

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2017
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2017

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2017 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$12.8 billion in discretionary authority, coupled with mandatory funding, and 17,663 full-time equivalent employees (FTE).

The FY 2017 Budget reflects our optimism about the future. It builds on seven years of investments in job creation, economic growth, and the strengthening of the middle class. In this time of change, the President envisions a future of greater opportunity for all – one where the zip code where someone is born does not dictate his or her job prospects or lifetime earnings; one where a full-time job pays a living wage; one where we expand retirement security options for all workers; and one where job security also means that the workplace is safe from workplace hazards and retaliation for exercising one’s rights. Our Budget supports this future.

Training Workers for the Jobs of the Future

One of the nation’s greatest assets is a skilled, educated, and adaptable workforce. The creation of 14 million new jobs and the longest streak of private sector job creation in history is a testament to this fact. In today’s economy, employers are looking for an educated and nimble workforce. They want workers trained for the jobs that are available with the skills that can help both workers and businesses succeed. As noted in the Vice President’s Ready to Work report, the Administration needs to help employers and educators create more pathways to middle class jobs – particularly for those who have been out of the workforce, dislocated workers, at-risk youth, and veterans. In 2014, Congress demonstrated a commitment to these ideals with the bipartisan passage of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), which improves the nation’s job training system by emphasizing career pathways, improving performance measurement and evaluation of program outcomes, empowering job seekers with valuable information about their training options, and directing more resources to out-of-school youth. The Budget builds on the work accomplished to date by training and connecting workers to jobs that are currently available and ensuring that employers can find the talent they need to grow.

- The Budget fulfills the promise of WIOA by providing the full WIOA-authorized funding levels for the core formula grants to states and localities to provide training and employment services—a \$138 million increase over 2016. The Budget’s WIOA funding will support more than 20 million Americans served by the over 2,500 American Job Centers across the country. The request also enables the Department to continue the measurement, evaluation, and continuous program improvement envisioned in the law. The Budget further supports states’ program management and evaluation activities with a discretionary request of \$40 million to build capacity to track employment and educational outcomes of WIOA program participants.
- The Budget’s \$1.75 billion request for Job Corps continues the Administration’s commitment to strengthening and reforming the Job Corps program. The request includes resources to create a safer learning environment, test new variations on the Job Corps model, and strengthen oversight of the program. The Budget also announces the initiation of an external review of the Job Corps program, with the goal of building a strong

foundation of ideas to help the program to help young people prepare for the jobs of the 21st century.

- To help meet the employment needs of veterans, the Department’s request for the Veterans’ Employment and Training Service (VETS) is \$286 million. VETS prepares transitioning service members and military spouses for civilian employment and protects service members and veterans’ rights to employment and reemployment. This request includes an additional \$12 million over current funding levels for the Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Program to bring the program to its full authorized level.
- Too often, workers — including returning veterans and their spouses — face unnecessary licensing barriers for jobs in which they already have the required training and experience. The Budget builds on the resources provided in the FY 2016 Omnibus for states to identify and address areas where occupational licensing requirements create an unnecessary barrier to labor market entry or mobility and where interstate portability of licenses can improve economic opportunity.
- The President has committed to doubling the number of apprentices nationwide to give more workers the opportunity to develop job-relevant skills while earning a paycheck. On average, apprentices earn \$50,000 a year after graduating while employers create a pipeline of qualified workers. The Budget invests in this proven strategy, providing \$90 million for a second year of support for the state, local, and industry recipients of the new ApprenticeshipUSA grants — first funded in FY 2016 — and proposes a \$2 billion mandatory Apprenticeship Training Fund to double the number of apprentices nationwide. Of the \$2 billion, \$1.3 billion would be used to support state-led strategies to increase employer take-up of the model, \$500 million would be dedicated to an innovation fund that rewards local and national partnerships that expand access to apprenticeships, and \$200 million would support the development and expansion of youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- A key to successful job training is ensuring that employers and training providers – including the nation’s community and technical colleges – work together so that students learn the skills needed for jobs and careers that are available in their communities. The Budget puts forward a substantial investment in this high-quality training, investing \$3.0 billion in mandatory funding for training efforts that feature strong industry partnerships and focus on in-demand sectors.
- Approximately 6 million Americans between the ages of 16 and 24 are out of school and not working, a tremendous untapped resource. Most of these youth are from low-income families, and have little access to the networks and guidance needed to connect to the workforce. The Budget invests \$3.5 billion in mandatory funding over four years to provide these youth with the valuable experience of a paid job. Of this total, \$1.5 billion would support summer job opportunities linked to career information and training opportunities and \$2.0 billion would provide year-long first jobs to 150,000 “Opportunity Youth” (youth who are out of school and out of work). The Budget further proposes an additional \$2.0 billion in mandatory funding over four years to transform communities

struggling with high rates of youth disengagement, high school dropouts, and unemployment into places of opportunity for young adults. The program will provide funds to local governments to locate and reengage youth, and connect them with the counseling, support services, employment opportunities, and education they need to succeed.

Bolstering Economic Security for Workers

Despite widespread economic growth, a number of people have been left on the sidelines of the recovery. The Administration proposes to update the services available so that workers can manage the loss of a job, learn about which training options would bear the most fruit, and secure a new job that pays a living wage. These proposals will modernize the unemployment insurance system, reconnect workers to jobs, support working families, and expand access to retirement savings options.

- **Reemployment Services.** The Budget provides \$186 million for Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments—in person assistance to help workers find jobs paired with assessments to ensure claimants are still eligible for benefits. In 2017, the Budget provides sufficient funding for all veterans receiving unemployment compensation and approximately the one-third of benefit claimants who are most likely to exhaust their benefits to be provided these services. In 2018 and beyond, the Budget proposes mandatory funding sufficient to continue to serve these workers. Evidence suggests these services are a cost-effective strategy that gets workers back into jobs faster with higher wages.
- **Career Navigators.** To assist American workers with navigating the daunting and difficult job search process, the Budget proposes to use \$1.5 billion in mandatory funds to launch a network of Career Navigators, who will reach out and provide help in finding a job to those who are long-term unemployed, only able to find part-time work, or who have dropped out of the labor force entirely.
- **Unemployment Insurance Reforms.** Because the current Unemployment Insurance (UI) program does not reflect the modern economy or workforce – and provides benefits for fewer than one-third of unemployed Americans today - the Budget proposes a cost-neutral suite of reforms to modernize and strengthen the program. These reforms would ensure that more low-income and part-time workers as well as workers who must leave work for compelling family reasons would qualify for UI benefits; strengthen the program’s connections to work and help jobless workers reconnect to jobs; provide wage insurance to protect experienced workers if they have to take a pay cut when starting a new job; and make the UI program more responsive to economic downturns. At the same time, the Budget puts in place important improvements to improve the solvency of State programs.
- **Paid Leave.** Too often, American workers have to make the painful choice between caring for family members they love and earning the paycheck they desperately need.

The Family and Medical Leave Act allows many workers to take job-protected unpaid time off to care for a new baby or sick family member, or tend to their own health during a serious illness. But millions of families cannot afford to use unpaid leave. The United States is the only industrialized country in the world that fails to offer all workers paid maternity leave. The Budget includes \$2 billion for the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist up to five states to launch paid leave programs, following the example of California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. States that choose to participate in the Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and three years of benefits.

- **Retirement Savings.** Many workers, particularly those without employer-based retirement plans, struggle saving money for retirement. The Department has proposed regulations and guidance to facilitate the creation of state retirement savings programs. To further states' efforts, the Budget sets aside \$6.5 million to allow a few states to pilot and evaluate state-based 401(k)-type programs or automatic enrollment in individual retirement accounts. The Budget further proposes \$100 million in mandatory funding to allow states and nonprofits to design, implement, and evaluate new approaches to expand retirement and other employer-provided benefit coverage, with a focus on developing models that are portable across employers and can accommodate contributions from multiple employers for an individual worker.
- **Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund.** To jumpstart efforts to improve the data around the best training programs and the labor market trends for jobs and skills, the Budget calls on Congress to use \$500 million in mandatory funds to create a Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund. By creating new data standards, analytical datasets, and open data products, the government will be creating a resource for researchers, developers, and entrepreneurs to develop applications and services to support the American workers.

Protecting Wages, Workplace Safety, and Retirement Security

The Department's worker protection agencies build a shared prosperity for a stronger America by leveling the playing field, so that employers who follow the rules are not at a competitive disadvantage when compared to those who cut corners to the detriment of their workers. The Administration continues to pursue a combination of strategies to strengthen worker protection laws and their enforcement, so workers can earn family-sustaining wages, be protected from discrimination, and return home safely at the end of a day's work.

- The Budget provides \$277 million for the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) to enforce laws that establish the minimum standards for wages and working conditions in many of the workplaces in the United States, particularly in industries where workers are most at risk. The Budget also expands funding for efforts to ensure that workers receive back wages they are owed and cracks down on the illegal misclassification of some employees as independent contractors, a practice that deprives workers of basic protections like UI, workers' compensation, and overtime pay.

- The FY 2017 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 and unscrupulous practices. In particular, the Budget provides \$595 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 requests \$143 million for compliance assistance activities, an increase of \$6 million over 2016. The Budget also requests a \$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. The budget invests \$397 million in MSHA, a \$21 million increase, including funds to fully operationalize the Final Rule on respirable coal dust exposure, upgrade technology, and strengthen the agency's targeted enforcement activities.
- The Budget provides \$101 million for ILAB, a \$15 million increase over 2016, to enable the agency to promote workers' rights abroad and monitor, enforce, and assist countries in meeting their commitments under labor provisions of free trade agreements and trade preference programs, as well as fund efforts to prevent child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. These funds will substantially increase ILAB's technical assistance to countries on workers' rights issues and double the number of staff responsible for monitoring and enforcement.
- The Administration supports raising the minimum wage so hard-working Americans can earn enough to support their families and make ends meet. We are encouraged that 17 states and the District of Columbia have passed increases in their minimum wage since the President called for a minimum wage increase during his State of the Union remarks in February 2013. Those increases are benefiting millions of workers. The Department is eager to work with the Congress to pass legislation to increase the minimum wage for the rest of the workforce as soon as possible.
- To protect workers' retirement security, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) acts as a backstop to insure pension payments for workers whose companies or plans have failed. PBGC's single employer program covers plans that are 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, with combined liabilities exceeding assets by \$76 billion at the end of 2015. While the single-employer program's financial position is projected to improve over the next 10 years, the multiemployer plan is projected to run out of funds in 2024. The Budget proposes to give the PBGC Board the authority to adjust premiums, and directs the Board to raise \$15 billion in additional premium revenue within the Budget window only from the multiemployer program. This level of multiemployer premium revenue

would nearly eliminate the risk of the multiemployer program becoming insolvent within 20 years.

Modernizing the Department of Labor

The Budget includes \$63 million to modernize and transform the Department's aging IT infrastructure. These investments are vital to the Department's efforts to improve data sharing and mobile computing for DOL employees, allowing the Department to provide better, faster, smarter service to the American public and ensure the security of its systems.

| FY 2017 DOL Request (Budget Authority in Billions) | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | FY 2016 Revised Enacted | FY 2017 Request | Change |
| Discretionary: | \$12.2 | \$12.8 | \$0.6 |
| Mandatory: | \$33.5 | \$33.1 | -\$0.4 |
| Total, Current Law | \$45.7 | \$45.9 | \$0.2 |
| Legislative Proposals, Mandatory: | \$0 | \$17.6 | \$17.6 |
| Total with Leg. Props. | \$45.7 | \$63.5 | \$17.8 |
| Full Time Equivalents (FTE) | 16,884 | 17,663 | 779 |

NOTE: The FY 2016 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 other targeted programs; Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); Employment Services; 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. The United States has experienced years of net private sector job growth, the longest streak on record. The unemployment rate is the lowest level in more than five years, signaling a turn for the economy from the Great Recession. While these improvements are encouraging, many Americans have still not fully shared 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. The long-term unemployed make up about a quarter of all the unemployed. There are millions of workers who are still just marginally attached to the labor force. There are thousands of workers who have even given up searching for employment, believing they cannot find a job. 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; break down barriers to accessing job-driven training opportunities; make available more transparent, better workforce data; reengage disconnected youth; and expand the capacity and infrastructure of the workforce system.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

| | 2015 <u>Enacted</u> | 2016 <u>Enacted</u> | 2017 <u>Request</u> |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Adult Employment and Training Activities | 776,736 | 815,556 | 842,376 |
| Youth Activities | 831,842 | 873,416 | 902,139 |
| Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities | 1,236,389 | 1,241,719 | 1,334,205 |
| Formula Grants | 1,015,530 | 1,020,860 | 1,103,346 |
| National Dislocated Worker Grants | 220,859 | 220,859 | 230,859 |
| Indian and Native American Programs | 46,082 | 50,000 | 52,000 |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | 81,896 | 81,896 | 81,896 |
| Technical Assistance | 0 | 3,232 | 3,232 |
| Reintegration of Ex-Offenders | 82,078 | 88,078 | 95,078 |
| Apprenticeship Grants | 0 | 90,000 | 90,000 |
| Workforce Data Quality Initiative | 4,000 | 6,000 | 40,000 |
| Youthbuild | 79,689 | 84,534 | 84,534 |
| Women in Apprenticeship | 994 | 994 | 0 |
| Total Budget Authority | 3,139,706 | 3,335,425 | 3,525,460 |

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 of 2014 (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

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. Services are primarily delivered through a network of nearly 2,500 American Job Centers across the United States.

The Department is requesting \$842,376,000 in FY 2017, a \$26,820,000 increase over the FY 2016 enacted level. The Budget funds these grants at their full authorized level and maintains the Governor's Reserve at 15 percent. These additional resources will increase local areas' training and employment services.

Youth Activities

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 ages 16 to 24 for out-of-school youth with barriers to employment. While the program serves both in-school and out-of-school youth, WIOA requires that 75% of funds be used to serve out-of-school youth, in order to focus resources on youth facing the greatest challenges in gaining skills and good employment.

The FY 2017 Budget requests \$902,139,000 for WIOA Youth activities, a \$28,723,000 increase compared to the FY 2016 enacted level. The Budget funds these grants at their full authorized level and maintains the Governor's Reserve at 15 percent. These additional resources will increase local areas' training and employment services.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program serves as the primary vehicle to help workers who have lost their jobs 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 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 2017 Budget requests \$1,334,205,000 for DW activities, an increase of \$92,486,000 from the FY 2016 appropriation. Of the requested amount, \$1,103,346,000 will be directed by formula to states to provide reemployment assistance. The Budget funds these grants at their full authorized level and maintains the Governor's Reserve at 15 percent. The FY 2017 Budget request also includes \$230,859,000 in the National Reserve Account, which is an increase of \$10,000,000 above the PY 2016 appropriation. As part of the National Reserve, \$20,000,000 of the requested amount will be provided as grants to support workers dislocated from the coal economy.

Indian and Native American Programs

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 for them to succeed in the labor market.

To meet the employment and training needs of the American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2017, the Department requests \$52,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2016 enacted level. This increase will be used to launch a pilot program to serve youth who do not live on reservations. Lessons learned from this pilot will be shared across the government to improve services for Native American youth.

In FY 2017, the Department is proposing to change the period of availability from July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 to April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. The current obligation period that starts on July 1 coincides with the beginning of the grantees' performance period for these programs, which means that grantees often experience a delay before the grants can be funded.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to address the chronic unemployment and underemployment they face and 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 2017 is \$81,896,000, which will serve approximately 20,600 participants with core, intensive, training, and related assistance services.

In FY 2017, the Department is proposing to change the period of availability from July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 to April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018. The current obligation period that starts on July 1 coincides with the beginning of the grantees' performance period for these programs, which means that grantees often experience a delay before the grants can be funded.

Technical Assistance

WIOA specifically authorized separate funding for a Technical Assistance activity, which is an essential element of grant management and continuous improvement of the public workforce system. The Department is requesting \$3,232,000 in FY 2017, the same level that was appropriated FY 2016, which will allow it to be responsive to the needs of the workforce system and assist states and localities in the third year of WIOA enactment.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

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 training and employment in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement. 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 2017, which is an increase of \$7,000,000 over the FY 2016 appropriation, to fund RExO projects that serve adult and juvenile offenders, particularly in areas that were affected by recent and significant unrest.

Apprenticeship Grants

The FY 2016 appropriation provided \$90,000,000 for ApprenticeshipUSA grants, the first-ever funding provided by Congress and directed specifically to support wide-scale apprenticeship expansion across the United States. Funding will be used to support innovative, job-driven approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs to train workers with 21st century skills that meet employer and industry workforce needs.

In FY 2017, the Department requests \$90,000,000 for ApprenticeshipUSA grants, which will continue the FY 2016 funding levels for the program and support grant recipients in a second year of their work to expand apprenticeships. This request will include \$45,000,000 for Apprenticeship State Funds to both federally administered and DOL-recognized SAAs, \$22,500,000 for Apprenticeship Industry and Workforce Intermediary Funding, \$13,500,000 in funding for Community-Based Organization and Workforce Intermediary Funding, and \$9,000,000 for National Activities that include promotion, outreach, technical assistance, electronic tools and research. At these funding levels, it is estimated that 36,000 new apprentices will be supported by this program. In addition, it is expected that ETA's promotion and technical assistance activities, which are supported by this program and the Office of Apprenticeship, will expand the adoption of the apprenticeship model beyond what is directly supported by these grants.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

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 2017, the Department is requesting \$40,000,000, which is a \$34,000,000 increase over the FY 2016 enacted level. Of the total funding, \$33,000,000 will 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

The YouthBuild program specifically targets at-risk, high school dropouts ages 16-24 and addresses the challenges they face 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 2017, 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, Registered 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 for the YouthBuild program to support approximately 82 grants to programs that will serve over 5,200 youth.

Women in Apprenticeship

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 Registered Apprenticeships and non-traditional occupations (defined by the WANTO Act as occupations in which women comprise less than 25% of the workforce).

The 2017 Budget requests no funds for this program. The goal of improving the recruitment and

participation of women in apprenticeships, including in non-traditional occupations, will be addressed more effectively through the Apprenticeship Grants, including the funding for Community-Based Organizations and Workforce Intermediaries for innovative strategies that increase diversity in apprenticeship.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

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 in different high-growth sectors of the economy. This program is funded through fees collected from employers who file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers under the H-1B visa program, for occupations that require highly specialized knowledge.

The Department's long-term goal is to decrease the need for H-1B visas by helping American workers develop the high-level skills needed by these employers. The Department's ongoing dialogue with employers in in-demand sectors, such as information technology, communication and broadband technology, advanced manufacturing, and health care and health information technology, has confirmed that there are high-skilled jobs in the United States going unfilled. Furthermore, moving workers up along a career pathway facilitates the entry of new workers into technical careers. The Department intends to support training and education models that lead to highly-skilled technical jobs.

JOB CORPS

| | 2015 <u>Enacted</u> | 2016 <u>Enacted</u> | 2017 <u>Request</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Operations | 1,580,825 | 1,581,825 | 1,608,535 |
| Construction | 75,000 | 75,000 | 105,000 |
| Administration | 32,330 | 32,330 | 41,055 |
| Total Budget Authority | 1,688,155 | 1,689,155 | 1,754,590 |
| Total FTE | 157 | 160 | 187 |

Note: 2015 reflects actual FTE.

As the nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, the Job Corps program plays a critical role in providing at-risk youth with work-based learning opportunities to prepare them for stable, long-term jobs. The goal of Job Corps is to ensure that young people are prepared for jobs in high-demand occupations with good wage potential, interested in and prepared for further education and training, and ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood. Currently, these academic and career training programs operate in a group setting at 126 centers, both residential and non-residential, in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Of these 126 centers, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) currently operates 27 Civilian Conservation Centers on behalf of Job Corps.

In FY 2017, the Department is requesting \$1,608,535,000 for Job Corps Operations; an increase of \$26,710,000 over the FY 2016 enacted Budget. Of the requested \$26,710,000 increase, \$10,000,000 will be used to upgrade safety and security of Job Corps programs by providing additional mental health counselors, security personnel, and training to assist staff in detecting security risks; \$5,000,000 will be used to pilot alternative approaches to improve the outcomes for younger youth in the program, ages 16 to 19, for whom the base Job Corps model has been shown to be less effective; and \$12,127,000 will be used 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. In 2016, Job Corps will launch an external evaluation to review the Job Corps program, the outgrowth of which will be recommendations related to broad structural changes and small but impactful changes that can enhance Job Corps' effectiveness and efficiency and position it to meet the needs of the 21st Century economy.

In FY 2017 (PY 2017), the Department is requesting \$105,000,000 for Job Corps Construction; an increase of \$30,000,000 over the FY 2016 (PY 2016) enacted level. Of this, \$20,000,000 will be used to conduct vulnerability assessments and address the most urgent issues related to safety and security, including through security cameras, perimeter fencing, site lighting, an electronic badge system, and an emergency communications system. In addition, an increase of

\$10,000,000 will allow Job Corps to renovate existing buildings (or construct new buildings when it is more cost effective than a renovation) and modernize career technical training laboratories. Job Corps is pursuing a goal that 15 percent of its facilities meet sustainability standards by FY 2025 but currently has large backlogs of repairs that need to occur.

For Job Corps Administration, the Department is requesting \$41,055,000 and 187 FTE, an increase of \$8,725,000 and 27 FTE over the FY 2016 enacted level. The request includes \$3,500,000 and 17 FTE for Job Corps Oversight. These staff will help institutionalize strong quality assurance and risk management practices across the Job Corps program. An increase of \$1,320,000 and 10 FTE will allow Job Corps to complete the WIOA implementation process, as the performance reporting changes go into effect in 2016, and the first year of data will become available in 2017. Lastly, an increase of \$1,435,000 will be used to improve the Regional Office Center Assessment process, enabling the agency to more smoothly and quickly incorporate the information gleaned from center visits into the risk-based analysis model Job Corps has developed. The Budget also announces the initiation of an external review of the Job Corps program, with the goal of building a strong foundation of ideas to help the program to help young people prepare for the jobs of the 21st century.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

| | <u>2015</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2016</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2017</u> <u>Request</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 62 years.

The Department is requesting \$434,371,000 in FY 2017. The FY 2017 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 67,000 participants in PY 2017.

The Department is also proposing an appropriations language change that will alter the obligation period from July 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 to April 1, 2017 – June 30, 2018 to allow for funding to be disbursed prior to the first day of the grantees' performance period and avoid any breaks in service for participants.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

| | 2015 <u>Enacted</u> | 2016 <u>Enacted</u> | 2017 <u>Request</u> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Trade Adjustments Assistance | 507,000 | 802,452 | 849,000 |
| TAA Benefits | 241,000 | 384,000 | 357,000 |
| TAA Training | 236,000 | 391,452 | 450,000 |
| Alternative-Reemployment TAA | 30,000 | 27,000 | 42,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 507,000 | 802,452 | 849,000 |

Note: FY 2015 reflects benefits used. FY 2016 reflects 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 globalization. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 reauthorized the TAA Program through June 30, 2021.

The FY 2017 Budget request is \$849,000,000 for the TAA program. This request includes \$450,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, \$357,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and \$42,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA). The \$12,000,000 decrease is a result of an expected reduction in the national unemployment rate, which reduces the number of workers who are eligible for TRA.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

| | 2015 <u>Enacted</u> | 2016 <u>Enacted</u> | 2017 <u>Request</u> |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Unemployment Insurance | 2,790,685 | 2,760,097 | 2,758,166 |
| State Administration | 2,687,793 | 2,630,550 | 2,582,019 |
| Misclassification | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 |
| Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity | 80,000 | 115,000 | 185,900 |
| National Activities | 12,892 | 14,547 | 15,247 |
| Employment Service | 684,002 | 699,818 | 699,818 |
| Grants to States | 664,184 | 680,000 | 680,000 |
| Employment Service National Activities | 19,818 | 19,818 | 19,818 |
| Foreign Labor Certification | 62,310 | 62,310 | 62,948 |
| Federal Administration | 48,028 | 48,028 | 48,666 |
| FLC State Grants | 14,282 | 14,282 | 14,282 |
| Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building | 60,153 | 67,653 | 75,153 |
| Total Budget Authority | 3,597,150 | 3,589,878 | 3,631,085 |
| Total FTE | 165 | 182 | 182 |

Note: 2015 reflects actual FTE.

Note: FY 2017 totals for SUIESO include the \$35.0 million cap adjustment for RESEA.

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

Unemployment Insurance

The 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 UI budget activity includes three activities (1) State Administration, which is grants to states to administer their UI programs; (2) RESEA, which funds reemployment services and eligibility assessments in American Job Centers with selected UI beneficiaries; and (3) National Activities, which supports federal activities in support of the states.

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 2017 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,592,019,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,249,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$40.6 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$32.3 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 6.6 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. This level of UI State Administration funding also includes \$10,000,000 to improve state efforts to detect and remedy misclassification of workers as independent contractors, \$50,000,000 to support IT improvements in the UI program, and \$7,000,000 for the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, a \$4,000,000 increase to support an integrated data hub and data analytics capacity to help states reduce fraud.

The Budget also includes \$185,900,000 for RESEA, which consists of in-person reemployment services combined with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. Research has shown that these services reduce UI benefit outlays by helping beneficiaries get back to work more quickly at higher wages and eliminating improper payments to ineligible individuals. The Department is proposing that \$35,000,000 of this request be funded through a program integrity cap adjustment. The requested level of discretionary funding will allow states to serve the approximately one-third of claimants profiled as most likely to exhaust their benefits and all claimants receiving unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers (UCX). In addition, the Budget proposes mandatory funding beginning in 2018 to ensure that states can continue to provide RESEAs to reach this segment of the UI population.

UI National Activities provides funds to support States in administering their State UI programs. The FY 2017 Budget Request for UI National Activities is \$15,247,000, an increase of \$700,000 over the FY 2016 enacted level of \$14,547,000. In addition to funding activities which support States collectively, the request will support the continuation of IT upgrades and technical assistance activities that focus on three priority areas: 1) program performance and accountability, 2) program integrity, and 3) connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the American Job Centers.

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The Budget also proposes a cost-neutral suite of reforms to strengthen and modernize the UI program. UI provides critical income support to unemployed workers. But after cutbacks in coverage by States and broader changes in the evolving economy, fewer than one out of every three unemployed workers today receives UI benefits. The Budget's reforms would address this by providing coverage for more workers—including more part-time workers, low-wage and intermittent workers, and workers who must leave a job for compelling family reasons. The Budget would also help unemployed workers get back to work more quickly; reform UI to help prevent layoffs; make the UI program more responsive to economic downturns; and shore up the solvency of State UI programs so they are prepared if unemployment in their State rises. In addition, the Budget establishes wage insurance to help workers make ends meet if a new job pays less than an old one, at least initially, while encouraging workers to get off the sidelines quickly and stay in the workforce. The goal is a modernized, well-funded UI program that better serves the diverse set of workers in today's economy and better supports economic recoveries.

Employment Service

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

The FY 2017 Budget requests \$680,000,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories, which maintains the FY 2016 enacted level. 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 American Job Center network.

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 support 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 2017, the Department is requesting \$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

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 2017, the Department requests \$48,666,000 and 182 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of the Foreign Labor Certification programs. In addition, the FY 2016 appropriation authorized OFLC to utilize up to \$13,000,000 of H-1B training funds through the end of FY 2017 to further reduce the backlog of un-adjudicated Permanent Labor Certification (PERM) applications. This work will commence in FY 2016 and will continue in FY 2017. The Budget also proposes legislation to establish and retain fees to cover the costs of operating DOL’s foreign labor certification programs, providing DOL a more reliable, workload-based source of funding for this function and ultimately eliminate the need for discretionary appropriations.

For FY 2017, 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.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

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.

In FY 2017, the Department requests \$75,153,000, an increase of \$7,500,000 over the FY 2016 enacted amount. The FY 2016 Omnibus provided an increase to fund Occupational Licensing Grants 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. The FY 2017 Budget request builds on this proposal and provides a total of \$10 million for these grants. In addition, the Department is proposing an increase of \$5,000,000 for O*NET Modernization and customer service tools. These funds will establish a technology platform that all 2,500 American Job Centers can use to report on customer service and develop a mechanism (e.g. a Yelp-like tool) that will allow job seekers to quickly view customer satisfaction rating for the job centers in their area, helping customers make informed decisions and providing feedback to job centers on their customer service.

JOB DRIVEN TRAINING PROPOSALS

| | <u>2015 Enacted</u> | <u>2016 Enacted</u> | <u>2017 Legislative Proposal</u> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Apprenticeship Training Fund | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| American Talent Compact | 0 | 0 | 3,000,000 |
| Career Navigators and WIOA Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund | 0 | 0 | 2,000,000 |
| Opening Doors for Youth | 0 | 0 | 5,500,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 12,500,000 |

The Budget includes several mandatory Job Driven Training Proposals to support workforce programs that combine strong employer engagement with high quality training to create pathways for workers into high-growth occupations. The initiatives included in this proposal are: American Century Talent Compact; Apprenticeship Training Fund; Career Navigators and WIOA Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund, and Opening Doors for Youth.

Apprenticeship Training Fund

The 2017 Budget includes a \$2,000,000,000 Apprenticeship Training Fund to bring more employers to the table in providing high-quality apprenticeship opportunities to American workers. Through this one-time investment, the President calls on Congress to expand quality apprenticeships to help reach the President's stated goal of doubling Registered Apprenticeships across the country over five years. The proposed \$2,000,000,000 Apprenticeship Training Fund would:

- Award \$1,300,000,000 in flexible funding to states for strategies that increase employer participation in the apprenticeship model, including training grants and tax credits. These resources would help employers design and launch apprenticeship programs.
- Dedicate \$500,000,000 for an innovation fund to reward partnerships between states, cities, regions, non-profits, employers, labor unions, intermediaries, and training providers to assist employers in expanding apprenticeship and linking apprenticeship to pathways for further learning. Strategies would include developing flexible and/or accelerated learning approaches; upskilling incumbent workers from low-skill or entry-level positions to mid-skill and more advanced positions; and developing data driven approaches for measuring the return on investment. The innovation fund would improve coordination with employers, expand access to underrepresented populations, and create a supportive ecosystem to create and expand apprenticeships.
- Provide \$200,000,000 to support the development and expansion of youth apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeship programs that help prepare more workers for success in apprenticeship and open the door to a more diverse swath of the nation's

workforce. Education agencies, school systems, colleges and universities, apprenticeship sponsors, and industry-led consortiums could receive grants for the cost of training and education; stipends for pre-apprentices and youth apprentices; curriculum development; and marketing to help youth and their parents recognize the benefits of apprenticeship.

American Talent Compact

The 2017 Budget includes a request for \$3,000,000,000 over five years to enhance our job-driven, regional training efforts. The Department intends to work with regions across the country to establish an *American Talent Compact*. Communities will recruit, assess, and train American workers to meet the needs of local businesses that are willing to provide workers with good jobs at good wages, without discriminating against the long-term unemployed and other workers who have been relegated to the sidelines. This effort would focus on making local employers more competitive and encouraging U.S. job growth and in-sourcing. While the first priority would be on filling jobs of existing local business, we would also promote the Talent Compact to prospective international investors and businesses operating in the United States through programs that work directly with domestic and international firms, including SelectUSA.

The Compact would build on the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) requirements that state and local areas develop, implement, and expand occupational cluster and sector-based training strategies with a focus on regional growth industries. Under the law, Governors must designate regions to undertake local economic planning, including partnerships across Federal programs to coordinate and streamline job training programs, leading to greater impacts for workers and employers. Funding would be provided through a competitive grant process and would go to 50-60 regions each year. 75 percent of the funding would be focused on training and 25 percent to source talent and develop new training. Regions would be required to form or leverage existing collaborations of workforce boards, economic development organizations, employers, K-12 Career and Technical Education programs, and community colleges.

Career Navigators and WIOA Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund

Each year, millions of Americans make one of the most important investment decisions of their lives—how to invest in education and training—with very little information. The Department’s FY 2017 Budget includes a request for \$2,000,000,000 over five years to establish a Career Navigators Program. The request is for \$1,500,000,000 over five years and will start with the launch of *Career Navigators*. The Career Navigators will proactively reach out to individuals who have been left behind in the new economy, rather than putting the onus on the individuals to come into a One Stop Center. Americans who have exhausted UI, have dropped out of the labor force, and are only able to find part-time work will be assigned a Career Navigator who would engage with them as much or as little as needed. In parallel, the Department proposes to provide \$150 per person for career navigation services and eligibility assessments to the one-third of UI claimants profiled as most likely to exhaust benefits. This would reach more than 1 million people in FY 2017.

Career Navigators would focus on helping workers as they look for a new job, identifying training options that are producing strong outcomes, and helping workers to complete eligibility forms and assessing what funding they qualify for and where they could get additional services if needed. Navigators would also support workers past the point of initial reemployment and would advise them on leveraging that job to shift to higher-paying jobs. Assuming counseling costs of \$300 per worker, this proposal would reach one million people per year and five million people total over five years.

The FY 2017 Budget also includes a request for \$500,000,000 over five years for the Workforce Data Science and Innovation Fund to focus on reducing the costs and increasing the quality of integrated state labor data systems through foundational investments to develop open source data analytics tools, standard data exchange formats, and scalable, open-source database architectures that allow for easier integration of fiscal and case management information with performance and outcome data at the Federal, state, and local levels. It will also focus on developing new data standards and open data products on jobs, skills, and training outcomes. Lastly, the Fund will establish a Center of Excellence for data science and development services with a best-in-class team of private sector data scientists, innovators, entrepreneurs, behavioral scientists, and engineers who would implement cutting-edge data and technology practices on the nation's highest impact programs in workforce development and training.

Opening Doors for Youth

In FY 2017, the Department is requesting \$5,500,000,000 over four years for the Opening Doors for Youth Program. This program will center on making a commitment to a first job and a degree for out-of-school and at-risk youth. The focus will be on expanding proven skills training and education models to more young people, particularly those not engaged in either work or school.

To work toward ensuring that all American youth can have the valuable experience of a first job and a paid summer learning opportunity, this program would provide \$3,500,000,000 over four years in formula grants to support paid employment opportunities to youth. Of this amount, \$1,500,000,000 would support summer job opportunities linked to career information and training opportunities. This funding would require a 50 percent match of youth wages through a combination of other public, business sector, and philanthropic funding, and would provide approximately 1 million more youth summer employment opportunities. Another \$2,000,000,000 would invest in first jobs for Opportunity Youth (out-of-school, out-of-work youth), providing up to a year of paid work. Each state would be able to design its own implementation, but there would be a 20 percent non-federal match. With this investment, about 150,000 young adults who are out of school and work would gain access to paid employment.

An additional \$2,000,000,000 would be used to launch Connecting for Opportunities, competitive grants to transform communities with high rates of youth disengagement, high school dropouts, and unemployment into places of opportunity for young adults to help them succeed in school and the labor force. The Departments of Education and Labor will jointly administer the Connecting for Opportunities program.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

| | <u>2015</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2016</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2017</u> <u>Request</u> |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add) | 300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Budget Authority | 300,000 | 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 2017. 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>2015</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2016</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>2017</u> <u>Request</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Training and Employment | 68,713 | 68,713 | 86,946 |
| Workforce Security | 42,733 | 42,733 | 43,461 |
| Apprenticeship | 34,000 | 34,000 | 40,089 |
| Executive Direction | 9,113 | 9,113 | 10,330 |
| Total Budget Authority | 154,559 | 154,559 | 180,826 |
| Total FTE | 731 | 750 | 812 |

Note: 2015 reflects 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 2017 Request of \$180,826,000 supports 812 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 – which began in FY 2014 – 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. ETA requests \$5,927,000 and 45 term FTE in ETA’s regional and national offices for WIOA implementation. Additional funding is requested to invest in two crucial IT systems: an integrated performance reporting system, and DOL’s grants management system, E-Grants. Funding will be used to continue building and to maintain an integrated performance reporting system that brings ETA’s IT profile towards conformity with WIOA performance reporting requirements. Improvements to E-Grants will allow stakeholders across DOL to better process and manage more than 4,000 active DOL grants totaling approximately \$9.6 billion.

ETA requests an increase of \$1,649,000 and 7 FTE in support of the Administration’s place-based initiatives. Through a place-based approach, the Administration will help communities address their specific economic development needs by providing federal experts from across Government who can help them coordinate the use of the various federal funds they receive.

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 450,000 active apprentices across the United States. The FY 2017 Budget request continues the efforts begun in 2014 to make Registered Apprenticeship opportunities available to a significantly greater number of American workers. 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 Budget includes 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. These additional staff would also support the new apprenticeship grants program appropriated in FY 2016 and proposed for continuation in FY 2017. The FY 2017 Budget also includes an increase to modernize the Office of Apprenticeship's data management system, which will 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 best practices, 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 FY 2017, the Department also is requesting authority to transfer up to 0.5 percent of program resources for program integrity activities. In the past few years, limited direct program administration funding has made it difficult for ETA to meet its responsibility for adequate oversight of its programs. Taking this small amount from program funding to address the integrity of the programs for users and taxpayers will allow for improved stewardship of those programs.

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2017 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

| Office, Account, Program and Activity | Category Code | FY 2015 Enacted | FY 2016 Enacted | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law | FY 2017 Proposed Legislation | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2016 Enacted | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | | | | | Amount | Percent |
| EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| Training and Employment Services: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Grants to States: | | | | | | | |
| (a) Adult Employment and Training Activities | | | | | | | |
| Current year appropriation | D | 64,736 | 103,556 | 130,376 | - | 26,820 | 26% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | D | 712,000 | 712,000 | 712,000 | - | - | 0% |
| Subtotal | | 776,736 | 815,556 | 842,376 | - | 26,820 | 3% |
| (b) Youth Employment and Training Activities | | | | | | | |
| | D | 831,842 | 873,416 | 902,139 | - | 28,723 | 3% |
| (c) Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities | | | | | | | |
| Current year appropriation | D | 155,530 | 160,860 | 243,346 | - | 82,486 | 51% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | D | 860,000 | 860,000 | 860,000 | - | - | 0% |
| Subtotal | | 1,015,530 | 1,020,860 | 1,103,346 | - | 82,486 | 8% |
| Subtotal, Grants to States | | 2,624,108 | 2,709,832 | 2,847,861 | - | 138,029 | 5% |
| Current year appropriation | | 1,052,108 | 1,137,832 | 1,275,861 | - | 138,029 | 12% |
| 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 | 30,859 | - | 10,000 | 48% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | D | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | - | - | 0% |
| Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve | | 220,859 | 220,859 | 230,859 | - | 10,000 | 5% |
| (b) Native Americans | | | | | | | |
| | D | 46,082 | 50,000 | 52,000 | - | 2,000 | 4% |
| (c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | | | | | | | |
| | D | 81,896 | 81,896 | 81,896 | - | - | 0% |
| (d) Technical Assistance | | | | | | | |
| | D | - | 3,232 | 3,232 | - | - | 0% |
| (e) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders | | | | | | | |
| | D | 82,078 | 88,078 | 95,078 | - | 7,000 | 8% |
| (f) Apprenticeship Grants | | | | | | | |
| | D | - | 90,000 | 90,000 | - | - | 0% |
| (g) Workforce Data Quality Initiative | | | | | | | |
| | D | 4,000 | 6,000 | 40,000 | - | 34,000 | 567% |
| (h) YouthBuild | | | | | | | |
| | D | 79,689 | 84,534 | 84,534 | - | - | 0% |
| (i) Women in Apprenticeship | | | | | | | |
| | D | 994 | 994 | - | - | -994 | -100% |
| Subtotal, National Programs | | 515,598 | 625,593 | 677,599 | - | 52,006 | 8% |
| Current year appropriation | | 315,598 | 425,593 | 477,599 | - | 52,006 | 12% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | | 200,000 | 200,000 | 200,000 | - | - | 0% |
| 3. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) | | | | | | | |
| | M | 175,029 | 139,644 | 160,200 | - | 20,556 | 15% |
| Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,314,735 | 3,475,069 | 3,685,660 | - | 210,591 | 6% |
| Mandatory | | | | | | | |
| | | 175,029 | 139,644 | 160,200 | - | 20,556 | 15% |
| Discretionary | | | | | | | |
| | | 3,139,706 | 3,335,425 | 3,525,460 | - | 190,035 | 6% |
| Current year appropriation | | 1,367,706 | 1,563,425 | 1,753,460 | - | 190,035 | 12% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | | 1,772,000 | 1,772,000 | 1,772,000 | - | - | 0% |
| 1/ FY 2015 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order. | | | | | | | |
| 2/ FY 2016 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order. | | | | | | | |
| 3/ Reflects transfer from TES Skills Training Grants to SUIESO FLC H-1B Fees of \$13,000. | | | | | | | |

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2017 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

| Office, Account, Program and Activity | Category Code | FY 2015 Enacted | FY 2016 Enacted | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law | FY 2017 Proposed Legislation | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2016 Enacted | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | | | | | Amount | Percent |
| EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | |
| Job Corps: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Operations | D | 1,580,825 | 1,581,825 | 1,608,535 | - | 26,710 | 2% |
| 2. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition | D | 75,000 | 75,000 | 105,000 | - | 30,000 | 40% |
| 3. Administration | D | 32,330 | 32,330 | 41,055 | - | 8,725 | 27% |
| Total Appropriation, Job Corps | | 1,688,155 | 1,689,155 | 1,754,590 | - | 65,435 | 4% |
| 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% |
| Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances | M | 507,000 | 861,000 | 849,000 | - | -12,000 | -1% |
| Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances | | 507,000 | 861,000 | 849,000 | - | -12,000 | -1% |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): | | | | | | | |
| (a) UI Benefits | M | 32,405,000 | 32,606,000 | 32,230,000 | - | -376,000 | -1% |
| (b) UI Admin (Trust funds) | D | 3,868,336 | 3,854,763 | 3,895,540 | - | 40,777 | 1% |
| (c) RESEA Benefits Savings | M | - | - | - | -76,000 | - | 100% |
| (d) UI Integrity | M | - | - | - | -69,000 | - | 100% |
| (e) UI Modernization | M | - | - | - | 2,057,000 | - | 100% |
| (f) EB Reform | M | - | - | - | 741,000 | - | 100% |
| (g) Short time compensation | M | - | - | - | 177,000 | - | 100% |
| Total, UTF | | 36,273,336 | 36,460,763 | 36,125,540 | 2,830,000 | -335,223 | -1% |
| 2. Unemployment Compensation (UI): | | | | | | | |
| (a) State Operations (Trust funds) | D | 2,687,793 | 2,630,550 | 2,582,019 | - | -48,531 | -2% |
| (b) Missclassification (Trust funds) | D | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 100% |
| (c) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (Trust funds) | D | 80,000 | 115,000 | 150,900 | - | 35,900 | 31% |
| (d) National Activities (Trust funds) | D | 12,892 | 14,547 | 15,247 | - | 700 | 5% |
| (e) RESEA Cap Adjustments (Trust Funds) | D | - | - | 35,000 | - | 35,000 | 100% |
| Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation | | 2,790,685 | 2,760,097 | 2,793,166 | - | -1,931 | 0% |
| 1/ FY 2015 Amount reflects actual benefits used. | | | | | | | |

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2017 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

| Office, Account, Program and Activity | Category Code | FY 2015 Enacted | FY 2016 Enacted | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law | FY 2017 Proposed Legislation | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2016 Enacted | |
|---|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | | | | | 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 | 658,587 | 658,587 | - | - | 0% |
| Subtotal, Allotments to States | | 664,184 | 680,000 | 680,000 | - | - | 0% |
| (b) ES National Activities (Trust funds) | | | | | | | |
| | D | 19,818 | 19,818 | 19,818 | - | - | 0% |
| Subtotal, Employment Service | | 684,002 | 699,818 | 699,818 | - | - | 0% |
| 4. Foreign Labor Certification: | | | | | | | |
| (a) State Grants (Trust funds) | | | | | | | |
| | D | 14,282 | 14,282 | 14,282 | - | - | 0% |
| (b) Federal Administration (Trust funds) | | | | | | | |
| | D | 48,028 | 48,028 | 48,666 | - | 638 | 1% |
| (c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees) | | | | | | | |
| | M | 17,503 1/ | 31,060 2/ 3/ | 18,000 | - | -13,060 | -42% |
| (d) Federal Administration (PERM Fees, H-2A & H-2B Fees) | | | | | | | |
| | M | - | - | - | 38,000 | - | - |
| Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification | | 79,813 | 93,370 | 80,948 | 38,000 | -12,422 | -13% |
| 5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information | | | | | | | |
| | D | 60,153 | 67,653 | 75,153 | - | 7,500 | 11% |
| Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | | 36,019,653 | 36,226,938 | 35,879,085 | 2,868,000 | -347,853 | -1% |
| Mandatory | | 32,422,503 | 32,637,060 | 32,248,000 | 2,868,000 | -389,060 | -1% |
| Discretionary | | 3,597,150 | 3,589,878 | 3,631,085 | - | 41,207 | 1% |
| Federal Funds | | 81,566 | 89,066 | 96,566 | - | 7,500 | 8% |
| Trust Funds | | 3,515,584 | 3,500,812 | 3,534,519 | - | 33,707 | 1% |
| Job Driven Training Proposals | | | | | | | |
| 1. Job Driven Training Programs | | | | | | | |
| (a) Apprenticeship Training | | | | | | | |
| | M | - | - | - | 2,000,000 | - | 100% |
| (b) 21st Century Training Compact | | | | | | | |
| | M | - | - | - | 3,000,000 | - | 100% |
| (c) Career Navigators | | | | | | | |
| | M | - | - | - | 2,000,000 | - | 100% |
| (d) Opening Doors for Youth | | | | | | | |
| | M | - | - | - | 5,500,000 | - | - |
| Total Appropriation, Job Driven Training Proposals | | - | - | - | 12,500,000 | - | 100% |
| Payments to the UI Trust Fund: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Payments to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund | | | | | | | |
| | M | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund | | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Short Time Compensation: | | | | | | | |
| 1. Short Time Compensation | | | | | | | |
| | M | 28,000 1/ | 1,000 | - | - | -1,000 | -100% |
| Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation | | 28,000 | 1,000 | - | - | -1,000 | -100% |
| 1/ FY 2015 amount reflects end-of-year adjustments per sequestration order. | | | | | | | |
| 2/ FY 2016 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order. | | | | | | | |
| 3/ Reflects transfer from TES Skills Training Grants to SUIESO FLC H-1B Fees of \$13,000. | | | | | | | |

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor
 FY 2017 President's Budget
 (dollars in thousands)

| Office, Account, Program and Activity | Category Code | FY 2015 Enacted | FY 2016 Enacted | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law | FY 2017 Proposed Legislation | FY 2017 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2016 Enacted | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|---------|
| | | | | | | 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 (non-add) | M | 300,000 | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds | | 300,000 | - | - | - | - | 100% |
| <i>Program Administration:</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1. Training and Employment Trust Funds | D | 60,074 | 60,074 | 76,331 | - | 16,257 | 27% |
| 2. Workforce Security Trust Funds | D | 8,639 | 8,639 | 10,615 | - | 1,976 | 23% |
| 3. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services Trust Funds | D | 3,469 | 3,469 | 3,640 | - | 171 | 5% |
| 4. Executive Direction Trust Funds | D | 39,264 | 39,264 | 39,821 | - | 557 | 1% |
| | D | 34,000 | 34,000 | 40,089 | - | 6,089 | 18% |
| | D | 7,034 | 7,034 | 8,251 | - | 1,217 | 17% |
| | D | 2,079 | 2,079 | 2,079 | - | - | 0% |
| Total Appropriation, Program Administration | | 154,559 | 154,559 | 180,826 | - | 26,267 | 17% |
| Federal Funds | | 104,577 | 104,577 | 128,311 | - | 23,734 | 23% |
| Trust Funds | | 49,982 | 49,982 | 52,515 | - | 2,533 | 5% |
| <i>Workers Compensation:</i> | | | | | | | |
| Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation | D | - | - | - | - | - | 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 | | 42,158,473 | 42,842,092 | 42,783,532 | 17,581,000 | -57,560 | 0% |
| Mandatory | | 33,144,532 | 33,638,704 | 33,257,200 | 17,581,000 | -380,504 | -1% |
| Discretionary | | 9,013,941 | 9,203,388 | 9,526,332 | - | 322,944 | 4% |
| Federal Funds | | 5,448,375 | 5,652,594 | 5,939,298 | - | 286,704 | 5% |
| Current year appropriation | | 3,676,375 | 3,880,594 | 4,167,298 | - | 286,704 | 7% |
| Advance for succeeding fiscal year | | 1,772,000 | 1,772,000 | 1,772,000 | - | - | 0% |
| Trust Funds | | 3,565,566 | 3,550,794 | 3,587,034 | - | 36,240 | 1% |

FY 2017 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

U.S. Department of Labor FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT FY 2017 President's Budget

| DOL Agency | FY 2015 Actual | FY 2016 Enacted | Program Increases | Program Decreases | FY 2017 President's Budget | FY 2016 Enacted vs. FY 2017 President's Budget |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Employment and Training Administration | 1,089 | 1,151 | 106 | - | 1,257 | 106 |
| Employment and Training Administration (other) | 932 | 991 | 79 | - | 1,070 | 79 |
| Job Corps | 157 | 160 | 27 | - | 187 | 27 |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration | 962 | 949 | 16 | - | 965 | 16 |
| Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation | 939 | 942 | - | - | 942 | - |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | 1,541 | 1,575 | 58 | - | 1,633 | 58 |
| OWCP Other | 1,060 | 1,085 | 58 | - | 1,143 | 58 |
| Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp | 481 | 490 | - | - | 490 | - |
| Wage-Hour Division | 1,743 | 1,743 | 318 | - | 2,061 | 318 |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs | 620 | 615 | - | - | 615 | - |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards | 209 | 209 | - | - | 209 | - |
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration | 2,135 | 2,176 | 100 | - | 2,276 | 100 |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration | 2,257 | 2,271 | 6 | - | 2,277 | 6 |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | 2,267 | 2,338 | 19 | - | 2,357 | 19 |
| Departmental Management | 1,481 | 1,545 | 149 | - | 1,694 | 149 |
| Office of Disability Employment Policy | 48 | 48 | - | - | 48 | - |
| Office of Inspector General | 367 | 373 | 5 | - | 378 | 5 |
| Veterans' Employment and Training | 229 | 230 | - | - | 230 | - |
| Working Capital Fund | 696 | 719 | 2 | - | 721 | 2 |
| Total FTE Employment | 16,583 | 16,884 | 779 | - | 17,663 | 779 |