiple States to build and use common systems

solutions. To streamline States’ ability to access wage data for WIOA participants who cross State lines, the Budget includes \$1,000,000 to improve the facilitated support for two systems that States use to access wage data housed in another State: the Wage Record Interchange System and the Common Reporting Information System. The Department intends to fund a single entity to receive and coordinate responses to state wage data access requests, which should make it easier for States to request wage data and help reduce the burden on UI agencies in responding to data requests. Finally, the request includes \$6,000,000 to help high-achieving States fully realize integrated data systems.

YouthBuild

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	77,534	79,689	84,534

The YouthBuild program specifically targets at-risk, high school dropouts who are particularly vulnerable in the current economy. YouthBuild addresses the challenges faced by unemployed, high school dropouts by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage.

In 2016, the Department’s YouthBuild program will continue to provide education and occupational skills training to program participants leading to entry into a chosen career field. Participants obtain industry-recognized credentials which support placements in post-secondary education, apprenticeships, and employment. WIOA adds an additional element to the overall purpose of the YouthBuild program, which is an emphasis on ensuring the quality and energy efficiency of community and other non-profit and public facilities, including those that serve homeless and low-income families.

The Department requests \$84,534,000, an increase of \$4,845,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level for the YouthBuild program to support approximately 82 grants to programs that will serve over 5,200 youth.

Workforce Innovation Fund

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	47,304	0	0

Under the Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF), the Department made competitive awards to eligible States, local areas, and tribal communities to support transformative workforce development strategies to help the national workforce system deliver services that are cost-effective, demand-driven and impactful. The WIF provided 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.

The Department is not requesting funding in FY 2016 but will continue to provide oversight and technical assistance to grantees that received awards in previous years. In addition, the Department will use PY 2014 funds to make awards for the final round of WIF grants later in FY 2015. The previous rounds of WIF grants provided the workforce system with an opportunity to test the efficacy of various innovative service design and delivery strategies with the goal of creating long-term improvements in the performance of the public workforce system, outcomes for job seekers and employers, and cost-effectiveness. As the WIF grants produce evidence of successful approaches, DOL will ensure that the findings are shared with and replicated across the workforce system.

Women in Apprenticeship

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	994	994	0

Over the past few years, Congress has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000 annually for the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). ETA and the Department's Women's Bureau 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 innovative 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 2016, no funds are being requested for this program. Although this program is intended to address a critical need, these needs will be addressed more efficiently and effectively through the new Apprenticeship Grants program and other Department and Administration efforts aimed at expanding Registered Apprenticeship opportunities, including to underrepresented populations like women.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	161,401	127,799	134,125

Note: Funded through H-1B fee collection and not annual appropriations. Amounts reflect sequestration reductions in FY 2014 and FY 2015. All years reflect restoration of prior year sequestration reductions.

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 occupations that require highly specialized knowledge.

The Department's long-term goal is to help American workers develop the skills employers need. Investing in the development of high level skills would allow American workers to fill existing vacancies while moving workers up along a career pathway that allows new entrants into the workforce who are just beginning their technical careers. The Department intends to support training and education models that lead to highly-skilled technical jobs.

JOB CORPS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Operations	1,578,008	1,580,825	1,597,825
Construction	80,000	75,000	75,000
Administration	33,554	35,737	43,119
Total Budget Authority	1,691,562	1,691,562	1,715,944
Total FTE	175	186	213

Note: Operations and Construction Funding reflect program year, not fiscal year availability. Job Corps Federal Administration funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment. The FY 2014 adjustment for FTE was made to the actual FTE.

As the Nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, the Job Corps program plays a vital role in providing at-risk youth with work-based learning opportunities to prepare them for stable, long-term jobs. 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. During Program Year (PY) 2015, centers will open and enroll students in Wyoming and New Hampshire, the last two States without Job Corps Centers. With the closure of the Treasure Lake Center, Job Corps will be operating academic and career training programs in 126 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The budget request in FY 2016 for Operations is \$1,597,825,000 which is an increase of \$17,000,000 over the FY 2015 Omnibus. The PY 2016 budget continues the Administration's commitment to strengthening the Job Corps program and improving student outcomes. The funding level includes an increase of \$12,000,000 to modernize curricula, upgrade equipment to meet industry standards, refine training to provide skills and credentials that are in high-demand by employers, and undertake actions required for the implementation of WIOA. Job Corps will be completing its implementation of WIOA, as the performance reporting changes required to report on the primary indicators of performance for youth programs will go into effect in PY 2016. In addition, Job Corps will be in its second year of implementation of a streamlined and modernized program design that incorporates the program reforms directed by WIOA; improvements based on best practices of high performing centers; and an updated academic and technical training design developed in partnership with industry representatives and educational organizations. The remaining \$5,000,000 in additional funding will be used for Job Corps' implementation of innovative and promising models that could improve the outcomes of younger youth in the program.

The budget request in FY 2016 for the Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition activity is \$75,000,000. This funding will enable Job Corps to continue to renovate existing facilities, modernize career technical training labs, and provide vital repairs and renovations addressing 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 FY 2016 agency request for Job Corps Administration is \$43,119,000 and 213 FTE. This program increase includes built-in adjustments and an increase of \$3,500,000 for 17 FTE to staff a Job Corps Oversight Team. This will provide the resources to increase oversight and address chronically low performing centers, as well as to ensure that center operators are complying with the requirements of their contracted obligations to operate safe and secure centers with strong performance outcomes. In a related request, the Budget includes an increase of \$1,435,000 to automate the Regional Office Assessment Reports following the Regional Office Center Assessments. This automation will allow Federal employees to provide more efficient and effective oversight of the Job Corps program and supports the Job Corps increased focus on quality assurance and control.

The request also includes \$1,320,000 for 10 Term FTE to support WIOA implementation. The term FTE will support the implementation of the required revisions to the Program Requirements Handbook (PRH), the main implementing guidance for WIOA in the Job Corps program. This process will include revising internal procedures; providing technical assistance and training on new requirements; and providing expertise in procurement, financial, and performance reporting needed to fully operationalize new statutory procurement requirements and new requirements for financial reporting.

In FY 2016, ETA will realign how indirect costs are allocated to the Agency's salary and expense accounts (Program Administration, Job Corps Federal Administration, and Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration). This realignment will allow ETA to better show the actual costs associated with administering these programs as the demand for indirect services changes. This realignment is a net zero change across the three appropriations. To better display the impact of this realignment and the actual changes requested for FY 2016, funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	434,371	434,371	434,371
Total Budget Authority	434,371	434,371	434,371

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (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. The income eligibility requirement allows participants at income levels up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level. The average age of participants at entry is 64 years.

The Department is requesting \$434,371,000 in FY 2016. The FY 2016 Budget reforms the program by awarding more competitive grants, adjusting income eligibility to serve those most in need, and promoting employment in for-profit organizations which can offer seniors better long-term unsubsidized employment prospects. It is projected that SCSEP grantees will serve over 68,000 participants in PY 2016.

TAA COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING GRANT FUND

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	464,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	464,000	0	0

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

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program was appropriated \$500,000,000 annually in Fiscal Years 2011–2014 for competitive grants to eligible institutions of higher education. In 2013 and 2014, the appropriation was reduced by 5.1 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively, due to sequestration. The program was designed 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, was 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 awarded grants to help community colleges and other institutions of higher education develop innovative methods and replicate evidence-based practices to effectively serve TAA-eligible workers and other students in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The TAACCCT grant program ended in FY 2014. The Department is not requesting funding for TAACCCT grant program in FY 2016; however, the FY 2016 Budget requests \$200,000,000 within the Department of Education for the American Technical Training Fund. This initiative will be informed by the lessons learned from TAACCCT and will be jointly administered by the Departments of Education and Labor.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	608,768	658,726	664,200
TAA Benefits	270,500	399,000	357,000
TAA Training	306,268	235,726	283,200
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	32,000	24,000	24,000
Total Budget Authority	608,768	658,726	664,200

Note: FY 2014 and FY 2015 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program is a federal program that assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The program had been set to expire at the end of calendar year 2014, but Congress took action to continue the full operation of the TAA program through FY 2015.

The FY 2016 Budget request includes a legislative proposal for reauthorization of the TAA program. Similar to legislation introduced in the House and Senate in 2014, the proposal supports the bipartisan 2011 program with some enhancements from the 2009 program. If such legislation is not enacted by September 30, 2015, this Budget also provides justification for continuing the TAA program in FY 2016 as it operated in FY 2015, with new groups of workers covered under certifications issued after September 30, 2015 receiving benefits and services under the Reversion 2014 program. Both strategies include TAA as a required partner in the WIOA-established one-stop delivery system and align the TAA program with the goals of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) to improve intake systems and case management, standardize performance and outcome measures, foster integration with business, encourage earning while learning, and match workers to available work opportunities.

If reauthorization occurs as proposed, \$986,000,000 is necessary for the TAA program in FY 2016. This amount includes \$575,000,000 in funds for Training and Other Activities, \$384,000,000 for TRA and \$27,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA). If the legislative proposal is not enacted, the FY 2016 funding request is \$664,200,000. This amount includes \$283,200,000 in funds for Training and Other Activities, \$357,000,000 for TRA, and \$24,000,000 for A/RTAA.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,892,251	2,790,685	2,897,997
State Administration	2,801,575	2,697,793	2,702,550
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	80,000	80,000	180,900
National Activities	10,676	12,892	14,547
Employment Service	684,002	684,002	1,084,002
Grants to States	664,184	664,184	1,064,184
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	19,818	19,818
Foreign Labor Certification	61,318	61,655	75,871
Federal Administration	47,036	47,373	61,589
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,282	14,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	60,153	60,153	80,153
Total Budget Authority	3,697,724	3,596,495	4,138,023
Total FTE	178	172	189

Note: Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment. The FY 2014 adjustment for FTE was made to the 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; Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) Program to include FLC Federal Administration and FLC State Grants; and Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building.

Unemployment Insurance

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	2,892,251	2,790,685	2,897,997

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) program provides temporary, partial wage replacement to workers temporarily or permanently laid off from their jobs. An integral part of the public workforce investment system, the UI program is the entry point for unemployed workers into the American Job Centers and to the services that speed their return to work. States administer the UI program directly and also administer certain Federal benefit programs. The Federal role in this Federal-State cooperative relationship includes setting broad policy for the program, establishing performance measures and standards, providing technical assistance to States, monitoring State performance, ensuring conformity and compliance of State laws and operations with Federal law, and funding the cost of administering State and Federal UI laws.

The Unemployment Insurance budget activity includes three activities, each of which is described further below: (1) State Administration, which is grants to States to administer their UI programs; (2) National Activities, which supports Federal activities in support of the States; and (3) Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, which funds in-person interviews with selected UI claimants to review eligibility.

State Administration

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	2,801,575	2,697,793	2,702,550

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

The FY 2016 Budget Request for UI State Administration is \$2,702,550,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,507,000 continued claims per week. During the year, States are expected to collect \$46.5 billion in State unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$35.7 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 7.2 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. The appropriation language also allows States up to five years to obligate funds for automation acquisitions if the acquisitions are made by a consortium of State agencies leveraging resources to implement a common IT platform across multiple States, and an

additional year to expend the funds. The FY 2016 Budget includes \$10,000,000 to continue a high-performance award program to improve State worker misclassification detection efforts. States can use these incentive grants to upgrade misclassification detection and enforcement programs. As part of this initiative, States must capture and report outcomes and cost/benefit information to enable the evaluation of new strategies.

The FY 2016 Budget also includes \$60,000,000 for State consortia to modernize their UI tax and benefit systems. State UI tax collection and benefit payment systems rely heavily on automated IT applications and processes to quickly, accurately, and efficiently maintain and improve the UI program. However, the average age of the States' UI IT systems is 23 years, and many are more than 30 years old. DOL intends to use these funds to support State UI IT modernization projects that adopt the consortia strategy and leverages the products that are currently being developed by the five existing consortia that will be mature and available to other States moving forward. Improving these systems will improve the efficiency of the UI system, as well as the customer experience of the claimants, beneficiaries, and employers who interact with and rely on it.

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	80,000	80,000	180,900

The FY 2016 Budget Request for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (REA/RES) is \$180,900,000. This increase, paired complementary resources in the Employment Service State Grants, would direct an additional \$500,000,000 to support in-person employment services for unemployed workers to connect them with jobs or the training or services they need to prepare for one. Given the strength of evidence behind REA/RES, the Administration proposes to fund a portion (\$30,000,000) of this request through a cap adjustment, a mechanism that allows for appropriations to exceed discretionary budget caps if savings can be demonstrated. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected UI beneficiaries to review their efforts to find new employment and other State UI eligibility requirements, refer them to reemployment services or training if needed, and provide labor market information to aid in their job search. Research has shown that similar services reduce UI duration and save UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals. This request will allow States to serve the one-third of claimants profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits.

To support transitioning veterans, a portion of the increased funds will be targeted to provide REA/RES services to all recently-separated military personnel receiving unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers (UCX). The Budget would also fund an evaluation coordinated with the Department's Chief Evaluation Officer to identify the key factors impeding the reemployment of these UCX claimants, who have a much higher exhaustion rate than the general UI beneficiary population.

The REA program, funded since 2005, has shown to be an effective tool. The REA program is now operational in 44 jurisdictions including 39 States, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands. However, only about 8.4 percent of UI beneficiaries currently receive REAs. At the same time, robust reemployment services that help claimants develop and implement reemployment and work search plans are critical to getting claimants reemployed as quickly as possible. The combination of the dual service-delivery strategies of eligibility assessments and reemployment services will help ensure the proper payment of UI, reduce the duration of UI benefits, and deliver successful employment outcomes. The request would result in estimated benefit savings of \$287 million.

National Activities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	10,676	12,892	14,547

Unemployment Insurance (UI) National Activities provides funds to support States in administering their State UI programs.

The FY 2016 Budget Request for UI National Activities is \$14,547,000, an increase of \$1,655,000 over the FY 2015 enacted level of \$12,892,000. In addition to funding activities which support States collectively, the request will support the continuation of IT upgrades and technical assistance activities that focus on three priority areas: 1) program performance and accountability, 2) program integrity, and 3) connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the American Job Centers.

Employment Service

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	684,002	684,002	1,084,002

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). WIOA maintains ES as a core program in the one-stop system and further integrates ES by introducing new colocation requirements. WIOA also broadens ES activities by requiring ES to provide greater assistance to Unemployment Insurance claimants and granting flexibility for ES staff to provide their customers with increased referrals and application assistance to other training and employment opportunities, such as Pell Grants and GI Bill benefits.

Activities within the Employment Service include Employment Service Grants to States and Employment Service National Activities funding to support Technical Assistance and Training activities.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	664,184	664,184	1,064,184

The Employment Service funding allotments for States are based on formula provisions defined in the Wagner-Peyser Act. States then distribute resources to local employment service offices, which are part of the one-stop network.

The 2016 Budget requests \$1,064,184,000 to operate the ES in all 50 States and three territories. This is an increase of \$400,000,000 from the FY 2015 enacted level of \$664,184,000. Of this amount \$664,184,000 will be awarded under the regular formula procedure to States supporting services to a projected 17 million participants. States would be required to apply for their share of the additional \$400,000,000 million, and demonstrate in their application that they would provide intensive employment services, use of high-quality labor market information to guide customers, and adoption of other strategies intended to improve outcomes. This increase, paired complementary REA/RES resources, would direct an additional \$500,000,000 to support in-person employment services for unemployed workers to connect them with jobs or the training or services they need to prepare for one, which will provide services to an additional 2 million participants. The ES will also play a more active role in assisting individuals to identify any vocational training, education, or basic skills needs they may have and providing these individuals with referrals and application assistance.

Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	19,818	19,818	19,818

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support technical assistance and training activities within the American 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.

In FY 2016, the Department is requesting a total of \$19,818,000 for National Activities. To support States' processing of certification requests, the Department requests \$18,485,000 to

operate the WOTC program, and \$1,333,000 for employment service technical assistance activities. Technical assistance resources will be used to support online and in-person assistance for States to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations.

Foreign Labor Certification

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	61,318	61,655	75,871
FTE	178	172	189

Note: Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment. The FY 2014 adjustment for FTE was made to the actual FTE.

The programs currently administered by the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) include the: immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the “Green Card”; nonimmigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; Determination of Prevailing Wages; and D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program.

For FY 2016, the Department requests \$61,589,000 and 189 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of the Foreign Labor Certification programs. The FY 2016 request includes a one-time request for funding of \$13,000,000 to support 17 Term FTE to reduce the escalating backlog of Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) cases. With these resources, OFLC projects that 96,450 PERM applications will be processed – a 36 percent increase from FY 2014 and over 16,000 more applications than are expected to be received in FY 2016.

For FY 2016, the Department requests \$14,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies’ (SWA) foreign labor certification activities. Under the State Grant activity, the Department provides annual grants to 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.

The Budget proposes legislation to allow the Department to charge fees for new applications filed under the Permanent and H-2B foreign labor certification programs, to improve the speed and quality of certification processing. The Budget also proposes legislation to allow DOL to retain fees for certified applications filed under the H-2A temporary labor certification program

and modify the fee to cover full program costs. The fees would partially offset Federal costs for administering these programs and, once fully implemented, would eliminate the need for appropriations for this purpose.

In FY 2016 ETA will realign how indirect costs are allocated to the Agency's salaries and expenses accounts (Program Administration, Job Corps Federal Administration, and Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration). This realignment will allow ETA to better show the actual costs associated with administering these programs as the demand for indirect services changes. This realignment is a net zero change across the three appropriations. To better display the impact of this realignment and the actual changes requested for FY 2016, Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	60,153	60,153	80,153

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 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 Department requests \$80,153,000, an increase of \$20,000,000 over the FY 2015 appropriated amount. These funds will support the following activities in 2016:

- A \$15,000,000 increase for grants to States and partnerships of States to identify, explore, and address areas where occupational licensing requirements create an unnecessary barrier to labor market entry or labor mobility and where interstate portability of licenses can improve economic opportunity, particularly for dislocated workers, transitioning servicemembers, veterans, and military spouses and support economic growth.
- A \$5,000,000 increase to conduct a feasibility study and pilot various approaches to modernize and potentially streamline the way data for O*NET are collected. The

Department would identify and test ways to achieve more complete and up-to-date coverage of occupations and skills, particularly for high-growth, changing industries, which could enable a greater share of the O*NET occupations to be updated annually.

- Issuing Workforce Information Grants to States to support production of local workforce information for use by American Job Centers in advising customers on what skills employers are seeking and where to get the training;
- Increasing access to American Job Centers by providing new service points for workforce services in local communities, encouraging colocation of services and programs, and creating better online tools that offer convenient, personalized services.
- Delivering training and technical assistance through webinars, social media networking, and identification of best practices.
- Continuing performance accountability reporting systems.
- Furthering the 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.
- Consulting with a Workforce Information Advisory Council and the Advisory Committee on Increasing Competitive Integrated Employment for Individuals with Disabilities established by WIOA.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	600,000	0	0
Total Budget Authority	600,000	0	0

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to States to fund unemployment benefits. In addition, the account 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 (FECA) to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicepersons, to a revolving fund from which the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA) may borrow to cover administrative costs, and to the Federal Unemployment and Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program.

The Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2016. This request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above, to permit advances should they become necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Training and Employment	66,879	66,879	84,004
Workforce Security	42,733	42,733	44,492
Apprenticeship	27,117	31,117	36,734
Executive Direction	11,078	11,078	11,334
Total Budget Authority	147,807	151,807	176,564
Total FTE	705	744	806

NOTE: Funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment. The FY 2014 adjustment for FTE was made to the actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) account funds staff for leadership, policy direction, program implementation, funds management, and administration of the ETA programs.

The FY 2016 Request of \$176,564,000 supports 806 FTE. 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. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in Federal investments. 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.

A key activity of ETA, that began in FY 2014 and continues into FY 2016, is the implementation of WIOA. ETA has a leadership role to ensure that the workforce system as envisioned by Congress and the Administration and enacted in WIOA is fully and successfully implemented with the support of experienced and qualified staff, as well as modern and agile IT systems. The Budget includes the following requests to implement WIOA:

- An increase of \$5,927,000 for 45 term FTE to engage in various WIOA implementation activities in ETA's regional and National Office; and
- An increase of \$5,239,000 to build an integrated performance reporting system to bring ETA's IT profile towards conformity with WIOA performance reporting requirements.

In addition, the Budget includes the following increases to increase ETA's capacity to oversee its grants, support the economic development of communities, and expand apprenticeship:

- An increase of \$3,037,000 to modernize the e-Grants system, which processes and manages over 4,000 grants for eight DOL agencies, including ETA;
- An increase of \$1,649,000 and 7 FTE in support of the Administration's place-based initiatives, specifically to fund staff to be placed in communities to help them prepare and execute comprehensive economic and community development plans;

- An increase of \$3,616,000 and 10 FTE in the Office of Apprenticeship to provide sector-based technical assistance efforts, industry subject matter experts, and additional staff to increase and manage partnerships with states, industries, and community colleges; and
- An increase of \$1,160,000 to modernize the Office of Apprenticeship's data management system, which will also improve services to programs and businesses with Registered Apprenticeship programs.

Federal staff work closely with grantees to maximize program effectiveness, 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.

In FY 2016, ETA will realign how indirect costs are allocated to the Agency's salaries and expenses accounts (Program Administration, Job Corps Federal Administration, and Foreign Labor Certification Federal Administration). This realignment will allow ETA to better show the actual costs associated with administering these programs as the demand for indirect services changes. This realignment is a net zero change across the three appropriations. To better display the impact of this realignment and the actual changes requested for FY 2016, funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment.

Apprenticeship

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
BA in Thousands	27,117	31,117	36,734
FTE	125	134	144

NOTE: Funding and FTE for FY 2014 and FY 2015 have been adjusted for the indirect cost realignment. The FY 2014 adjustment for FTE was made to the actual FTE.

ETA's Office of Apprenticeship administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, which established a foundation for developing and expanding the Nation's skilled workforce through Registered Apprenticeship programs with standards for safeguarding the safety and welfare of apprentices. Today there are more than 410,000 active apprentices across the U.S. The Office of Apprenticeship continues to provide leadership and oversight of the National Registered Apprenticeship system.

To spur more apprenticeships, the President in 2014 announced a \$100,000,000 investment called American Apprenticeship Grants to create public-private partnerships to increase apprenticeships in growing industries, align apprenticeships to pathways for further learning and career development, and scale-up apprenticeship programs that work. The FY 2016 Budget request continues the efforts begun in 2014 and to make Registered Apprenticeship opportunities

available to a significantly greater number of American workers. These additional staff would also support the 2016 Budget's new apprenticeship grants. ETA aims to meet the President's goal of doubling the number of apprenticeships by the end of 2019 through a combination of outreach and information dissemination, incentives and new programmatic funding. The FY 2016 Budget request of \$36,734,000 would support 144 direct FTE.

STATE PAID LEAVE FUND

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
State Paid Leave Fund	0	0	35,000
Total Budget Authority	0	0	35,000

The State Paid Leave Fund will provide funds to support States that wish to establish paid leave programs. California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island currently offer such programs. These programs are state-run insurance programs financed by employer and/or employee contributions. State programs typically offer benefits to workers for reasons covered under FMLA to take time off to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a newborn or recently adopted child. Research suggests that paid leave programs can enhance job retention for many workers and help workers stay on their career paths.

In FY 2016, the Department requests \$35,000,000 for the discretionary State Paid Leave Fund. 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 primarily for pre-implementation planning activities, which may include: designing a program; establishing protocol for withholding taxable wages; defining family eligibility and benefits requirements; and articulating start-up activities. Funds may also be used for activities such as research and analysis, stakeholder consultation; conducting actuarial analysis; and development of a financing model and benefit structure. In addition, the Fund will provide implementation grants to States designed to support the administrative costs associated with ramping up a new or substantially expanded programs.

The FY 2016 Budget also includes \$2,213,000,000 in mandatory funding for a Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist up to five States in launching paid leave programs. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and up to 50 percent of benefit costs for three years.

ETA LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Job Driven Training Proposals	0	0	21,000,000
High Growth Sector Training Grants	0	0	16,000,000
Apprenticeship Training Fund	0	0	2,000,000
Connecting for Opportunity	0	0	3,000,000
Paid Leave Partnership	0	0	2,213,000
Total Budget Authority	0	0	23,213,000

The Budget includes two mandatory legislative proposals that build the middle class.

The Job Driven Training Proposal is a multi-pronged investment to create pathways to middle-class jobs. The Department requests \$16,000,000,000 in mandatory funding over 10 years for High-Growth Training Sector Grants. These funds will double the number of workers receiving training through the workforce development system. This training would focus on industries that are expected to grow substantially in the coming decades, such as health care, energy, advanced manufacturing, transportation and logistics, cybersecurity, and information technology. Additional funding would also be available to provide training, subsidized employment and need-based stipends for the long-term unemployed, with more funds available during recessions. Included in this proposal is \$500,000,000 for competitive Industry Credentialing and Career Pathway Grants to help improve the quality of training programs, speed the development and adoption of credentials with real labor market value, and more effectively match job seekers to employment opportunities. Of this, \$300,000,000 will be specifically targeted at in-demand information technology jobs across multiple industries. These grants will be used to create employer-validated credentialing and assessment frameworks where they do not yet exist, drive additional employer uptake of existing high-quality credentials, and better align credentials with postsecondary institution curricula.

Apprenticeship is a cost-effective pathway into the middle class. Those who complete registered apprenticeship programs earn median wages over \$50,000 and more than 90 percent are employed after completion. The Department requests \$2,000,000,000 in mandatory funding over four years for an Apprenticeship Training Fund with the goal of doubling the number of Registered Apprenticeships over the next five years. These funds will go out as flexible grants to states and regions to help employers develop and expand apprenticeship opportunities and link apprenticeships with pathways to higher education.

The third piece of the Job Driven Training Proposal is \$3,000,000,000 over four years for the Connecting for Opportunity initiative. Half of the funds will go out as formula grants to states and local governments to expand year-round and summer job opportunities for youth. The other

half will create educational and workforce pathways for disconnected youth through a competitive grant program to support them in earning high school diplomas, pursuing further educational attainment, and improving long-term job prospects. This initiative would be jointly administered with the Department of Education.

The mandatory Paid Leave Partnership Initiative is \$2,213,000,000 to help up to five States set up paid leave programs and assist with benefit payments for the first three years. Currently, too many American workers must make the painful choice between caring for the families they love and earning the paycheck they need. Although the Family and Medical Leave Act allows workers to take job-protected unpaid time off to care for a new baby or sick child, or tend to their own health during a serious illness, most families cannot afford unpaid leave.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	145,000	147,400	166,362
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,901	26,901	34,258
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,599	6,699	6,835
Total Budget Authority	178,500	181,000	207,455
Total FTE	963	963	1,004

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 142 million people. EBSA's enforcement authority extends to an estimated 677,000 private retirement plans, 2.4 million health plans and a similar number of other employee welfare plans which together hold \$8.5 trillion in assets. These plans provide critical benefits to America's workers, retirees and their families.

The FY 2016 Budget request for EBSA is \$207,455,000 and 1,004 FTE, including the following programmatic increases:

- \$7,590,000 and 7 FTE to allow EBSA to modernize its enforcement program, including investments in advanced investigative tools to enhance health and retirement benefits analysis and targeting. This request is vital to EBSA's efforts to improve capacity and develop the expertise to conduct major cases that are likely to have a far greater potential impact on participants and plans.
- \$3,315,000 and 10 FTE to allow EBSA to implement a benefits call quality assurance (BCQA) program and monitoring protocol to ensure that the information it provides to the public is of the highest quality and accuracy. EBSA responds to over 230,000 inquiries annually from participants seeking information on complex employee benefit plan issues, including issues concerning 401(k) plans, defined benefit plans, health care benefit plans, COBRA eligibility, and the Affordable Care Act. The BCQA program, once fully implemented, will help EBSA ensure that accurate and professional service is provided to all stakeholders and participants.
- \$2,221,000 and 22 FTE to enhance the Health Benefits Security Project, consolidating longstanding health benefits security initiatives and associated regulations.
- \$1,936,000 and 2 FTE to provide focused oversight of the Thrift Savings Plan's overall internal control operating environment and perform more in-depth reviews to improve IT security.

- \$6,500,000 to implement different approaches to increasing retirement plan coverage, such as State-based 401(k) plans, through a retirement plan demonstration project.

EBSA also requests an appropriations language change that will provide multi-year funding for the management and administration of expert witnesses who consult with and testify on behalf of the Federal Government.

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

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Pension Insurance	76,100	79,526	
Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration	266,070	170,261	
Operational Support	154,464	156,638	
Consolidated Administrative Budget	0	0	431,799
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	6,127	6,157	6,378
Investment Management Fees Program	0	96,384	103,906
Single Employer Program Benefit Payments	5,827,000	5,818,000	6,386,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	112,000	152,000	269,000
Total Budget Authority	6,435,634	6,472,809	7,190,704
Total FTE	954	977	980

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration include investment management fees in FY 2014. PBGC and OMB anticipate apportioning PBGC's spending authority within a consolidated administrative activity in FY 2016.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation, established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by more than 41,000,000 American workers in two separate insurance programs. The single-employer program protects about 31,000,000 workers and retirees in over 22,000 pension plans. The multiemployer program protects about 10,000,000 workers and retirees in about 1,400 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.

The Corporation is administered by a Director who is appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation (currently vacant). The Director is subject to the policies established by the Board of Directors, and is responsible for the agency's management, personnel, organization, budget and investments. PBGC's Board of Directors consists of the Secretaries of Labor (Chair), the Treasury, and Commerce.

PBGC is requesting \$431,799,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in 2016. The change from FY 2015 includes:

- A one-time increase of \$12,865,000 to improve IT delivery and security as well as correct long-standing IT related material weaknesses, of which \$9,900,000 will address Inspector General audit findings concerning the Integrated Present Value of Future Benefits

system, and \$2,965,000 will support Access Management, OS Modernization, and associated End of Service Life testing;

- An ongoing increase of \$249,000 to support an Office of Inspector General request for additional Financial Statement Audit funding;
- An increase of \$500,000 for 3 FTE to support a Smaller Managers Program as contemplated by the PBGC Board of Directors; and
- A sequestration restoration in the amount of \$8,969,000.

Insurance Premium Reform Is Needed to Strengthen the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's Ability to Protect Worker Pensions

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) acts as a backstop to insure pension payments for workers whose companies have failed. PBGC's single employer program covers plans that are normally sponsored by an individual company; the multiemployer program covers plans set up by collectively bargained agreements involving more than one unrelated employer. Both programs are underfunded, and PBGC's combined liabilities exceeded its assets by approximately \$62 billion at the end of 2014.

The Congress has raised premiums three times since 2012, but rates remain much lower than what a private financial institution would charge for insuring the same risk and, more importantly, substantially lower than needed to provide financial assistance to enable restructuring of multiemployer plans that are near insolvency. Any further premium increases need to be carefully crafted to avoid worsening PBGC's financial condition and harming workers' retirement security by driving healthy plans that pose little risk of presenting a claim to PBGC out of the system.

To address these concerns, the Budget proposes to give the PBGC Board the authority to adjust premiums in both the single employer and multiemployer programs and directs PBGC to take into account the risks that different sponsors pose and the importance of providing lifetime income to participants. This proposal is estimated to generate \$19 billion in premium revenue over the next decade, a decrease of \$1 billion from a similar proposal presented for FY 2015 to reflect the multiemployer revenue increases included in the P.L. 113-235 Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015. Premium increases would be split between the single-employer and multiemployer programs proportionately based on the size of the deficit in each program. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to develop a more comprehensive solution.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Wage and Hour Division	224,330	227,500	277,100
Wage Hour H-1B Revenue	55,443	55,443	55,443
Total Budget Authority	279,773	282,943	332,543
Total FTE	1,727	1,727	2,044

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

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 comprises 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.

For FY 2016 the WHD budget request is \$277,100,000 and 1,649 FTE. An additional 395 FTE will be funded by the H-1B account. The budget request includes programmatic increases totaling \$43,390,000 and 317 FTE to continue positive momentum towards building a stronger and more effective enforcement program. The majority of this request is for an increase of \$31,666,000 and 300 FTE for additional enforcement staff and support. Additional resources dedicated to active – as opposed to reactive – enforcement would allow the agency to develop corporate and enterprise-wide solutions to systemic compliance problems. Additionally, the Budget includes an increase of \$3,622,000 for the WHD modernization program to bring new capabilities and tools made available by the DOL enterprise architecture. Lastly, WHD plans to hire economists and statisticians to develop and expand the analytical and statistical capacity of the agency and is requesting an increase of \$1,502,000 and 12 FTE for that purpose.

Only through the strategic and planned use of resources can the agency begin to change the types of behaviors that drive non-compliance. These additional resources would be dedicated to directed investigations that are strategically selected and executed to solve the most important compliance challenges that include protecting workers in industries that employ business models that are at high risk of wage and hour violations. These resources would also allow WHD to increase and strengthen the analytic capacity to conduct evaluations and other analyses to inform decisions about how best to use the agency's limited resources, including directing more resources toward evidence-based practices and strategies. A strong directed enforcement program can also help workers move into or stay in the middle class by supporting employers

who play by the rules and pay their employees the decent wages they have earned, while undermining employers whose business success depends upon cutting corners on workers' rights to fair pay. WHD recognizes that to achieve the greatest impact with its resources, it needs to invest in its infrastructure, including new technology that will enable it to meet the increasing public demand for digital government capabilities.

In FY 2014, WHD utilized over 1,000 investigators, completed 29,483 compliance actions, and obtained agreements to pay over \$240 million in back wages for more than 270,000 workers.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	104,976	106,476	113,687
Total Budget Authority	104,976	106,476	113,687
Total FTE	683	650	660

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) administers laws that prohibit federal contractors from discriminating against employees or job applicants on the basis of race, religion, color, sex, sexual orientation, disability; gender identity or national origin; against employees or job applicants inquiring about, disclosing or discussing pay; and against certain protected veterans. The FY 2016 request for OFCCP is \$113,687,000 and 660 FTE, which includes dedicated funding of \$3,300,000 for the continued development of an improved enforcement case management database system and \$1,147,000 and 10 FTE for targeted work to identify and address pay discrimination. The enforcement case management database system will improve the agency's ability to target its enforcement efforts more effectively and efficiently and use data to evaluate the effectiveness of its interventions. The funds devoted to pay discrimination enforcement will aid in identifying and addressing systemic pay discrimination based on sex and race with the goal of narrowing the persistent wage gap.

In FY 2016, OFCCP's enforcement priority areas will focus on: 1) improving its enforcement case management database system; 2) continued strategic efforts to narrow the persistent wage gap; and 3) eliminating gender, racial and ethnicity-based discrimination in the construction trades. Additionally, OFCCP will focus on finalizing proposed rules, implementing final regulations and educating the regulated community and workers on these new rules.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,129	39,129	46,981
Total Budget Authority	39,129	39,129	46,981
Total FTE	211	215	215

Note: 2014 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, which ensures basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry.

The FY 2016 request for OLMS is \$46,981,000 and 215 FTE, which includes programmatic increases totaling \$6,850,000. The majority of this increase is the \$6,388,000 that is requested for the e.LORS modernization efforts. The modernization effort will transition OLMS's reports to a searchable, online format, speeding the agency's ability to respond to complaints. In addition, OLMS is requesting an increase of \$462,000 for investigator training. OLMS's budget has been essentially flat since the sequestration cuts of FY 2013. Nearly all training was eliminated, and resources are needed to ensure that staff is trained to operate efficiently and effectively.

These increases will allow OLMS to continue to focus on maintaining program effectiveness and transforming into a 21st Century Workplace to support the agency's three priority performance goals: 1) reducing the number of elapsed days in investigating union election complaints; 2) increasing the percentage of compliance audits that lead to criminal investigations; and 3) increasing the percentage of required reports filed electronically.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Salaries and Expenses, Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	109,641	110,823	117,397
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,181,714	3,252,734	3,293,130
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	1,181,780	1,352,513	1,329,782
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	132,858	100,878	90,302
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)	753,709	1,210,957	1,378,636
Special Workers' Compensation Expenses (Longshore)	129,617	135,116	134,269
Total Budget Authority	5,489,319	6,163,021	6,343,516
Total FTE	1,562	1,608	1,616

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers 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.

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>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	97,128	98,296	103,242
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	12,513	12,527	14,155
<i>Total General Funds</i>	<i>109,641</i>	<i>110,823</i>	<i>117,397</i>
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	2,142	2,177	2,177
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	30,655	30,889	35,244
<i>Total Trust Funds</i>	<i>32,797</i>	<i>33,066</i>	<i>37,421</i>
Total Budget Authority	142,438	143,889	154,818
Total FTE	937	983	991

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The OWCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation provides funds for implementing workers' compensation laws for the FECA, Longshore, and Black Lung Trust Fund programs. Each program provides wage replacement and other benefits to workers who are injured or become ill as a result of their employment. Funding is made available to these programs through direct appropriation and trust fund transfers. Funding resources support, program administration, claims processing, and information technology operations and maintenance.

The Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC) administers FECA, providing income and medical benefits to civilian employees of the Federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. The Budget provides \$103,242,000 and 726 FTE for DFEC in the Salaries and Expenses account. This includes an additional \$150,000 and 1 FTE to update and evaluate funding and actuarial liability models associated with current programs, proposed legislation and proposed regulations; \$900,000 to fund the initial costs of OWCP's space consolidation efforts; and \$3,896,000 in inflationary increases. OWCP also requests 110 FTE and \$62,170,000 for FECA program operations funding from Fair Share collections to the Special Benefits account, for a total request of \$165,412,000 and 836 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). The FY 2016 Budget provides \$16,332,000 and 102 FTE for DLHWC, including \$14,155,000 and 93 FTE from General Funds and \$2,177,000 and 9 FTE from Trust Funds. The request includes a program increase of \$1,102,000 and 7 FTE to handle increased Defense Base Act (DBA) claims workload and support DBA claims processing. The additional staff will also collect detailed data and track each DBA case until resolution or permanency has been reached so that the final case outcome can be determined, specifically whether the injured worker has any lasting effects from the injury. When the injured worker is entitled to compensation, detailed information will be collected with regard to the timeliness and accuracy of the initial and ongoing payments. When payment delivery is not timely or accurate, staff will investigate the reasons and work with the employer/carrier to identify the root of the problem.

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 Budget requests \$35,244,000 and 163 FTE for DCMWC, which includes \$1,641,000 for resources to continue OWCP's update of its workers' compensation claims processing systems, \$282,000 for inflationary built-in increases and \$2,432,000 to restore the request to the pre-sequester level. Sequestration forces cuts through arbitrary, percentage-based reductions. The Budget eliminates sequestration and instead closes tax loopholes and smart reinvestments that address the nation's long-term deficits and debt.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
FECA Fair Share	60,017	60,334	62,170
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	3,000	3,000	3,000
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Benefits	2,725,697	2,982,400	3,020,960
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	393,000	207,000	207,000
Total Budget Authority	3,181,714	3,252,734	3,293,130
Total FTE	110	110	110

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

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 2016 is \$3,293,130,000, including a direct appropriation of \$207,000,000 for FECA, \$3,000,000 for Longshore Harbor Workers' benefits, and \$2,916,570,000 in offsetting collections from Federal agencies. Total estimated obligations are \$3,083,130,000, including \$3,020,960,000 for FECA benefits and War Hazard payments, and \$62,170,000 in Fair Share funding for FECA program administration. Included in the Fair Share amount is a program increase of \$1,641,000 for new funding for modernization of OWCP's claims processing systems. Fair Share funding will provide resources for program integrity, periodic roll management, and medical bill review activities, as well as providing funding for centralized mail intake automated data system operations.

Nearly 46,415 cases are maintained within DFEC's Periodic Roll Management (PRM) activity. Of these, 42,726 are workers with long-term disabilities due to work injury or illness; the remainder consists of ongoing entitlement cases of survivors of fatal injuries. Regular annual reviews of these cases, called Periodic Entitlement Reviews (PER), are conducted by PRM staff. Through PERs, 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 2014, approximately 1,400 of these actions produced FECA compensation cost reductions of \$16,000,000.

The Budget also acts on longstanding recommendations from the Government Accountability Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and DOL's Inspector General to reform the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), which has not been substantially updated since 1974. The Budget proposes a series of FECA reforms that adopt best state practices and strengthen return-to-work incentives, generating Government-wide savings of more than \$360 million over 10 years.

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

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Benefit Payments (Indefinite Budget Authority)	1,065,225	1,234,108	1,196,336
BA in Thousands - Part B (Annual Appropriation)	49,769	51,047	58,552
BA in Thousands - Part E (Indefinite Budget Authority)	66,786	67,358	74,894
Total Budget Authority	1,181,780	1,352,513	1,329,782
Total FTE	499	499	499

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

This appropriation funds administrative expenses for Part B of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). The request includes a program increase for \$1,641,000 to continue OWCP's update of its workers' compensation claims processing systems. 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 under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

EEOICPA 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.

The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) of 2015 included a provision to establish an Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health to Part E of EEOICPA. Board membership will include experts in the field of medicine and toxic substances, as well as members of the stakeholder community, such as advocates and attorneys. The NDAA mandated that the Board be created within 120 days of enactment, which will be March 25, 2015. Expenses for this requirement will be covered through indefinite, mandatory appropriations provided for Part E.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	4,858	4,878	5,302
Benefit Payments	88,000	72,000	64,000
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits	40,000	24,000	21,000
Total Budget Authority	132,858	100,878	90,302
Total FTE	16	16	16

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Black Lung Benefits Act Part B authorizes Federal benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors for claims filed on or before December 31, 1973. 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 2017 is \$19,000,000.

Resources requested for Black Lung Part B administration are \$5,302,000 and 16 FTE. This amount is \$424,000 above the FY 2015 post-sequester enacted level and includes \$40,000 for inflationary built-in increases and \$384,000 to restore the request to the pre-sequester level. Sequestration forces cuts through arbitrary, percentage-based reductions. The Budget eliminates sequestration and instead closes tax loopholes and smart reinvestments that address the nation's long-term deficits and debt.

In FY 2016, approximately \$85,000,000 in compensation benefits will be paid to 12,800 beneficiaries.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Indefinite Appropriation	241,499	259,456	275,261
OWCP, Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	30,655	30,889	35,244
Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses	23,539	28,184	30,279
Office of Inspector General	303	303	327
Treasury	330	356	356
Total , Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	<u>\$269,326</u>	<u>\$319,188</u>	<u>\$341,467</u>

Note: Does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions for: bond principle \$397,383 in FY 2014, \$395,769 in FY 2015, and \$396,213 in FY 2016) and short-term advances (\$60,000 in FY 2014, \$496,000 in FY 2015, and \$640,957 in FY 2016). FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

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.

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 \$150,697,000 for benefit payments, \$121,295,000 for payments of bond interest, and \$3,269,000 for estimated interest on short-term advances. It also provides funding, through transfer from the BLDTF, for the administration of the BLDTF including: \$35,244,000 for OWCP Salaries and Expenses, \$30,279,000 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. In FY 2015, the DM Black Lung Adjudication account received an increase to address the backlog of black lung cases. This increase is carried forward in the FY 2016 Budget request and will enable the Department to continue the backlog reduction efforts. The BLDTF also has short-term borrowing authority to fund exchange of assets amounts for debt payments of \$396,213,000 for bond principal and \$640,957,000 for repayment of estimated short-term advances, which will have to be borrowed in FY 2015.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Safety and Health Standards	20,000	20,000	23,306
Federal Enforcement	207,785	208,000	225,608
Whistleblower Programs	17,000	17,500	22,628
State Programs	100,000	100,850	104,337
Technical Support	24,344	24,469	24,614
Compliance Assistance-Federal	69,433	68,433	73,044
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	57,775	57,775	57,775
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,687	10,537	10,687
Safety and Health Statistics	34,250	34,250	38,763
Executive Direction	10,973	10,973	11,309
Total Budget Authority	552,247	552,787	592,071
Total FTE	2,166	2,224	2,314

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) ensures safe and healthful workplaces for the Nation's workers through a combination of enforcement, outreach and training, compliance assistance, and grants to States. OSHA, combined with its 28 State Plan partners, has approximately 2,200 inspectors responsible for the health and safety of 130 million workers, employed at 8 million worksites around the Nation. Although workplace conditions today are much safer than when OSHA was created in 1970, over 4,400 workers are still killed in the workplace each year and millions are injured. Tens of thousands continue to die from occupational illnesses. To reduce workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities, OSHA enforces statutory protections, provides technical support and assistance to small businesses, promulgates and enforces safety and health standards, strengthens the accuracy of safety and health statistics, and educates workers about the hazards they face and their rights under the law.

The 2016 Budget provides \$592,071,000 and 2,317 FTE for OSHA, an increase of \$39 million (7 percent) over the 2015 enacted level. The FY 2016 request for OSHA includes the following programmatic increases:

- \$5,150,000 and 23 FTE to enable the agency to implement Executive Order (EO) 13650, "Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security," including the modernization of OSHA's PSM Standard and other chemical-related standards and the development of related guidance materials.

- \$6,700,000 and 40 FTE to support the implementation of the Rapid Response Investigation protocols to manage the workload resulting from the enhanced reporting requirements in the 2014 revisions to the Recordkeeping Standard, which require employers to report work-related hospitalizations, amputations, and losses of an eye.
- \$3,402,000 and 22 FTE to strengthen the whistleblower program, including 10 FTE for Whistleblower Investigators to address increased workload in FY 2016; 7 FTE for Investigative Assistants to reduce the administrative burden on Whistleblower Investigators and supervisors, and improve case processing efficiency; and 5 FTE to handle training and program management activities including statistical analysis, IT development, and auditing functions.
- \$3,487,000 to give State Plans the resources to enhance enforcement of the 11(c) whistleblower protection statute and to provide State Plan States with the resources to run programs that are as effective as OSHA's Federal Enforcement.
- \$3,900,000 and five FTE, of which \$3,000,000 would be used to consolidate OSHA's existing databases within DOL's consolidated database center. An additional request of \$900,000 and five FTE would support a new data analytics unit.

OSHA's FY 2016 budget request also includes a proposed amendment to its appropriation language to allow targeted inspections of small establishments that may have potential for catastrophic incidents (e.g., those with Process Safety Management (PSM) or the EPA's Risk Management Program -covered processes). The current appropriations language limits OSHA's ability to conduct safety and health inspections of small businesses (10 or fewer employees) in industry codes that have lower-than-average workplace injury and illness rates. Neither the number of workers in a company nor low injury and illness rates, however, is predictive of the potential for high-consequence catastrophic incidents, resulting in multiple casualties and extensive property damage that can damage whole communities. This would not apply to farming, harvesting, or processing operations on farms.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	167,859	167,859	175,769
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	91,697	91,697	93,841
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,416	5,416	6,070
Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations	6,976	6,976	8,122
Educational Policy and Development	36,320	36,320	40,448
Technical Support	33,791	33,791	34,583
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	17,990	17,990	19,783
Program Administration	15,838	15,838	16,316
Total Budget Authority	375,887	375,887	394,932
Total FTE	2,286	2,316	2,322

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of miners in the nearly 1,600 coal and 12,200 metal and nonmetal mines by enforcing current regulations, providing technical assistance and training, and developing improved regulations and programs to increase protections. MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to all miners. MSHA also assesses civil monetary penalties for violations, and collects and accounts for all penalties paid. MSHA also 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).

The 2016 Budget requests \$394,932,000 for MSHA, an increase of \$19,036,000.

- For **Coal Mine Safety and Health**, the request includes an increase of \$3,100,000 to support implementation and enforcement of the Final Respirable Dust Rule and \$650,000 to provide additional funds for off-shift inspections.
- For **Program Evaluation and Information Resources**, the request includes an increase of \$1,500,000 to improve MSHA's IT systems and data analytics, supporting enforcement functions.
- For the **Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations**, the request includes an increase of \$1,000,000 and 6 FTE to improve the timeliness of special assessments.

- For the **Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances**, MSHA requests an increase of \$600,000 to support rulemaking activities.
- For **Educational Policy and Development**, the request includes an increase of \$3,441,000 to strengthen the delivery of training to MSHA and the mining industry.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Labor Force Statistics	200,383	194,177	219,129
Trust Funds	65,000	65,000	65,000
Prices and Cost of Living	200,585	206,012	216,048
Compensation and Working Conditions	81,506	81,935	85,793
Productivity and Technology	10,203	10,477	10,795
Executive Direction and Staff Services	34,535	34,611	35,972
Total Budget Authority	592,212	592,212	632,737
Total FTE	2,165	2,234	2,304

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Department of Labor is the principal Federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2016. The FY 2016 request for BLS includes the following increases:

- Within the Labor Force Statistics activity, the request includes funding to add one annual supplement to the Current Population Survey. 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.
- Funding to expand the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). This is an increase of \$6,500,000 and 17 FTE. The JOLTS program provides monthly national measures on labor demand by broad industry groups and by firm size. These measures complement the unemployment rate, which measures labor supply. The expansion will improve JOLTS data timeliness by releasing data at the same time as *The Employment Situation*, thereby allowing for contemporaneous analysis of the change in U.S. payroll jobs reported each month. The request also will enhance the relevance of JOLTS data by expanding the sample to provide both greater industry detail and State level data, and add depth by allowing for a series of focused questions on labor market issues. This enhancement will fill in gaps in our real-time understanding of labor market conditions, wages and skills of jobs created versus destroyed, and employer perception of opportunities.

- Within the Prices and Cost of Living activity, the request restores funding for the International Price Program (IPP) export price indexes. This is an increase of \$4,667,000 and 29 FTE. These indexes currently are used in the production of National Income and Product Accounts and in the calculation of real Gross Domestic Product. In addition, these indexes are used to help understand trends in U.S. real trade balances and competitiveness and issues, such as the impact of exchange rate movements. Due to the importance of these indexes, a series of one-time savings were taken in FY 2015 to assure that they were produced, but restored funding is essential to maintaining the program.
- Funding for the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey 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 Survey program will develop questions to be added to the Interview Survey and accelerate to early August the delivery of the CE poverty thresholds to the Census Bureau to support the September release date of the income and poverty report.

The President is again asking Congress to revive an authority enabling him to submit fast-track proposals to reorganize or consolidate Federal programs and agencies to reduce the size of Government or cut costs. One of the reorganizations the President would propose with this authority reiterates his previous proposal to consolidate Federal business and trade programs into one more efficient and effective department dedicated to promoting U.S. competitiveness, exports, and American businesses and jobs. The proposal would integrate the six Federal agencies that focus primarily on business and trade, along with other related programs. These include the Department of Commerce's core business and trade functions, the Small Business Administration, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency, as well as rural business programs at the Department of Agriculture, Treasury's Community Development Financial Institution Program, the BLS, and the statistical agency at the National Science Foundation. The Budget schedules for these agencies and programs, including those for the BLS, continue to reflect them in their current alignment.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	37,745	38,500	38,203
Total Budget Authority	37,745	38,500	38,203
Total FTE	48	51	51

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

ODEP was established to bring a permanent focus to disability employment within the Department of Labor and the Federal government more broadly. The need for ODEP's work is reflected in data that indicate significant disparities exist between the unemployment and labor force participation rates and earnings for people with and without disabilities. According to December 2014 data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the unemployment rate for people with disabilities aged 16 to 64 was 11.2 percent, compared to 5.1 percent for those without a disability. The labor force participation rate was 20.3 percent for persons with a disability compared to 68.1 percent for those without a disability. For individuals with disabilities who were employed, the data also show higher rates of part-time work and low-wage jobs. According to the Census Bureau's Disability Employment Tabulation (2008-2010), workers with disabilities earned only about 75 percent of what their counterparts without disabilities earned and experience disparities in every earnings category.

The FY 2016 Budget request for the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) is \$38,203,000. ODEP develops and influences policy to increase the number and quality of employment opportunities for people with disabilities. To counter the disparities in employment labor force participation and wage earning ODEP focuses its efforts on the following priorities:

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

The Budget includes \$9,000,000 for the Disability Employment Initiative, which is jointly funded by Employment and Training Administration (ETA) for a total of \$18,809,000 to build the capacity of American Job Centers to serve people with disabilities. ODEP will continue its investment in other initiatives that further the implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Sections 501 and 503 of the Rehabilitation Act, and those that promote the development and adoption of accessible technology. Furthermore, this request will allow ODEP to expand its work with States to further the adoption and implementation of policies and practices that ODEP has tested and validated.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Program Direction and Support	31,010	31,010	35,302
Legal Services	125,136	126,136	139,680
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	91,125	91,125	94,517
Administration and Management	28,413	28,413	35,835
Adjudication	29,420	29,420	35,854
Women's Bureau	11,536	11,536	11,788
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	7,996
Chief Financial Officer	5,061	5,061	5,205
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	9,500
Subtotal Departmental Management	336,929	337,929	375,985
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,297	7,343	8,052
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	16,242	20,841	22,227
Total Budget Authority	360,468	366,113	406,264
Total FTE	1,335	1,377	1,521

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The **Program Direction and Support** (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (ASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and the Office of Public Engagement. ASP includes the funding for the staff that work for the Chief Evaluation Office. The FY 2016 Budget requests \$35,302,000 and 156 FTE for PDS. The request includes:

- \$2,620,000 and 15 FTE to facilitate cross-agency sharing of enforcement data and information to improve the targeting of enforcement and compliance assistance efforts.
- \$659,000 and 5 FTE to establish a team in the Chief Evaluation Office that will work in tandem with ED to serve as the central point of contact to resolve and provide technical assistance on issues related to wage data access, collection, and use for workforce and training programs.

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.

The President's FY 2016 request for SOL is \$148,040,000 and 719 FTE. This level of funding includes:

- \$10,117,000 and 58 FTE to provide legal support and services to the Department's worker safety and protection efforts. \$5,000,000 and 30 FTE of the increase will provide expert legal services to support the Department's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) investigators in accomplishing the Administration's objective of achieving greater compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act and other worker protections enforced by WHD.
- \$578,000 to restore sequestration in the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, which will enable SOL to continue to provide a full range of legal services to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs' (OWCP) Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation, including all litigation under the Black Lung Benefits Act.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs** (ILAB) supports the President's international labor agenda and coordinates the international activities for the Department of Labor. Activities include promotion of good labor policies and labor rights through intergovernmental organizations and bilateral relationships with other countries, enforcement of labor-related provisions in international trade agreements, and implementation of projects in developing countries to improve workers' rights and living standards and to protect vulnerable workers, including women and children.

In FY 2016, ILAB's budget request is \$94,517,000 and 111 FTE. This request includes an additional \$2,500,000 and 5 FTE to monitor and enforce the labor commitments of trade partner countries under free trade agreements and trade preference programs. This will allow ILAB to expand and intensify the systematic efforts in this area and increase the compliance of countries with their labor obligations.

The **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management** (OASAM) supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department 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.

The FY 2016 request for OASAM is \$35,835,000 and 137 FTE. The request includes:

- \$2,020,000 and 11 FTE to support the Department's investment for its Digital Government Integrated Platform, which will support the Department's continued integration of IT infrastructures and deployment of 21st century IT tools. This request will provide resources to continue the transition to a single IT infrastructure and support the

acquisition of IT tools that will address numerous agency needs, including enforcement and program oversight, as well as improving the efficiency of the IT acquisition process. This integrated platform will enable DOL staff to provide faster, more cohesive service to the public.

- \$2,200,000 and 11 FTE to create a Digital Services Team, which will oversee development and administration of the Department's digital services. The Digital Services Team will be tasked with proactively examining and improving the most important digital services provided by the Department.
- \$2,000,000 and 3 FTE to support Departmental training initiatives.. These resources will enable the Department to systematically address skills deficits across agencies efficiently, improving the Department's effectiveness by developing the skills of current Federal employees. This investment is a cost-effective way to increase performance across the Department. The Department is working to ensure that its staff are working smarter and more efficiently.

Agencies in **Adjudication** render timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components which include the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), the Administrative Review Board (ARB), the Benefits Review Board (BRB), and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB).

The FY 2016 request of \$58,081,000 and 286 FTE for Adjudication includes:

- \$3,000,000 and 26 FTE to reduce the backlog in PERM cases in OALJ.
- \$1,101,000 and 6 FTE to restore sequestration in the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund for both OALJ and the BRB's work in this area.
- \$2,027,000 to increase the productivity of OALJ and address their increased overall workload.
- \$237,000 for necessary improvements to the Adjudicatory Boards' DOL Appeals Management System operation and maintenance.

The **Women's Bureau** is the only Federal office exclusively concerned with serving and promoting the interests of women in the workforce. The Bureau conducts research, projects, outreach, and evaluations on issues of importance to working women, and provides information about women in the labor force to stakeholders and customers. The FY 2016 Budget request for the Bureau is \$11,788,000 and 54 FTE.

The **Civil Rights Center** (CRC) is responsible for ensuring nondiscrimination and equal opportunity for two primary populations: 1) employees of, and applicants for employment with, the Department; and 2) the more than 40 million individuals served by programs and activities across the nation that are related to labor and the work force and receive federal financial assistance from the Department.

For FY 2016, the CRC budget request is \$7,996,000 and 40 FTE. This includes:

- \$868,000 and 4 FTE for the Office of External Enforcement (OEE).

Funding at this level will allow CRC to both carry out its core mission to promote justice and equal opportunity (by acting with impartiality and integrity in administering and enforcing various civil rights laws) and enable necessary changes in the infrastructure of OEE, which investigates and adjudicates discrimination complaints.

The mission of the **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (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.

In FY 2016, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,205,000 and 18 FTE.

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

For FY 2016, the Department requests \$9,500,000 to pursue its evaluation agenda, an increase of \$1,460,000 above the FY 2015 enacted level. The FY 2016 Budget includes a request for grant-making authority for program evaluation as well as additional funding flexibility to streamline evaluation procurement processes, improve efficiency, and make better use of existing evaluation resources.

DOL IT MODERNIZATION

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Departmental Support Systems	4,898	4,898	4,898
IT Infrastructure Modernization	14,880	10,496	53,880
Digital Government Integrated Platform Initiative	0	0	60,824
Total Budget Authority	19,778	15,394	119,602

The Department's FY 2016 request includes \$119,602,000 in the IT Modernization appropriation to consolidate and modernize the Department's IT infrastructure, an increase of \$104,208,000. The resources will also provide new capabilities for centralized data sharing and mobile computing, allowing for the elimination of redundant investments across the Department's agencies. This account includes three budget activities – IT Infrastructure Modernization, Departmental Support Systems, and Digital Government Infrastructure Platform – and is managed by the Department's Chief Information Officer.

Specific program increases include:

- \$43,384,000 in the IT Infrastructure Modernization activity to support deployment of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) to provide unified messaging, call management, and other IT solutions to integrate voice and data capabilities throughout the Department. The request also includes funding for video teleconferencing and a wireless infrastructure to support the entire Department. These investments allow for elimination of duplicative costs across individual agency budgets while also improving user productivity and customer service.
- \$60,824,000 for a Digital Government Integrated Platform, which will provide a foundation for mobile computing and data sharing that can be leveraged by DOL agencies to build and deploy applications that can transform the way that they provide services to the American public. In addition, these investments will facilitate the ability of employees to work remotely, and allow them to use mobile devices in ways that can improve their effectiveness in the field. DOL agencies will also be able to access enhanced data storage and analytic services. This new platform will allow DOL to leverage expertise and experience across its offices seamlessly in a nationwide virtual office.

DOL will continue to use its base resources to support DOL-wide technology efforts that are still in the planning, development, or implementation stage, as well as enterprise-wide programs for effective IT management and decision making. Initiatives for FY 2016 include continuation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 Identity Access Management (IAM) initiative, implementation of additional cloud services such as data management and encryption,

planning and proof of concept for worker mobility, and development of the target enterprise architecture and the roadmap to implement the modernized architecture.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
State Grants	175,000	175,000	175,000
Transition Assistance Program	14,000	14,000	14,100
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	38,109	38,109	38,109
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	39,000	39,458	40,487
Total Budget Authority	269,523	269,981	271,110
Total FTE	222	230	230

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating servicemembers 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 primarily through services provided at American Job Centers, where grants are provided to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to fund staff dedicated to serving those veterans most in need. 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 to advocate for veteran employment.

The FY 2016 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 \$14,100,000 to ensure that our Transition Assistance Program (TAP) DOL Employment Workshop meets the estimated demand of our Nation's transitioning servicemembers. The TAP Employment Workshops at military installations facilitate servicemembers' and their spouses' initial transition from military service to the civilian workplace. TAP Employment Workshops consist of a 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 deliver the workshops. Additionally, in FY 2016, a mobile application of the TAP curriculum will be developed to further increase access to this training for transitioning servicemembers in all military installations.

The budget request of \$175,000,000 for State Grants maintains the FY 2015 funding level, which provided for approximately 130 additional Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)

specialists. DVOP specialists provide intensive services to veterans with significant barriers to employment. Additionally, DVOP specialists will continue to serve additional populations including transitioning servicemembers identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers.

Other VETS employment and training activities include:

- The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is a 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 2014. The FY 2016 Budget maintains the FY 2015 funding level of \$38,109,000, which will provide services to homeless veterans nationwide. This supports the President's initiative to end homelessness among veterans.
- The National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (NVTI) was established in 1986. The purpose of NVTI is to ensure high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers. NVTI is currently administered by VETS staff through a contract with the University of Colorado at Denver. The Budget maintains the FY 2015 funding level of \$3,414,000 for NVTI.

VETS protects the employment and reemployment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA). This law ensures that active duty service does not affect servicemembers' employment status. VETS also provides outreach and enforcement of the Veterans Preference rights of eligible individuals. Funds appropriated under Federal Administration support this work, in addition to conducting oversight and administration of all VETS grant programs. The FY 2016 Budget, which includes USERRA enforcement activities, requests \$40,487,000 for VETS Federal Administration.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
OIG Program Activity	74,721	76,000	82,325
Trust Funds	5,590	5,590	5,660
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	80,311	81,590	87,985
OIG BLDTF	303	303	327
Total Budget Authority	80,614	81,893	88,312
Total FTE	379	379	384

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE. FY 2014 and FY 2015 figures reflect sequestration reductions to mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor 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 2016, the OIG requests a total of \$88,312,000, which includes a program increase of \$1,500,000 and 5 FTE that will be focused on OIG's Improper Payments Initiative. This level of funding will enable the OIG to carry out its mandate under the Inspector General Act. In FY 2014, 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, issuing 40 reports and completing 563 investigations.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	181,677	169,544	158,893
Field Services	39,988	40,838	41,399
Human Resources	28,388	30,160	30,457
Telecommunications	24,570	36,390	52,390
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Budget Authority	276,123	278,432	284,639
Total FTE	689	719	719

Note: 2014 reflects actual FTE.

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

The FY 2016 Budget request for the Working Capital Fund is \$284,639,000 and 719 FTE. The request includes \$16,000,000 to expand telecommunications bandwidth needed to support existing IT services as well as new IT initiatives as part of the implementation of the components of the Digital Government Integrated Platform (DGIP). The Department also requests \$10,000,000 for the transition to a new financial management system. To continue implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) the Department requests \$2,000,000. These funds will complete the migration of the current DOL Personal Identifiable Verification system to a Shared Service Provider. Additionally, \$1,567,000 is requested for improvements in the maintenance and operation of the Frances Perkins Building.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2007-2016

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2007-2016 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year	Change from										
	2007	2008	2009 5/	2010 6/	2011	2012 7/	2013	2014 8/	2015 8/	2016 Request	FY2007 - FY2016 Request Amount	Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	864,199	849,101	861,540	860,116	769,576	769,465	730,624	766,080	776,736	815,556	-48,643	-6%
Youth Activities	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	825,914	824,353	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	-67,084	-7%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities 1/	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,410,880	1,285,541	1,230,186	1,167,976	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,261,719	-210,184	-14%
Native Americans	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	52,652	47,562	45,082	46,082	46,082	50,000	-3,696	-7%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	84,451	84,291	79,897	81,896	81,896	81,896	2,144	3%
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,232	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	85,390	80,238	76,055	80,078	82,078	95,078	95,078	0%
Apprenticeship Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	12,500	12,475	6,463	6,126	6,000	4,000	37,000	37,000	0%
Youth Build	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	79,840	79,689	75,535	77,534	79,689	84,534	35,034	71%
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	124,750	49,906	47,304	47,304	0	0	0	0%
National Programs	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	20,559	17,162	16,267	994	994	0	-27,976	-100%
Sector Strategies	0	0	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	49,104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-49,104	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-19,642	-100%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,699,986	3,341,148	3,189,315	3,026,241	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,402,431	-153,841	-4%
Older Workers	483,611	521,625	571,925	825,425	449,100	448,251	424,805	434,371	434,371	434,371	-49,240	-10%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 2/	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,113,681	4,102,672	4,086,934	3,813,282	3,697,724	3,596,495	4,138,023	797,673	24%
Program Administration 3/	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,656	147,360	147,081	139,388	147,807	151,807	176,564	-23,144	-12%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	35,000	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	8,786,748	8,040,280	7,871,581	7,403,716	7,428,757	7,322,379	8,186,389	606,448	8%
Job Corps	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,706,823	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,613,872	1,691,562	1,691,562	1,715,944	137,667	9%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	10,493,571	9,745,145	9,574,528	9,017,588	9,120,319	9,013,941	9,902,333	744,115	8%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	159,363	183,153	173,573	178,500	181,000	207,455	65,882	47%
Employment Standards Administration 4/	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	492,302	0	0	0	0	0	-420,872	-100%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	0	0	0	0	0	117,840	111,783	111,783	113,000	119,574	119,574	0%
Wage and Hour Division	0	0	0	0	0	227,061	215,184	224,330	227,500	277,100	277,100	0%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	0	0	0	0	105,187	99,685	104,976	106,476	113,687	113,687	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	0	0	0	0	41,289	39,129	39,129	39,129	46,981	46,981	0%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	486,925	486,000	513,042	558,620	558,619	564,788	535,246	552,247	552,787	592,071	105,146	22%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	361,843	373,293	353,768	375,887	375,887	394,932	93,362	31%
Solicitor	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	119,447	129,202	122,444	125,444	126,444	139,988	54,192	63%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,691,574	1,741,813	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,722,223	1,891,788	455,053	32%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	92,484	92,309	87,481	91,125	91,125	94,517	22,001	30%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	610,224	609,071	577,213	592,212	592,212	632,737	84,614	15%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	140,608	123,555	127,415	145,889	144,930	124,842	118,312	120,360	120,360	141,480	872	1%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	38,953	38,879	36,846	37,745	38,500	38,203	10,491	38%
Office of Inspector General	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	83,846	83,688	79,310	80,311	81,590	87,985	15,219	21%
IT Modernization	0	0	0	0	0	19,814	18,778	19,778	15,394	119,602	119,602	0%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	241,085	225,173	236,235	268,934	267,729	267,223	253,246	258,194	255,844	387,270	146,185	61%
Veterans' Employment and Training	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	255,614	264,437	250,604	269,523	269,981	271,110	47,921	21%
Working Capital Fund	6,168	0	0	0	-3,900	0	0	0	0	0	-6,168	-100%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	13,403,624	12,658,870	12,549,381	11,836,944	12,043,669	11,945,326	13,179,755	1,493,721	13%

1/ FY 2013 amount does not include supplemental appropriation enacted by Public Law 113-2, the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013.

2/ Beginning in FY 2009, Foreign Labor Certification is included with State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services.

3/ Beginning in FY 2008, Job Corps admin is separate from ETA Program Administration.

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

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

6/ 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.

7/ 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.

8/ FY 2014 and FY 2015 are comparable to FY 2016.

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>							
1. Grants to States:							
(a) Adult Employment and Training Activities							
Current year appropriation	D	54,080	64,736	103,556	-	38,820	60%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		766,080	776,736	815,556	-	38,820	5%
(b) Youth Employment and Training Activities							
	D	820,430	831,842	873,416	-	41,574	5%
(c) Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities							
Current year appropriation	D	141,598	155,530	160,860	-	5,330	3%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	860,000	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		1,001,598	1,015,530	1,020,860	-	5,330	1%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,588,108	2,624,108	2,709,832	-	85,724	3%
Current year appropriation		1,016,108	1,052,108	1,137,832	-	85,724	8%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,572,000	1,572,000	1,572,000	-	-	0%
2. National Programs:							
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:							
Current year appropriation	D	20,859	20,859	40,859	-	20,000	96%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		220,859	220,859	240,859	-	20,000	9%
(b) Native Americans							
	D	46,082	46,082	50,000	-	3,918	9%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers							
	D	81,896	81,896	81,896	-	-	0%
(d) Technical Assistance							
	D	-	-	3,232	-	3,232	100%
(e) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders							
	D	80,078	82,078	95,078	-	13,000	16%
(f) Apprenticeship Grants							
	D	-	-	100,000	-	100,000	100%
(g) Workforce Data Quality Initiative							
	D	6,000	4,000	37,000	-	33,000	825%
(h) YouthBuild							
	D	77,534	79,689	84,534	-	4,845	6%
(i) Workforce Innovation Fund							
	D	47,304	-	-	-	-	100%
(j) Women in Apprenticeship							
	D	994	994	-	-	-994	-100%
Subtotal, National Programs		560,747	515,598	692,599	-	177,001	34%
Current year appropriation		360,747	315,598	492,599	-	177,001	56%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)							
	M	161,401 1/	127,799 2/	134,125	-	6,326	5%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services							
		3,310,256	3,267,505	3,536,556	-	269,051	8%
Mandatory							
		161,401	127,799	134,125	-	6,326	5%
Discretionary							
		3,148,855	3,139,706	3,402,431	-	262,725	8%
Current year appropriation		1,376,855	1,367,706	1,630,431	-	262,725	19%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%

1/ FY 2014 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.
 2/ FY 2015 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016 President's Request Current Law	FY 2016 Proposed Legislation	FY 2016 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable			
						Amount	Percent		
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION									
Job Corps:									
1. Operations	D	1,578,008	1,580,825	1,597,825	-	17,000	1%		
2. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition	D	80,000	75,000	75,000	-	-	0%		
3. Administration	D	33,554	35,737	43,119	-	7,382	21%		
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,691,562	1,691,562	1,715,944	-	24,382	1%		
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:									
1. Community Service Employment for Older Americans	D	434,371	434,371	434,371	-	-	0%		
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		434,371	434,371	434,371	-	-	0%		
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund:									
1. TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	M	464,000	1/	-	-	-	100%		
Total Appropriation, TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund		464,000	-	-	-	-	100%		
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:									
1. Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	M	608,768	1/	658,726	2/	664,200	321,800	5,474	1%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		608,768	658,726	664,200	321,800	5,474	1%		
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:									
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):									
(a) UTF Base									
	M	45,761,452	40,144,681	40,190,230	5,340,000	45,549	0%		
(b) UTF Transfer									
	M	-3,968,452	-3,867,681	-4,394,230	-	-526,549	14%		
Subtotal, UTF Residual									
		41,793,000	36,277,000	35,796,000	5,340,000	-481,000	-1%		
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):									
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)									
	D	2,791,575	2,687,793	2,692,550	-	4,757	0%		
(b) Missclassification (Trust funds)									
	D	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	0%		
(c) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (Trust funds)									
	D	80,000	80,000	180,900	-34,000	100,900	126%		
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)									
	D	10,676	12,892	14,547	-	1,655	13%		
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation									
		2,892,251	2,790,685	2,897,997	-34,000	107,312	4%		
1/ FY 2014 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.									
2/ FY 2015 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.									

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016 President's Request Current Law	FY 2016 Proposed Legislation	FY 2016 President's Request	
						Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
3. Employment Service:							
(a) Allotments to States							
Federal Funds	D	21,413	21,413	21,413	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	642,771	642,771	1,042,771	-	400,000	62%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		664,184	664,184	1,064,184	-	400,000	60%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)							
	D	19,818	19,818	19,818	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		684,002	684,002	1,084,002	-	400,000	58%
4. Foreign Labor Certification:							
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)							
	D	14,282	14,282	14,282	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)							
	D	47,036	47,373	61,589	-	14,216	30%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)							
	M	16,140	16,024	13,000	-	-3,024	-19%
(d) Federal Administration (PERM Fees)							
	M	-	-	-	29,000		
(e) Federal Administration (H-2B Fees)							
	M	-	-	-	5,000		
(f) Federal Administration (H-2A Fees)							
	M	-	-	-	4,000		
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		77,458	77,679	88,871	38,000	11,192	14%
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information							
	D	60,153	60,153	80,153	-	20,000	33%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		45,506,864	39,889,519	39,947,023	5,344,000	57,504	0%
Mandatory		41,809,140	36,293,024	35,809,000	5,378,000	-484,024	-1%
Discretionary		3,697,724	3,596,495	4,138,023	-34,000	541,528	15%
Federal Funds		81,566	81,566	101,566	-	20,000	25%
Trust Funds		3,616,158	3,514,929	4,036,457	-34,000	521,528	15%
Job-Driven Training for Youth and Long-Term Unemployed							
1. Job-Driven Training for Youth and Long-Term Unemployed							
(a) High-Growth Sector Training							
	M	-	-	-	16,000,000	-	100%
(b) Apprenticeship Training							
	M	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	100%
(c) Connecting for Opportunity							
	M	-	-	-	3,000,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Job-Driven Training Fund		-	-	-	21,000,000	-	100%
Payments to the UI Trust Fund:							
1. Payments to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund							
	M	4,915,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		4,915,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Short Time Compensation:							
1. Short Time Compensation [non-add] 3/							
	M	89,165	77,868	2,000	-	-75,868	-97%
Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation [non-add]		89,165	77,868	2,000	-	-75,868	-97%
1/ FY 2014 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							
2/ FY 2015 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.							
3/ Reflects supplemental appropriations enacted by Public Law 112-96, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012.							

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
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 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016 President's Request Current Law	FY 2016 Proposed Legislation	FY 2016 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:</i>							
1. Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Federal Additional Unemployment Comp. Rec.		-	-	-	-	-	100%
<i>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</i>							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	10,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		10,000	-	-	-	-	100%
<i>Program Administration:</i>							
1. Training and Employment Trust Funds	D	58,240	58,240	73,172	-	14,932	26%
2. Workforce Security Trust Funds	D	8,639	8,639	10,832	-	2,193	25%
3. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services Trust Funds	D	3,469	3,469	3,650	-	181	5%
4. Executive Direction Trust Funds	D	39,264	39,264	40,842	-	1,578	4%
	D	27,117	31,117	36,734	-	5,617	18%
	D	8,999	8,999	9,204	-	205	2%
	D	2,079	2,079	2,130	-	51	2%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		147,807	151,807	176,564	-	24,757	16%
Federal Funds		97,825	101,825	122,760	-	20,935	21%
Trust Funds		49,982	49,982	53,804	-	3,822	8%
<i>Workers Compensation:</i>							
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
<i>State Paid Leave Fund:</i>							
1. Grants	D	-	-	35,000	-	35,000	100%
Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Fund		-	-	35,000	-	35,000	100%
<i>Paid Leave Partnership Initiative:</i>							
1. Grants	M	-	-	-	2,213,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Paid Leave Partnership Initiative		-	-	-	2,213,000	-	100%
<i>Advances to the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund:</i>							
1. Advances to the ESA Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the ESA Account of the UI Trust Fund		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		57,088,628	46,093,490	46,509,658	28,878,800	416,168	1%
Mandatory		47,968,309	37,079,549	36,607,325	28,912,800	-472,224	-1%
Discretionary		9,120,319	9,013,941	9,902,333	-34,000	888,392	10%
Federal Funds		5,454,179	5,449,030	5,812,072	-	363,042	7%
Current year appropriation		3,682,179	3,677,030	4,040,072	-	363,042	10%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		3,666,140	3,564,911	4,090,261	-34,000	525,350	15%

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
FY 2016 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance	D	145,000	147,400	166,362	-	18,962	13%
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	26,901	26,901	34,258	-	7,357	27%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,599	6,699	6,835	-	136	2%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		178,500	181,000	207,455	-	26,455	15%
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION							
1. Consolidated Administrative Budget [non-add]	M	-	-	431,799	-	431,799	100%
2. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	76,100	79,526	-	-	-79,526	-100%
3. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	266,070	170,261	-	-	-170,261	-100%
4. Operational support [non-add]	M	154,464	156,638	-	-	-156,638	-100%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		496,634	406,425	431,799	-	25,374	6%
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
Salaries and Expenses:							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	109,641	110,823	117,397	-	6,574	6%
Trust Funds	D	2,142	2,177	2,177	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses		111,783	113,000	119,574	-	6,574	6%
Special Benefits:							
1. Federal employees' compensation benefits	M	393,000	207,000	207,000	-19,000	-	0%
2. Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	M	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Special Benefits		396,000	210,000	210,000	-19,000	-	0%
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund:							
1. Part B, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	736,985	594,665	551,405	-	-43,260	-7%
2. Part B, Administrative Expenses	M	49,769	51,047	58,552	-	7,505	15%
3. Part E, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	328,240	639,443	644,931	-	5,488	1%
4. Part E, Administrative Expenses [non-add]	M	66,786	67,358	74,894	-	7,536	11%
Subtotal, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund		1,181,780	1,352,513	1,329,782	-	-22,731	-2%
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:							
1. Benefit payments	M	128,000	96,000	85,000	-	-11,000	-11%
2. Administration	M	4,858	4,878	5,302	-	424	9%
3. Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-40,000	-24,000	-21,000	-	3,000	-13%
Subtotal		92,858	76,878	69,302	-	-7,576	-10%
4. New advances, 1st quarter next fiscal year	M	24,000	21,000	19,000	-	-2,000	-10%
Subtotal, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		116,858	97,878	88,302	-	-9,576	-10%
1/ FY 2014 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							
2/ FY 2015 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.							

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS							
<i>Panama Canal Commission:</i>	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:							
1. Benefit payments and interest on advances	M	241,499	259,456	275,260	-	15,804	6%
2. Office of Workers' Compensation, Salaries and expenses	M	30,655	30,889	35,244	-	4,355	14%
3. Departmental Management, Legal Services Salaries and expenses	M	7,297	7,343	8,052	-	709	10%
4. Departmental Management, Adjudication Salaries and expenses	M	16,242	20,841	22,227	-	1,386	7%
5. Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	303	303	327	-	24	8%
Subtotal		295,996	318,832	341,110	-	22,278	7%
6. Treasury Department, Administrative Costs	M	330	356	356	-	-	0%
Subtotal Appropriation, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		296,326	319,188	341,466	-	22,278	7%
<i>Special Workers' Compensation:</i>	M	127,000	147,000	147,000	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of Workers' Compensation		2,229,747	2,239,579	2,236,124	-19,000	-3,455	0%
Mandatory		2,117,964	2,126,579	2,116,550	-19,000	-10,029	0%
Discretionary		111,783	113,000	119,574	-	6,574	6%
Federal Funds		109,641	110,823	117,397	-	6,574	6%
Trust Funds		2,142	2,177	2,177	-	-	0%
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	224,330	227,500	277,100	-	49,600	22%
2. H-2B	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
3. H-1B	M	43,740 1/	54,622 2/	49,000	-	-5,622	-10%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		268,070	282,122	326,100	-	43,978	16%
Mandatory		43,740	54,622	49,000	-	-5,622	-10%
Discretionary		224,330	227,500	277,100	-	49,600	22%
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	104,976	106,476	113,687	-	7,211	7%
OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	39,129	39,129	46,981	-	7,852	20%
1/ FY 2014 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order.							
2/ FY 2015 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.							

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Safety and Health Standards	D	20,000	20,000	23,306	-	3,306	17%
2. Federal Enforcement	D	207,785	208,000	225,608	-	17,608	8%
3. Whistleblower Protection Programs	D	17,000	17,500	22,628	-	5,128	29%
4. State Programs	D	100,000	100,850	104,337	-	3,487	3%
5. Technical Support	D	24,344	24,469	24,614	-	145	1%
6. Compliance Assistance:							
(a) Federal Assistance	D	69,433	68,433	73,044	-	4,611	7%
(b) State Consultation Grants	D	57,775	57,775	57,775	-	-	0%
(c) Training Grants	D	10,687	10,537	10,687	-	150	1%
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance		137,895	136,745	141,506	-	4,761	3%
7. Safety and Health Statistics	D	34,250	34,250	38,763	-	4,513	13%
8. Executive Direction and Administration	D	10,973	10,973	11,309	-	336	3%
Total Appropriation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration		552,247	552,787	592,071	-	39,284	7%
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION							
1. Coal Enforcement	D	167,859	167,859	175,769	-	7,910	5%
2. Metal / Non-Metal Enforcement	D	91,697	91,697	93,841	-	2,144	2%
3. Standards Development	D	5,416	5,416	6,070	-	654	12%
4. Assessments	D	6,976	6,976	8,122	-	1,146	16%
5. Educational Policy and Development	D	36,320	36,320	40,448	-	4,128	11%
6. Technical Support	D	33,791	33,791	34,583	-	792	2%
7. Program evaluation and information resources	D	17,990	17,990	19,783	-	1,793	10%
8. Program Administration	D	15,838	15,838	16,316	-	478	3%
Total Appropriation, Mine Safety and Health Administration		375,887	375,887	394,932	-	19,045	5%
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS							
1. Labor Force Statistics	D	200,383	194,177	219,129	-	24,952	13%
2. Labor Market Information (Trust funds)	D	65,000	65,000	65,000	-	-	0%
3. Prices and Cost of Living	D	200,585	206,012	216,048	-	10,036	5%
4. Compensation and Working Conditions	D	81,506	81,935	85,793	-	3,858	5%
5. Productivity and Technology	D	10,203	10,477	10,795	-	318	3%
6. Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	34,535	34,611	35,972	-	1,361	4%
Total Appropriation, Bureau of Labor Statistics		592,212	592,212	632,737	-	40,525	7%
Federal Funds		527,212	527,212	567,737	-	40,525	8%
Trust Funds		65,000	65,000	65,000	-	-	0%

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2015 Comparable Amount	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT							
<i>Salaries and Expenses:</i>							
1. Program Direction and Support	D	31,010	31,010	35,302	-	4,292	14%
2. Legal Services	D	125,136	126,136	139,680	-	13,544	11%
Trust Funds	D	308	308	308	-	-	0%
3. International Labor Affairs	D	91,125	91,125	94,517	-	3,392	4%
4. Administration and Management	D	28,413	28,413	35,835	-	7,422	26%
5. Adjudication	D	29,420	29,420	35,854	-	6,434	22%
6. Women's Bureau	D	11,536	11,536	11,788	-	252	2%
7. Civil Rights Activities	D	6,880	6,880	7,996	-	1,116	16%
8. Chief Financial Officer	D	5,061	5,061	5,205	-	144	3%
9. Departmental Program Evaluation	D	8,040	8,040	9,500	-	1,460	18%
Total Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses		336,929	337,929	375,985	-	38,056	11%
Federal Funds		336,621	337,621	375,677	-	38,056	11%
Trust Funds		308	308	308	-	-	0%
<i>Office of Disability Employment Policy:</i>							
1. Salaries and expenses	D	37,745	38,500	38,203	-	-297	-1%
Total Appropriation, Office of Disability Employment Policy		37,745	38,500	38,203	-	-297	-1%
<i>Office of the Inspector General:</i>							
1. Program Activities	D	74,721	76,000	82,325	-	6,325	8%
Trust Funds	D	5,590	5,590	5,660	-	70	1%
Total Appropriation, Office of the Inspector General		80,311	81,590	87,985	-	6,395	8%
Federal Funds		74,721	76,000	82,325	-	6,325	8%
Trust Funds		5,590	5,590	5,660	-	70	1%
<i>Veterans Employment and Training:</i>							
1. State Administration, Grants (TF)	D	175,000	175,000	175,000	-	-	0%
2. Transition Assistance Program (TF)	D	14,000	14,000	14,100	-	100	1%
3. Federal Administration (TF)	D	39,000	39,458	40,487	-	1,029	3%
4. National Veterans Training Institute (TF)	D	3,414	3,414	3,414	-	-	0%
5. Homeless Veterans Program	D	38,109	38,109	38,109	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Veterans Employment and Training		269,523	269,981	271,110	-	1,129	0%
Federal Funds		38,109	38,109	38,109	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		231,414	231,872	233,001	-	1,129	0%
<i>IT Modernization</i>							
1. Departmental Support Systems	D	4,898	4,898	4,898	-	-	0%
2. IT Infrastructure Modernizations	D	14,880	10,496	53,880	-	43,384	413%
3. Digital Government Integrated Platform Initiative	D	-	-	60,824	-	60,824	100%
Total Appropriation, IT Modernization		19,778	15,394	119,602	-	104,208	677%

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2016 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2014 Comparable	FY 2015 Comparable	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2016 President's Request	
				President's Request	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus	
				Current Law	Legislation	FY 2015 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%
Total Appropriation, Departmental Management		744,286	743,394	892,885	-	149,491	20%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		744,286	743,394	892,885	-	149,491	20%
Federal Funds		506,974	505,624	653,916	-	148,292	29%
Trust Funds		237,312	237,770	238,969	-	1,199	1%
RECEIPTS							
General Fund Proprietary	M	-15,000	-28,000	-66,000	-	-38,000	136%
Undistributed Intragovernmental Payments	M	-6,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Deposits by Agencies to FECA, UTF	M	-998,000	-850,000	-805,000	-	45,000	-5%
Payments from General Fund for Extended Unemployment, UTF	M	-5,015,000	-	-	-	-	100%
General Fund Proprietary Interest	M	-	-1,000	-1,000	-	-	0%
Interest and Gains on Public Debt Securities, UTF	M	-712,000	-1,009,000	-1,203,000	-	-194,000	19%
Interest on UI Loans to States, UTF	M	-441,000	-236,000	-128,000	-	108,000	-46%
Misc Interest, BLDTF	M	-1,000	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	0%
Total, Receipts / Interfund Transactions		-7,188,000	-2,126,000	-2,205,000	-	-79,000	4%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Mandatory		42,942,013	37,134,750	36,567,875	28,893,800	-566,875	-2%
Discretionary		12,043,669	11,945,326	13,179,755	-34,000	1,234,429	10%
Federal Funds		8,073,075	8,075,468	8,783,348	-	707,880	9%
Current year appropriation		6,301,075	6,303,468	7,011,348	-	707,880	11%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		3,970,594	3,869,858	4,396,407	-34,000	526,549	14%

FY 2016 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

**U.S. Department of Labor
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE)
EMPLOYMENT
FY 2016 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2014 Actual (Comparable)	FY 2015 Enacted (Estimate)	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2016 President's Budget	FY 2015 Enacted vs. FY 2016 President's Budget
Employment and Training Administration	1,088	1,144	106	-	1,250	106
Employee Benefits Security Administration	963	963	41	-	1,004	41
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	954	977	3	-	980	3
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,562	1,608	8	-	1,616	8
Wage-Hour Division	1,727	1,727	317	-	2,044	317
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	683	650	10	-	660	10
Office of Labor-Management Standards	211	215	-	-	215	-
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,170	2,227	99	(9)	2,317	90
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,286	2,316	6	-	2,322	6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,248	2,342	85	-	2,427	85
Departmental Management	1,425	1,517	144	-	1,661	144
Office of Disability Employment Policy	48	51	-	-	51	-
Office of Inspector General	379	379	5	-	384	5
Veterans' Employment and Training	222	230	-	-	230	-
Working Capital Fund	689	719	-	-	719	-
Total FTE Employment	16,655	17,065	824	(9)	17,880	815