

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Financial Report to the Legislature and Governor

SEPTEMBER 2021



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Background

In the 2021-23 Biennial budget, Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5092, the Employment Security Department (ESD) was directed to submit a financial report to the Legislature and the Governor by September 30, 2021 (ESSB 5092, Sec 225(6)). The report is to include the following information:

- (a) An inventory of the department's programs, services, and activities, identifying federal, state, and other funding sources for each.
- (b) Federal grants received by the department, segregated by line of business or activity, for the most recent five fiscal years and the applicable rules.
- (c) State funding available to the department, segregated by line of business or activity, for the most recent five fiscal years.
- (d) A history of staffing levels by line of business or activity, identifying sources of state or federal funding, for the most recent five fiscal years.
- (e) A projected spending plan for the Employment Services Administrative Account and the Administrative Contingency Account. The spending plan must include forecasted revenues and estimated expenditures under various economic scenarios.

Inventory of ESD Divisions and Activities

In SFY 2021, ESD made several organizational changes to meet emerging needs and improve service delivery. The information identified in this report describes the organizational structure effective July 1, 2021. Whenever distinct coding was available for activities, the fiscal and full-time equivalent (FTE) data have been recast and are included in the new division.

Notable changes that occurred in SFY 2021 include:

- Established an Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, reporting to the Commissioner and included in the Commissioner's Office / Executive Programs budget to improve equity and inclusion in service delivery and staff.
- Established a Fraud Management Division, transferring staff from the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Office of Special Investigations and other UI staff working on fraud-related issues and establishing new positions for division infrastructure.
- Established a Leave and Care Division to consolidate service delivery for the Paid Family Medical Leave and Long-term Services and Supports Programs and avoid duplication of administrative overhead.

- Established a Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis Division by transferring the Labor Market and Analysis staff formerly housed in the policy division.
- Moved the Product, Planning and Performance Division from Executive Programs to a stand-alone division.

Other changes that occurred to improve strategic alignment include:

- Transferred the Grants Management Unit from Finance to the Employment Systems Policy and Integrity Division (ESPI) to ensure an integrated approach to Title IA policy, monitoring, and implementation.
- Transferred the Data Privacy function from Executive Programs and the IT security functions from the Information Technology Services Division to the Administrative Services Division to establish a comprehensive enterprise-wide Risk Management Strategy.

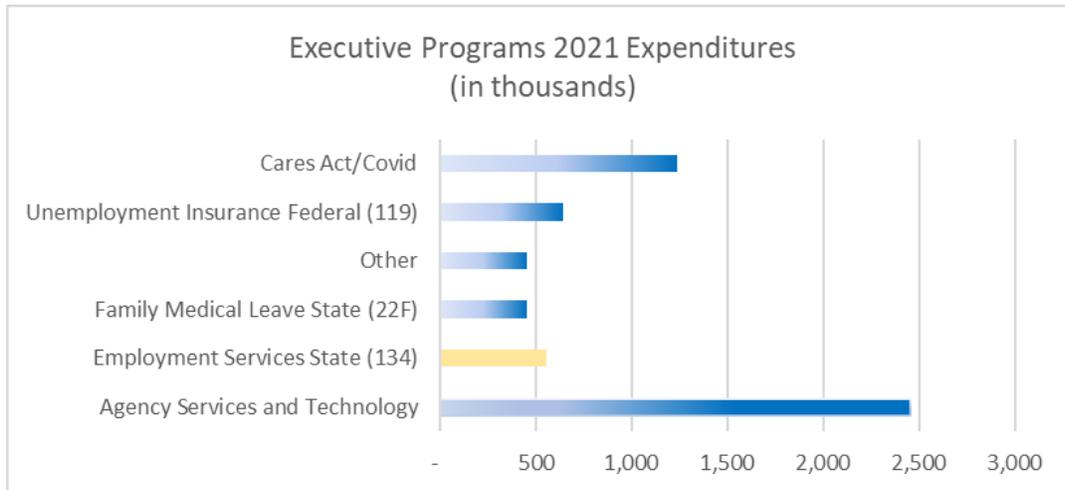
Commissioner's Office / Executive Programs

The Commissioner's Office provides strategic direction and leadership for ESD. The Commissioner's Office leads the agency's executive team, guides development and implementation of the strategic plan, and oversees the work of the entire department. The office also works with the Governor, lawmakers, workforce development system partners, unions, state agencies, and other states to ensure ESD can fulfill its mission to provide communities with inclusive workforce solutions that promote economic resilience and prosperity. The Executive Programs Division also includes compliance functions, such as the Commissioner's Review Office, the Equal Opportunity Office, the Ombud for Paid Family Medical Leave, the Internal Audit Office, and the Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion.

The Commissioner's Office budget also includes the Public Affairs Division. The Public Affairs Division provides communication and outreach for ESD and includes the government relations office, which acts as the point of contact for federal, state, and local elected officials, ensuring policy makers have accurate and timely data and analysis.

The primary revenue sources for the Commissioner's Office and Executive Programs are the ESD indirect account (AS&T), the federal Unemployment Insurance Administration Account, the state Employment Services Account, the federal Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) grant, and the Paid Family and Medical Leave Account.

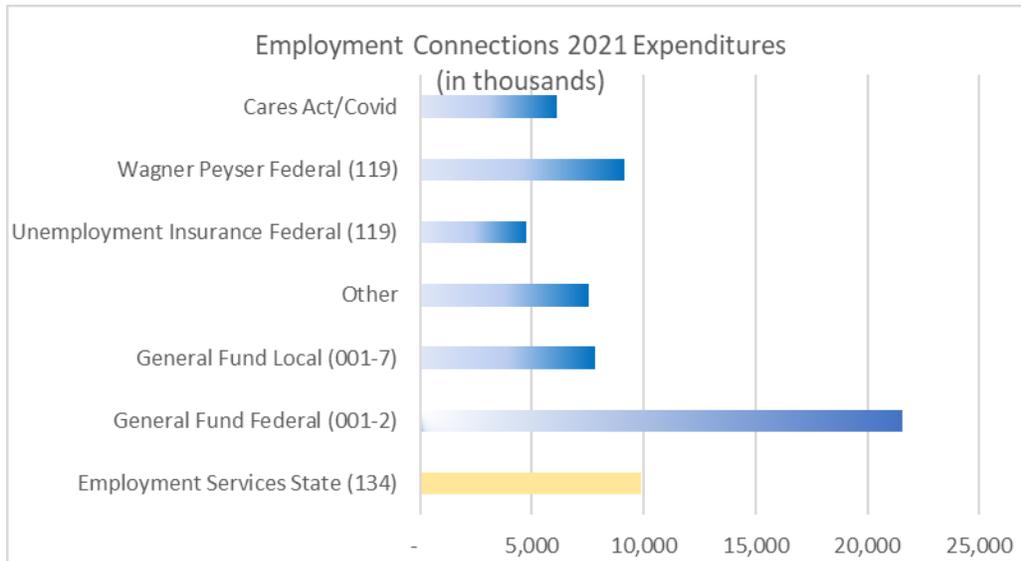
Graph 1 – Executive Programs



The Employment Connections (EC) Division provides direct services to customers (businesses, job seekers and future job seekers) through Washington's workforce system, called WorkSource. WorkSource staff are in over 30 offices across the 12 Workforce Development Areas (WDAs). EC is also responsible for operation of the Washington Service Corps. Core EC programs and services include: Labor Exchange (business engagement services), agricultural services, trade adjustment assistance, veterans' program, WorkFirst, Basic Food Employment and Training, re-entry/reemployment services and local contracts.

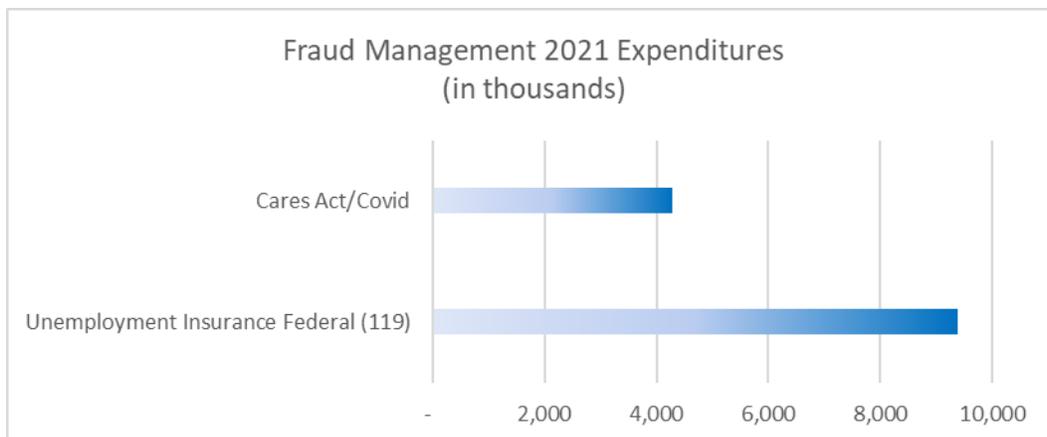
The Washington Service Corps funding (General Fund- Local), which is included in the Employment Connection's budget, addresses locally identified needs through community service in five priority areas: education, environment, homeland security, human needs, and public safety. The Washington Service Corps also administers the Washington Reading Corps program to improve the reading skills of struggling readers in grades K-6 across Washington State.

Graph 2 – Employment Connections



The Fraud Management Division was established after ESD became the target of cyber terrorists during the Covid Pandemic. Resources from the Office of Special Investigations were transferred from the Unemployment Insurance Division after ESD hired a Fraud Division Director in February 2021. New resources, primarily from funding provided by the federal government specific to fraud, were added to create the infrastructure of the division. In June 2021, additional staff in the Unemployment Insurance division who were supporting the Secure Access Washington functionality, were moved to the division. ESD is currently developing a staffing model to identify projected staffing necessary. In addition, new resources that provide front end tools to detect and prevent fraud will be procured.

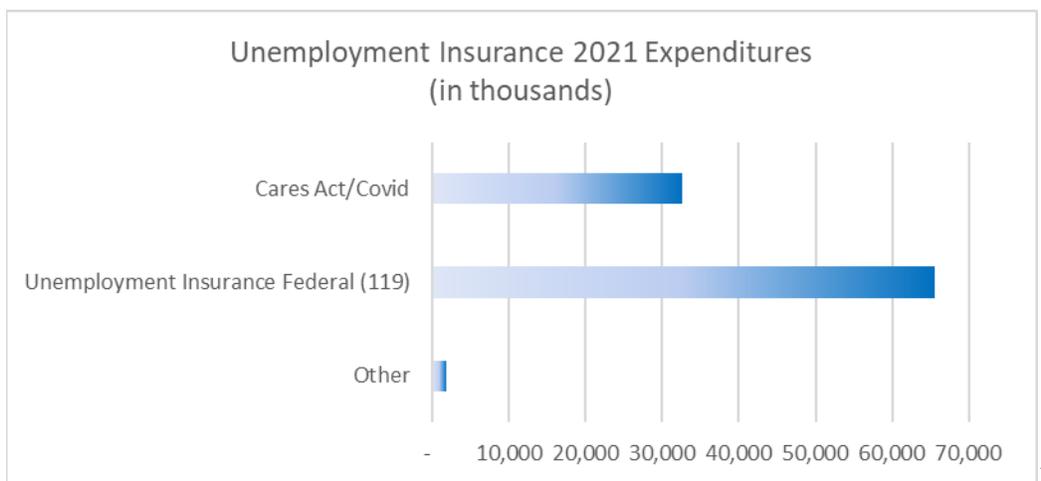
Graph 3 – Fraud Division



Unemployment Insurance Division

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits Customer Support Division administers unemployment compensation claims and processes payments in accordance with state and federal laws. Division services include operating claim centers in Spokane, Lacey, and a virtual call center, where claimants access services by phone and the web; special programs including training benefits, shared work, Trade Readjustment Act and Disaster Unemployment Act grant programs; and training, technology, and planning services. The UI Division also administers the state's investigations of compliance with unemployment tax law, ensuring that all employers pay their unemployment taxes. Staff are responsible for maintaining systems that deposit and record employers' tax filings and statements in an accurate and timely manners. Core services include the administration of rates and registration, tax accounting, account management, and audit and collection. The UI division recently submitted a report to the Legislature identifying the staffing necessary to support projected caseload. In SFY 2021, the unemployment program was funded with significant funding from the federal Cares Act funds.

Graph 4 – Unemployment Insurance Division

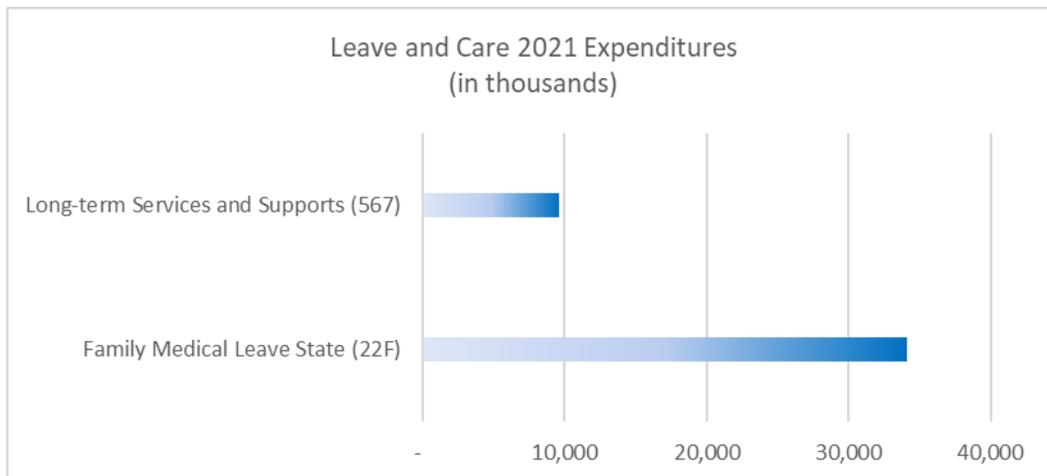


Early in calendar year 2021, the Leave and Care Division was established, combining both the Paid Family and Medical Leave Program (PFML) and the Long-term Services and Supports Program (LTSS) to efficiently utilize resources. PFML serves all employers in the state by providing assistance with voluntary plans, wage reporting and premium collection, and small business assistance grants. This program also provides phone and email customer service, reviews applications and issues benefits to eligible individuals. Additionally, the program provides policy, product, and IT support for its services. Funding for the Paid Family and

Medical Leave Program is provided solely from the Family and Medical Leave Insurance Account (22-F).

The Long-Term Services and Supports Program was enacted in 2019 to provide long-term services benefits to persons who have paid into the trust and who have been assessed as needing a certain amount of assistance associated with the activities of daily living. ESD's primary role is to assess and collect premiums and process exemption applications. This program is administered in combination with the Department of Social and Health Services, the Health Care Authority, and the Office of the State Actuary. This program will begin processing exemption requests in Fall 2021 and will start collecting revenues in SFY 2022. The LTSS program is funded by the Long-term Services and Supports Trust Fund (567).

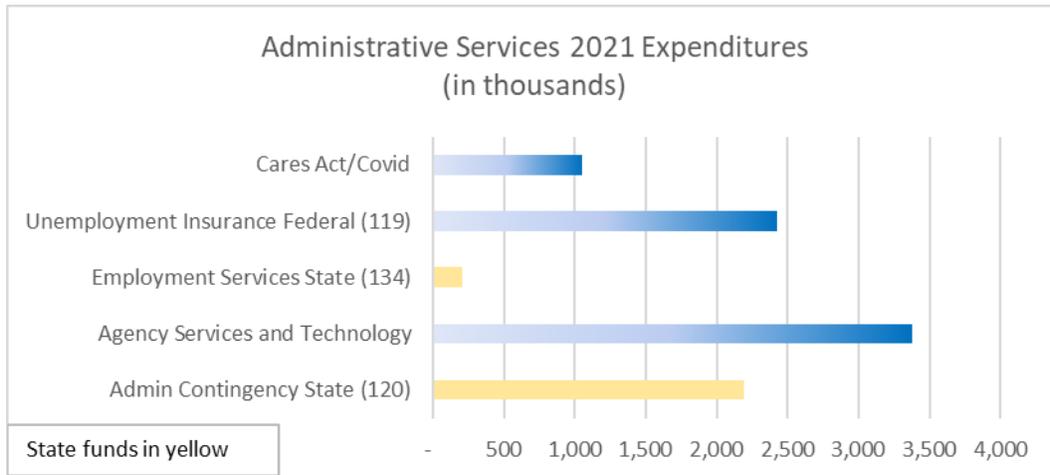
Graph 5 – Leave and Care Division



Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division (ASD) serves all areas of Employment Security as an agency-support division, helping in everyday processes and procedures. ASD includes management of facilities and the distribution center; provides print, mail and imaging services; leads agency health and safety initiatives; and leads agency Risk Management activities, including enterprise risk management, emergency management, information technology security, and privacy, records and data sharing. ASD is primarily funded by Agency Services and Technology Funds (AS&T), and Unemployment Insurance.

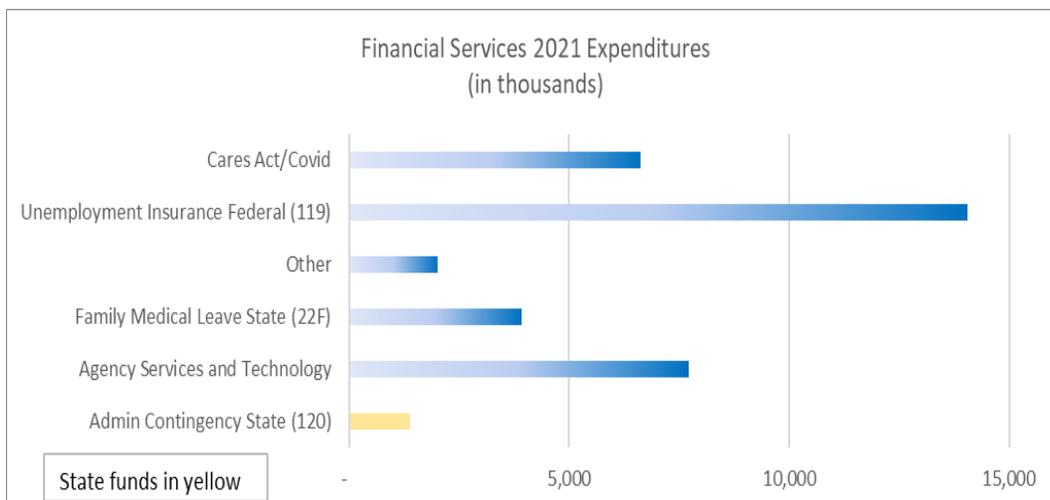
Graph 6 – Administrative Services Division



Financial Services Division

The Financial Services Division (FSD) supports the organization's goals by providing fiscal stewardship and management of financial resources. Services provided by the Financial Services Division include accounting (financial services), budget and contracts, asset management and procurement. Central Services payments and interagency payments are also included in the financial services program. FSD is currently in the process of transforming its business processes to align with One Washington, the state's new financial system.

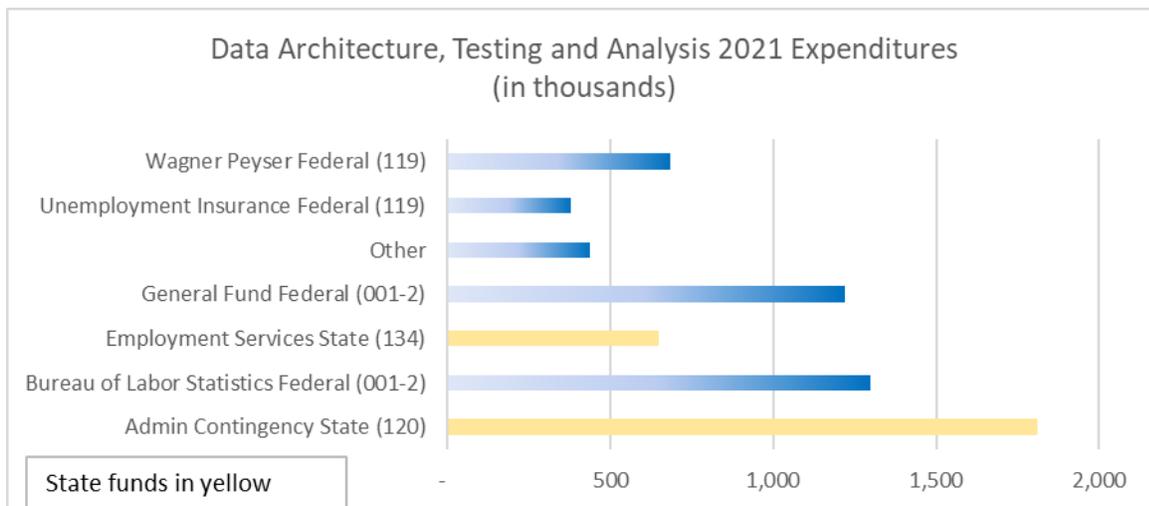
Graph 7 – Financial Services Division



Data Architecture, Testing & Analysis Division

Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis (DATA) was established as a separate division to focus on an agency-wide data strategy. All resources from the Labor Market and Economic Analysis (LMEA) unit were moved to the new division. This division currently provides economic data and analysis to businesses, private planners, educators, legislators, government agencies, media, and the public. Some of this information includes industry and occupational employment and earnings data, labor supply and demand information, economic forecasts, unemployment rates, and wage statistics. It is the primary source of labor market information supplied to key decision-makers throughout Washington State. DATA is also responsible for various employment related surveys and program evaluations, as well as workforce reporting requirements mandated by the US Department of Labor.

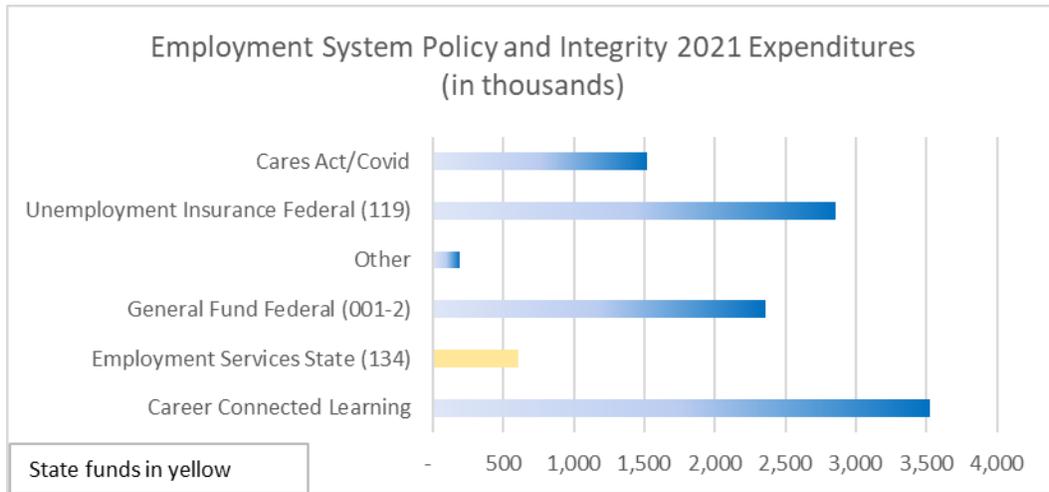
Graph 8 – DATA Division



Employment Systems Policy and Integrity Division

The Employment Systems Policy and Integrity Division (ESPI) includes the Policy Unit and the Integrity Unit. The policy unit interprets federal and state policy and law, writes policy and rules for Unemployment Insurance benefits and tax. The division is responsible for UI performance management functions and reporting to the US Department of Labor. The division provides oversight for the policy, implementation, monitoring of the Title 1A Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act grant. The division represents ESD in UI tax appeal cases and manages legal issues in conjunction with the Attorney General's office. ESPI also includes the Agricultural and Seasonal Workforce Services office, which is responsible for administration and oversight of the foreign labor certification program (H-2A and H-2B).

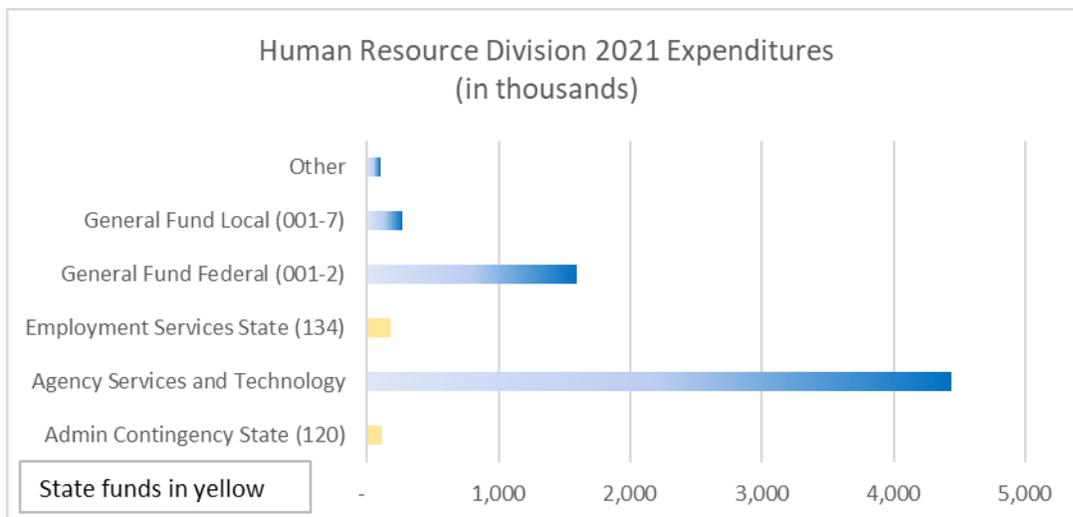
Graph 9 – Employment Systems Policy Division



Human Resources Division

Human Resources provides staff and culture services for the ESD workforce, including talent acquisition, payroll, labor relations, training, leadership development, performance management, equity, diversity & inclusion, and benefits administration, which are primarily funded through the ESD AS&T indirect. This division also includes the Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment, which receives funding through the Accessible Communities tax and interagency agreements.

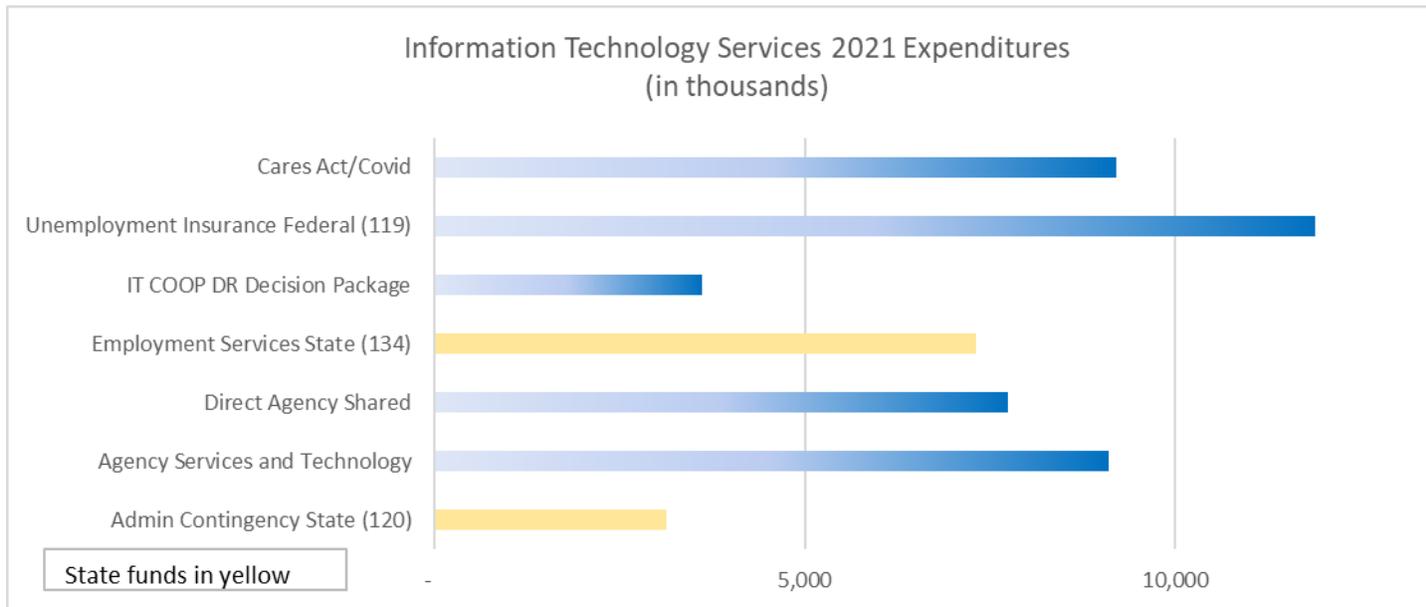
Graph 10 – Human Resources Division



Information Technology Services Division

The Information Technology Services Division supports technology and infrastructure necessary for ESD to carry out its mission. Major functions include application development, infrastructure and operations, and the UI and WorkSource IT systems. Information Technology program revenues are supplemented by the state funds, as federal revenues are insufficient to cover the costs of maintaining the systems or the development of enhancements to implement changes in federal and state legislation.

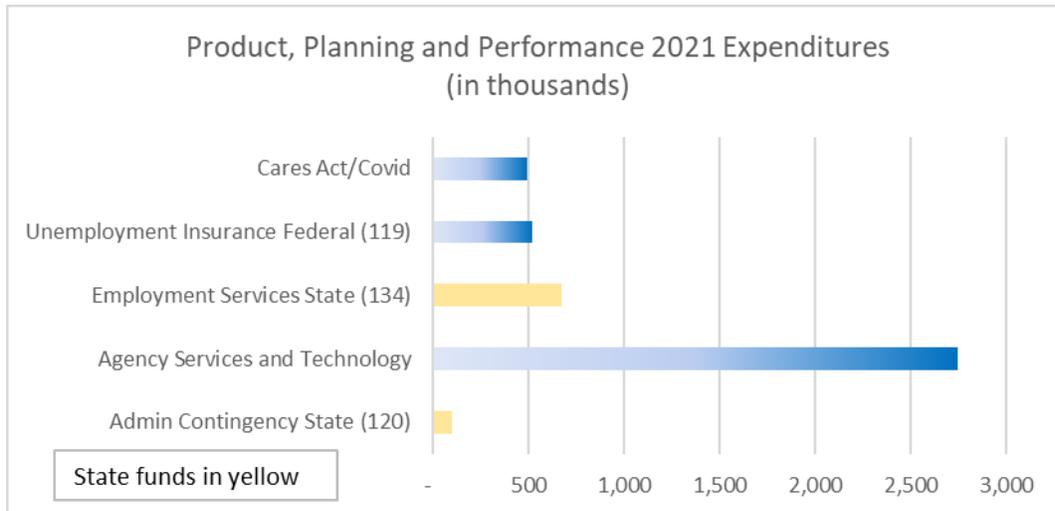
Graph 11 – Information Technology Services Division



Product, Planning and Performance Division

The Product, Planning and Performance division is primarily responsible for the function of Lean engagement and development, product management, organizational change, and project management. This division has supported the implementation and management of several initiatives directed by the Legislature.

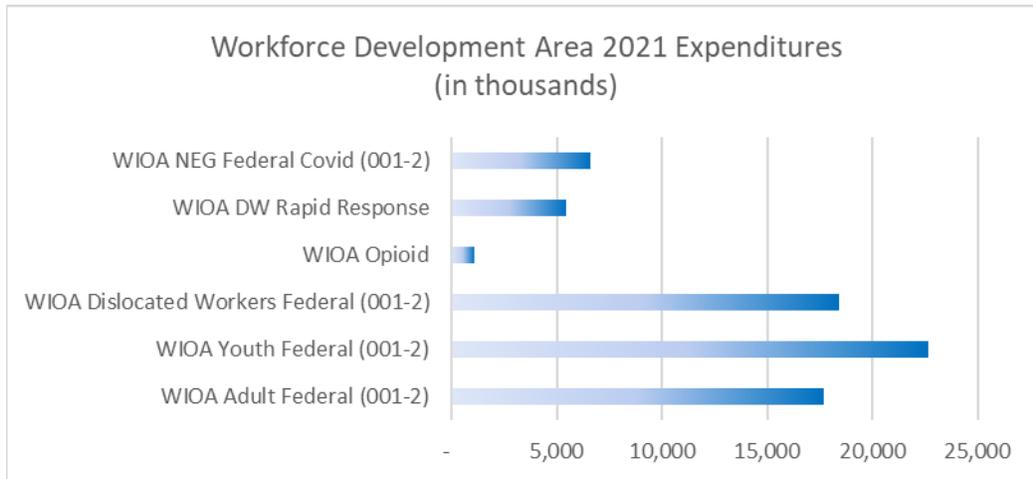
Graph 12 – Product, Planning and Performance Division



Workforce Development Areas

Workforce Development Areas represent the geographical area for Washington State's twelve Workforce Development Councils (WDC). WDCs are business led boards that coordinate and leverage workforce investments and strategies with stakeholders from education, economic development, labor, and community-based organizations to advance the economic health of their respective communities through a skilled and competitive workforce. WDCs are certified by the Governor with agreement from local elected officials under the federal Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act. WDCs are key partners in delivering workforce services. ESD administers the federal funding to the WDCs. Graph 13 only reflects the funds that the WDCs receive through ESD. WDCs are supported by local and other funds.

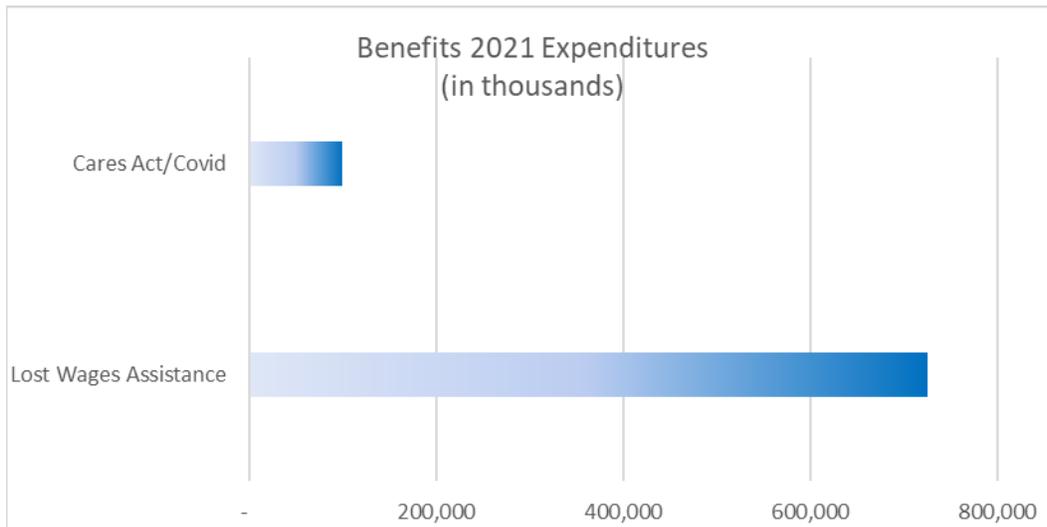
Graph 13 – Workforce Development Area (pass-through)



Benefit Expenditures

Unemployment Insurance benefits are typically paid through non-appropriated funds. However, in SFY 2021, some funds paying direct benefits were included in the ESD budget. These payments are identified in Graph 14.

Graph 14 – Benefit Payments



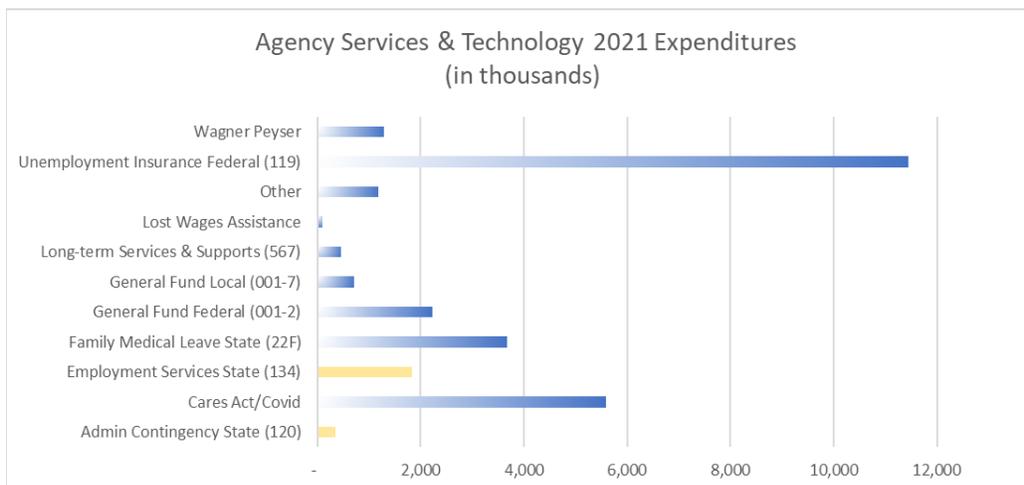
Indirect Costs

One of the funding sources listed in several division charts is the Administrative Services and Technology (AS&T) cost center. This cost center and the Shared Services cost center is in accordance with the agency's federally approved cost allocation methodology. Using this methodology allows ESD to maximize the expenditures that are allowable for federal funding. These cost centers capture money from all funding sources and are identified in Graphs 15 and 16.

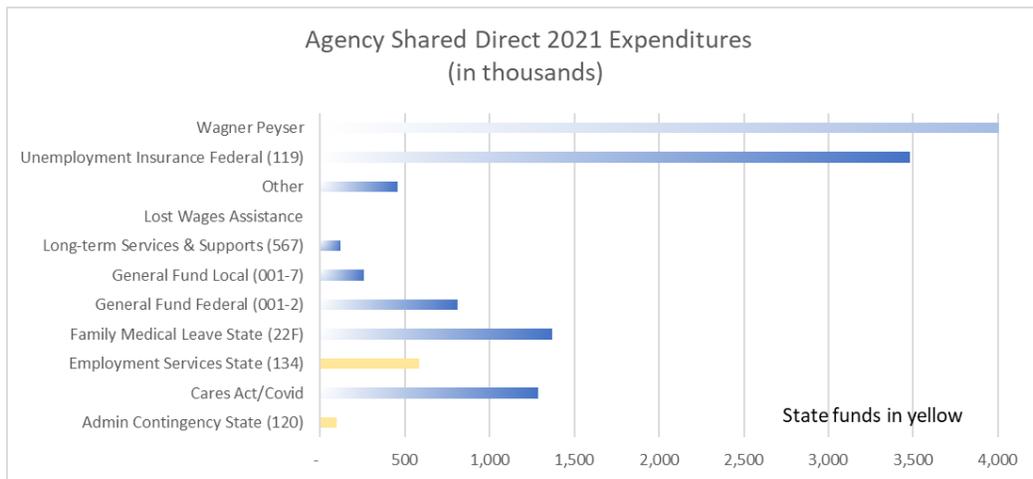
Services or activities that are in support of the entire agency are included in the AS&T allocation. These include: Executive Programs (Commissioner's Office, Public Affairs, Internal Audit, Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion); Administrative Services (Facilities, Risk Management); Financial Services (Budget, Accounting, Contracts); Human Resources; and Information Technology. The currently approved indirect rate is 26.83% for direct salary costs. ESD charges all allowable charges to the specific federal grants. However, some of the grants do not allow for the approved indirect rate.

ESD also has a cost pool for agency shared direct costs. These are costs that are not readily assignable to a specific activity or funding source and which benefit multiple programs (e.g., IT help desk costs). Activities represented in this cost center include agency desktop support, agency telecommunications, agency hardware/software, and agency leave buyouts.

Graph 15 – Agency Indirect- AS&T



Graph 16 – Agency Shared Direct



Federal Grants

Federal funds have traditionally been and continue to be the primary revenue source for ESD. With the implementation of the Paid Family Medical Leave and the Long-term Services and Supports Benefit programs, however, the percent of federal funds in the agency total budget will decrease.

The ongoing primary federal funding sources for the Employment Security Department are described below. Federal funding through the WIOA program is largely pass-thru funding to the local WDCs while funds from the Wagner-Peyser and UI grants are primarily used for ESD program costs.

1. Unemployment Insurance (119-2) Fund 119 includes UI Administrative Grant funds, Reed Act funds, and other federal grant funds, such as the Disaster Unemployment Assistance Act, the Trade Assistance Act, the Alternate Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance. These funds are used to administer unemployment insurance programs for eligible workers, including unemployment compensation for federal employees or ex-service members. The federal FUTA (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) is a 0.6% employer tax on the first \$7,000 of each worker's earnings per year. These funds are paid to the federal government and distributed to states based on an allocation methodology for UI administrative costs. Federal UI Administrative funds have two components:
 - a. Base funding – distributed to states through a complex formula that includes population, number of people covered by UI law, cost of administration and

other specified elements. This is granted at the beginning of the federal fiscal year and is apportioned to states quarterly. Washington's base allocation is around \$72 million.

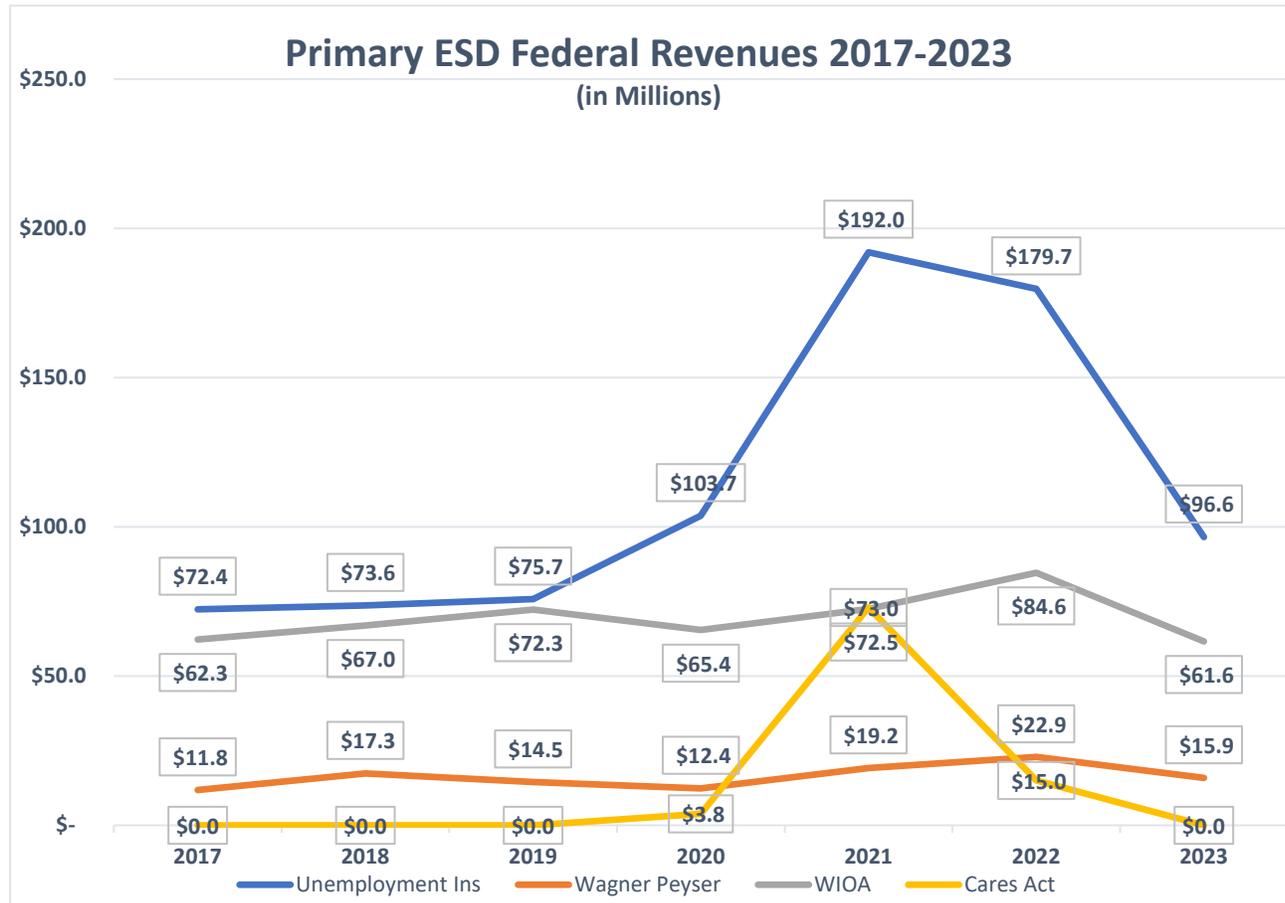
- b. Above base funding – additional federal funds are available on a quarterly basis for claims-related workload. A primary concern about above-base funding is that it is retrospective and not all caseload-related costs incurred by ESD are reimbursed. Recently, the USDOL withheld 25% of funds from the quarter ending March 31, 2021, and 18% of the funds from the quarter ending June 30, 2021. USDOL arbitrarily established the reduction for all states as an “adjustment for fraud”. Even in the height of the pandemic with the cyber fraud attack, ESD has never paid more than 3% in fraudulent claims.
2. Workforce Innovations and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was enacted in 2014 and implemented in 2015. The purpose of the WIOA program is to strengthen and improve the nation's public workforce system and help Americans (including youth and those with significant barriers to employment) into high quality jobs and careers and help employers hire and retain skilled workers. The Workforce Investment Act of 1998, which preceded WIOA, brought Wagner Peyser into WorkSource, Washington's one-stop career services system. Recently USDOL reduced the WIOA funding by approximately nine percent (9 %) for Washington State.
3. The Wagner Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service, to improve the functioning of the nation's labor markets by bringing together individuals seeking employment with employers seeking workers. The Wagner-Peyser Act was amended in 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the one-stop delivery system under the Workforce Investment Act. In 2014, the Wagner-Peyser Act was amended again under title III of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).
4. The Bureau of Labor Statistic provides funding for statistical data gathering, analysis and dissemination to include current employment statistics, local area unemployment statistics, and occupational employment statistics, quarterly census of employment and wages, and mass layoff statistics. Funded through annual cooperative agreements with USDOL/BLS.

In state fiscal years 2020 and 2021, ESD received a significant amount of additional federal funding due to the COVID pandemic. These funds were used to support the increase in staff and other supports needed for the unprecedented unemployment insurance caseloads and to implement the required federal program changes. Federal programs that were initiated during these state fiscal years period include:

- Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) which provided eligible individuals with \$600 per week in addition to the weekly benefit amount.
- Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) Implementation and Administration which provided up to 13 additional weeks of benefits to individuals who had exhausted their regular unemployment compensation entitlement.
- Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) implementation that provided up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits for those individuals not eligible for regular unemployment compensation or extended benefits.
- Mixed Earners Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) which gave some self-employed individuals who made at least \$5,000 annually a \$100 weekly supplement. with annual self-employment.
- Lost Wage Assistance (FEMA) provided eligible UI claimants \$300 per week additional benefit per week.

Federal revenues have not continued to support the normal costs of delivering ESD services. Since 2017, the CPI has increased by 12.7 percent. However, projected Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Fund is projected to be slightly lower than in SFY 2017. Similarly, the UI base and above base grant funding is expected to return to pre-Covid levels in SFY 2024. Federal funding reform is needed for unemployment insurance, fraud prevention and Workforce system funding. Without reform, ESD expects to need General Fund-State funding to support its programs.

Graph 17 – Federal Revenue Chart



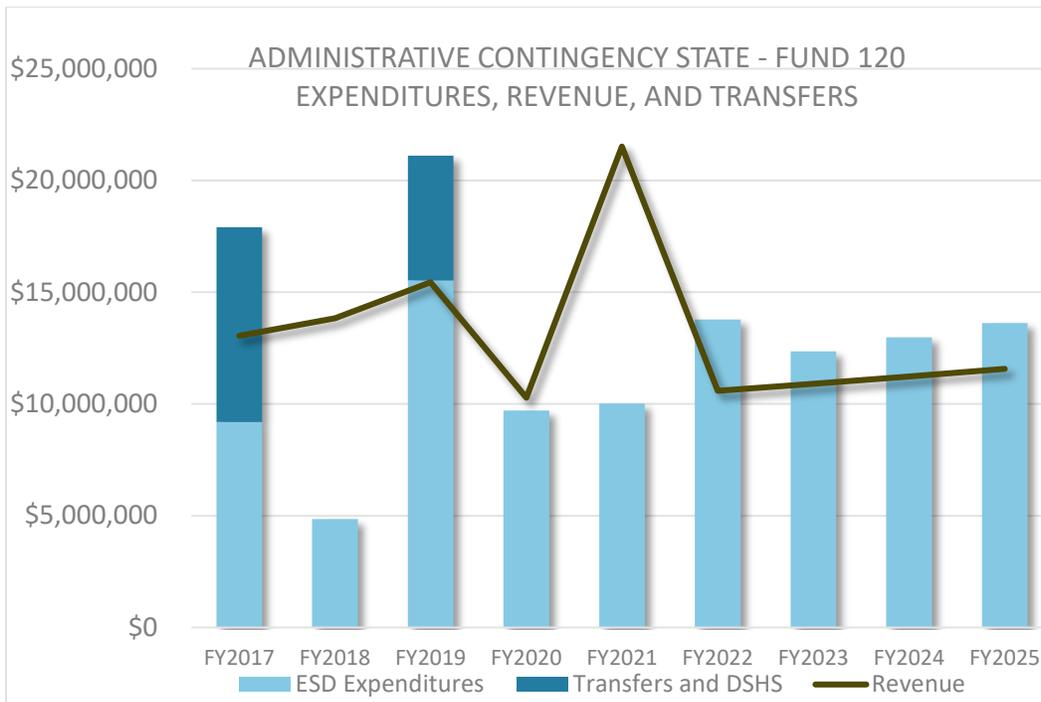
Note: Base UI revenues are expected to revert to 2019 levels in SFY 2024

State Funds Summary

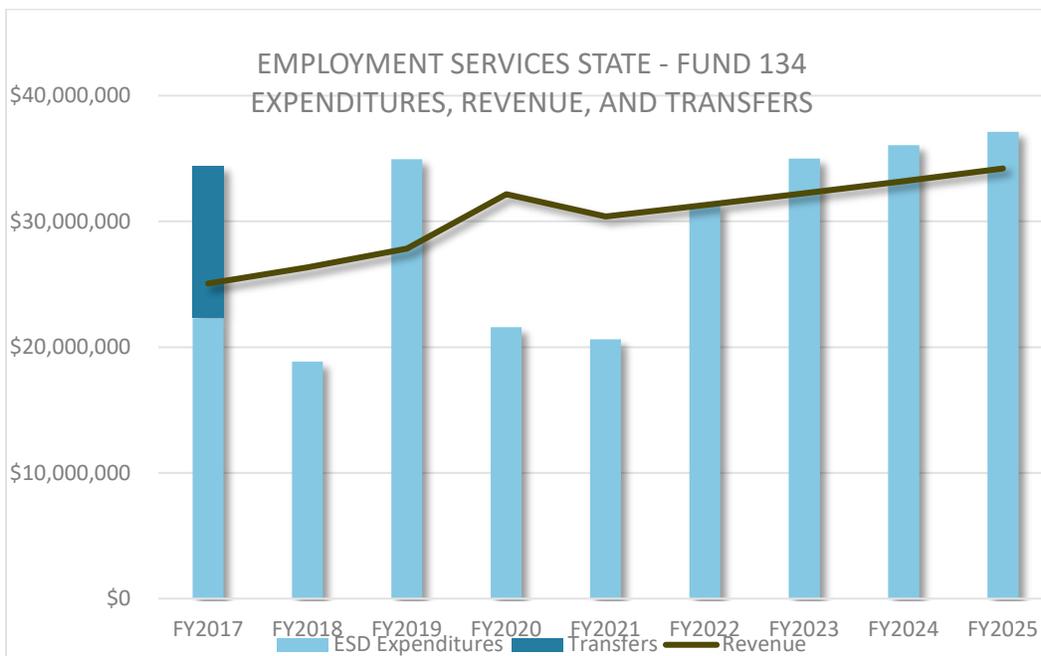
The Employment Security Department has two main sources of state funding. These funding sources include the Administrative Contingency Account (Fund 120, also known as P&I or Penalties and Interest) and the Employment Services Administrative Account (Fund 134, also known as CPP or the Claimant Placement program).

Administrative Contingency Account receives revenues from penalties and interest from employers for late or incorrect unemployment taxes and interest from unemployment insurance recipients who must repay benefits to which they were not entitled.

Graph 18 – Administrative Contingency Account - 120



Graph 19 – Employment Services State – 134 (CPP)



The Employment Services Administrative Account, established in 1985, receives its revenues from an employer tax of 0.02% of taxable wages (for most classes of employers). This funding

source was established to augment federal funds to support employment programs. These funds have been increasingly necessary to provide basic employment program activities. This reinforces the need for federal financing reform and adequate funding of employment program activities. It is also important to preserve these funds so they can be available to support state activities until reform occurs.

Historical state spending

The following table identifies the state expenditures according to the current organizational structure. This table reflects a recast of the data to align historical funding to where the expenditures now reside.

Table 1 - Expenditures by Current Division (in thousands)

Divisions	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Executive Programs	\$958.2	\$57.1	\$636.5	\$523.9	\$669.7
Information Technology Services	\$6,736.2	\$7,149.9	\$20,505.5	\$9,366.1	\$10,458.1
Financial Services	\$3,797.0	\$2,468.8	\$2,644.7	\$1,525.3	\$1,767.9
Administrative Services	\$4,350.3	\$1,805.4	\$4,842.1	\$2,620.7	\$2,391.2
Employment Connections	\$7,256.7	\$5,209.6	\$8,150.4	\$10,193.0	\$10,195.0
Leave and Care	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.3	\$13.2
Human Resources	\$209.9	\$123.3	\$150.7	\$446.0	\$288.6
Workforce Development Council	\$14.2	\$15.5	\$22.5	\$11.4	\$1.1
Employment System Policy and Integrity	\$312.9	\$380.3	\$363.7	\$609.2	\$607.7
Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis	\$1,769.2	\$934.6	\$1,625.4	\$1,924.4	\$2,460.1
Fraud Management	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Product, Planning and Performance	\$0.0	\$219.1	\$1.0	\$606.3	\$775.0
Unemployment Insurance	\$1,176.6	\$552.5	\$536.9	\$824.2	\$561.1
Agency AS&T (Indirect Programs)	\$2,480.8	\$1,876.1	\$3,309.9	\$2,473.8	\$2,132.7
Agency Reserve	\$1,900.8	\$1,509.2	\$6,710.1	\$(526.8)	\$(2,196.3)
Agency Shared Direct (IT/leave)	\$1,340.9	\$1,415.5	\$980.1	\$790.5	\$675.7
Total Expenditure by Year	\$32,303.8	\$23,716.9	\$50,479.5	\$31,390.2	\$30,800.7

History of Staffing Levels

The following tables represents a summary version of the current divisions within ESD. Please note that the individual division by funding source is marginally different due to excluding adjustments made in the Agency Services and Technology and Shared Services line items.

Table 2 – FTE Summary by Division

Division	SFY 17	SFY 18	SFY 19	SFY 20	SFY 21
Executive Programs	24.8	28.0	38.0	37.4	43.9
Product, Planning and Performance	3.8	6.2	0.0	18.5	32.1
Fraud	21.2	21.3	31.5	31.4	163.7
Information Technology Services	174.6	142.9	156.9	151.8	168.3
Financial Services	47.2	49.1	54.6	55.1	69.0
Administrative Services	20.1	34.2	39.0	62.1	76.8
Employment Connections	526.8	557.1	569.7	540.8	554.8
Leave and Care	0.0	21.2	92.1	188.2	307.5
Human Resources	38.4	44.7	52.4	43.8	48.1
Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis	51.0	51.1	48.0	48.2	53.5
Employment Systems Policy & Integrity	11.0	13.4	10.0	51.7	59.7
Unemployment Insurance	479.4	490.0	491.7	543.0	1,063.1
Total	1,398.3	1,459.1	1,583.9	1,772.0	2,640.4

Summary of Division Staff by Funding Source

Table 3 - Executive Programs

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
Agency Services & Technology	13.4	17.0	21.2	19.6	18.7
Employment Services (134)	1.5	0.5	2.2	2.0	3.5
Family Medical Insurance (22F)	0.0	0.3	1.3	3.0	3.0
General Fund Federal/Local	0.1	0.4	3.3	2.5	2.3
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Unemployment Insurance (119)	8.9	9.8	9.4	8.9	10.5
Wagner Peyser (119)	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.3
Reed Act Federal (119)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	24.8	28.0	38.0	37.4	43.9

Table 4 - Employment Connections Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	1.5
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	65.9
Employment Services (134)	46.0	49.0	65.2	76.0	83.6
General Fund Federal (001-2)	138.9	171.9	150.6	125.4	123.9
Local Contracts/WA Service Corps	59.2	70.6	71.6	56.8	57.2
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Unemployment Insurance (119)	181.2	113.5	148.1	156.5	123.2
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	101.5	152.2	132.2	99.2	99.2
Total	526.8	557.1	569.7	540.8	554.8

Table 5 - Fraud Management Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	51.9
Employment Services (134)	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployment Insurance (119)	21.2	21.3	28.6	28.4	111.8
Total	21.2	21.3	31.5	31.4	163.7

Table 6 - Leave and Care Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Cares Act/Covid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Employment Services (134)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Family Medical Insurance (22F)	0.0	21.2	92.1	187.9	283.7
General Fund Federal/Local	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Long-term Services & Supports (567)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.1
Unemployment Insurance (119)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	0.0	21.2	92.1	188.2	307.5

Table 7 - Administrative Services Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	1.4	0.2	1.0	2.0	1.8
Agency Services and Technology	14.1	16.5	18.2	23.2	26.9
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	14.0
Employment Services (134)	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5
General Fund Federal/Local	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Unemployment Insurance (119)	3.7	16.3	17.6	34.9	32.6
Total	20.1	34.2	38.99	62.13	76.76

Table 8 - Financial Services Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Agency Services and Technology	39.0	41.2	46.2	45.8	46.6
Employment Services (134)	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Family Medical Insurance (22F)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.4
General Fund Federal/Local	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.6
Long-term Services & Supports (567)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unemployment Insurance (119)	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2
Total	47.2	49.1	54.6	55.1	69.0

Table 9 - Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	3.8	1.4	8.3	9.7	11.3
Agency Services and Technology	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bureau of Labor Statistics	16.6	15.0	14.4	14.4	14.9
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2
Employment Services (134)	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	4.4
General Fund Federal/Local	16.9	13.9	9.8	9.5	9.9
Unemployment Insurance (119)	8.2	8.4	7.5	6.5	5.0
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	3.5	7.2	5.2	5.3	5.9
Total	51.0	51.1	48.0	48.2	53.5

Table 10 - Employment Systems Policy and Integrity Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Agency Services and Technology	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	11.7
Employment Services (134)	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.2	4.5
General Fund Federal/Local	8.8	10.3	6.8	17.3	20.5
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Workforce Educ Invest (24J)	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.1
Unemployment Insurance (119)2	0.1	0.1	0.0	28.3	21.4
Total	11.0	13.4	10.0	51.7	59.7

Table 11 - Human Resources Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Accessible Communities (960)	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
Admin Contingency (120)	0.7	0.6	0.2	3.1	1.0
Agency Services and Technology	26.6	30.8	41.7	35.3	41.2
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Employment Services (134)	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.5
General Fund Federal/Local	4.7	6.8	4.0	4.9	4.2
Unemployment Insurance (119)	5.0	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.0
Total	38.4	44.7	52.4	43.8	48.1

Table 12 - Information Technology Service Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	10.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.3
Agency Services and Technology	41.3	35.3	47.0	49.1	50.0
Agency Shared Direct	37.1	38.4	31.9	31.5	32.8
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	22.2
Disaster Recovery DP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7
Employment Services (134)	0.1	5.4	20.0	10.2	14.7
General Fund Federal/Local	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Unemployment Insurance Compensation (119)	52.9	59.8	48.2	57.9	43.5
Reed Act Federal2	32.9	1.3	6.6	0.0	0.0
Total	174.6	142.9	156.9	151.8	168.3

Table 13 - Product, Planning and Performance Division

Funding Source & Title	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Admin Contingency (120)	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
Agency Services and Technology	3.8	4.6	0.0	10.0	19.7
Cares Act/Covid Federal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0
Employment Services (134)	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.2	4.8
General Fund Federal/Local	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lost Wages Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Unemployment Insurance (119)	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.1
Total	3.8	6.2	0.0	18.5	32.1

Projected Spending for State Accounts

The following projection for the state employment funding sources, the Administrative Contingency Account (P&I) and the Employment Services Account (CPP) will continue to support the federal funding gap to deliver services. ESD will use state CPP funds to replace the proposed Workforce case management and labor exchange system. The projected ending fund balance improved in SFY 2021 in both funds. The revenues nearly doubled for the Administrative Contingency Account (as recoveries were higher than at any point since 2014). Expenditures for both funds were also decreased as the agency redeployed staff to support the UI program and were funded with either UI or Cares Act funds. In addition, the enacted budget did not include any transfers to other accounts or agencies.

The following assumptions were used to project the state funds.

1. Employment Services Account revenues and expenditures increase by 3 percent in SFY 2024 and 2025.
2. Administrative Contingency revenues increase by 3 percent and expenditures increase by 5 percent in SFY 2024 and 2025.

Administrative Contingency State (120)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Beginning Balance	\$30,196,000	\$27,010,034	\$25,557,157	\$23,813,452
Revenues	\$10,591,487	\$10,909,231	\$11,236,508	\$11,573,604
Expenditures	\$13,777,456	\$12,362,108	\$12,980,213	\$13,629,224
Ending Balance				\$21,757,832

Employment Services State (134)	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Beginning Balance	\$35,708,267	\$35,708,433	\$28,112,468	\$17,766,915
Revenues	\$31,303,645	\$32,242,754	\$33,210,037	\$34,206,338
Expenditures	\$31,303,479	\$34,995,719	\$36,045,591	\$37,126,958
System Replacement Decision Package		\$4,843,000	\$7,510,000	\$5,827,000
Ending Balance				\$9,019,294

Appendices

1. Appendix A - Fund Source Descriptions
2. Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021
3. Appendix C - Division funding by revenue source

Appendix A - Fund Source Descriptions

ESD FEDERAL FUNDS

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	Labor Force Statistics	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	Funding for statistical data gathering, analysis and dissemination only to include current employment statistics, local area unemployment statistics, and occupational employment statistics, quarterly census of employment and wages, and mass layoff statistics. Funded through annual cooperative agreements with USDOL/BLS.	Data Architecture, Testing & Analysis (DATA)
001	Trade Adjustment Program	Trade Act Adjustment (TAA)	The TAA program seeks to provide workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade as a result of increased imports with opportunities to obtain the skills, credentials, resources, and support necessary for future jobs and return to suitable employment.	Employment System Policy & Integrity (ESPI), Employment Connections (EC), Financial Services (FSD), DATA
001	Workforce Information Grant (WIG/One-stop)	Workforce Information Grant (WIG/One-stop)	State workforce agencies use these funds to develop and disseminate essential state and local workforce labor management information (WLMi) for job seekers, employers, educators, economic developers, and others.	Data Architecture, Testing & Analysis (DATA)
001	WIOA Adult Program	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult	The WIOA Title I Adult Program is designed to provide quality employment and training services to assist eligible individuals in finding and qualifying for meaningful employment, and to help employers find the skilled workers they need to compete and succeed in business.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)
001	WIOA Youth Activities	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth	Under Title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014, formula funds are provided to states to provide local workforce areas resources to deliver a comprehensive array of youth services that focus on assisting out-of-school youth and in-school youth with one or more barriers to employment prepare for post-secondary education and employment opportunities, attain educational and/or skills training credentials, and secure employment with career/promotional opportunities.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	Foreign Labor Certification (FLC)	Temporary Labor Certification for Foreign Workers (FLC)	Funds services provided by State Workforce agencies in support of the foreign labor certification program, including the placement of job orders, inspection of housing for agricultural workers, and the administration of prevailing wage and practice surveys.	ESPI- Agriculture and Seasonal Workforce Services, DATA
001	WIOA Opioid National Health Emergency Disaster Recovery	WIOA National Health Emergency Phase Two: Disaster Recovery DW Grant to Address the Opioid Crisis (Opioid 2.0)	Funding for disaster recovery employment for the PacMtn (Pacific Mountain) WDC by serving eligible individuals impacted by the opioid crisis who are at-risk of becoming homeless or are homeless. Used for employment and training activities, peer support, and support service referrals, placing individuals into structured skill development programs, work-experience and job shadow activities, internships, and other unsubsidized job placement.	Pass through to PacMtn LWDB
001	WIOA Opioid National Health Emergency Disaster Recovery	WIOA National Health Emergency Phase Two: Disaster Recovery DW Grant to Address the Opioid Crisis (Opioid 2.0)	Disaster recovery employment aimed for the WSW (WorkSource Southwest) Workforce Development Area (WDA) by serving eligible individuals impacted by the opioid crisis who are at-risk of becoming homeless or are homeless. Used for employment and training activities, peer support, and support service referrals, placing individuals into structured skill development programs, work-experience and job shadow activities, internships, and other unsubsidized job placement.	Pass through to WSW LWDB
001	WIOA National Dislocated Workers (NDWG) COVID-19 Disaster Recovery	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grant/COVID-19 Disaster Recovery Dislocated Worker Grant	Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) are discretionary federal grants to provided employment-related services for dislocated workers. Disaster recovery DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities to assist with clean-up and recovery efforts when an area impacted by an emergency or major disaster is declared eligible for public assistance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), or is declared or recognized as an emergency or disaster of national significance, such as the areas affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)
001	WIOA Dislocated Workers	WIOA Dislocated Workers	The WIOA Title I DW Program is designed to provide quality employment and training services to assist eligible individuals in finding and qualifying for meaningful employment, and to help employers find the skilled workers they need to compete and succeed in business.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	WIOA National Dislocated Workers (NDWG) - Covid-19 Employment Recovery	WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grant/COVID-19 Employment Recovery Dislocated Worker Grant	Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) are discretionary grants awarded to provide employment-related services for dislocated workers. Employment Recovery DWGs temporarily expand capacity to serve dislocated workers and to meet the increased demand for employment and training services following a qualified event. This funding source is specific to areas affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)
001	WIOA Adult Program, WIOA Youth Activities, WIOA Dislocated Workers	WIOA 5% State Admin	Up to 5% of the total annual WIOA Title I funds may be reserved by the State Workforce Agency for administration of the WIOA programs.	ESPI, DATA, FSD, Executive Programs (Exec) and the State Workforce Board (WTECB)
001	WIOA Adult Program, WIOA Youth Activities, WIOA Dislocated Workers	WIOA 10% State Admin	Up to 10% of the total annual WIOA Title I funds may be reserved by the Governor for statewide activities or statewide employment and training activities. In Washington, these funds are issued in the form of discretionary contracts to various state/local entities to carry out the Governor's approved initiatives.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) and other local entities
001	WIOA Opioid National Health Emergency	WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) National Health Emergency (NHE) Opioid Crisis Demonstration (Opioid Demo)	Resources to test innovative approaches to address the economic and workforce related impacts of the opioid epidemic, provide training and support activities to dislocated workers, new entrants in the workforce, and incumbent workers who are or have been impacted by the opioid crisis, and to provide training that builds the skilled workforce in professions that could impact the causes and treatment of the opioid crisis. Participating WDCs: Pacific Mountain Workforce Development Area (PacMtn) and Workforce Snohomish Workforce Development Council (WF Snohomish).	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)
001	WIOA Adult Program, WIOA Youth Activities, WIOA Dislocated Workers	WIOA Local Admin	Up to 10% of the total annual WIOA Title I funds may be reserved by the LWDBs for administration of the WIOA programs.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	WIOA Dislocated Workers	WIOA Rapid Response	Federal funds used to contact contacting employers and worker representatives to offer transitional services to workers affected by mass layoffs or plant closures. Rapid Response Teams provide group events to meet with impacted and potentially impacted workers to provide orientation to services including claiming UI benefits and WorkSource services. A proactive, business-focused, and flexible strategy designed to respond to layoffs and plant closures by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs) and other local entities
001	Lost Wages Assistance (FEMA)	Lost Wages Assistance (LWA)/UI Benefits portion	Provides FEMA funding to states to provide eligible UI claimants up to \$400 per week, with a \$300 federal contribution, to an individual's underlying unemployment benefit, in response to <i>8/8/20 Authorizing the Other Needs Assistance Program for Major Disaster Declarations Related to Coronavirus Disease 2019</i> (Presidential Memo).	UI, ESPI, Product, Planning & Performance (PPP), Exec
001	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Lost Wages Assistance (LWA)/ Administrative Costs Portion	Funding from WA State Coronavirus Relief fund to provide 25% state match dollars for LWA implementation and administration.	UI, ESPI, PPP, Exec
119	Employment Service - Wagner Peyser	Wagner Peyser (WP) 90%	Funding for public employment offices to assist job seekers in finding jobs and employers in finding qualified workers. The Employment Services (ES) program brings together individuals looking for employment and employers looking for job seekers, by providing a variety of services which are available to all individuals. The program provides job seekers with career services, including labor exchange services, job search assistance, workforce information, referrals to employment and other assistance. Employers can use the ES to post job orders and obtain qualified applicants.	ESPI, HR, EC, DATA, FSD, IT
119	Employment Service - Wagner Peyser	Wagner Peyser (10%)	Federal Wagner Peyser (WP) reserve funds to provide performance incentives for public employment service office and programs, provide services for groups with special needs, and provide for the extra costs of exemplary models for delivery services as provided by WP 90% funding.	ESPI, EC, DATA

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
119	Unemployment Insurance	Unemployment Insurance (UI) Admin	To oversee unemployment insurance programs for eligible workers through federal and state cooperation, including unemployment compensation for federal employees or ex-service members, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and to assist in the oversight of the TAA or ATAA and RTAA programs.	All programs (excluding Washington Service Corps/Reading Corps and Leave & Care (L&C))
119	Unemployment Insurance	Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) Implementation	Under the CARES Act of 2020 in response to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, created and authorized the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) program that provided eligible individuals with \$600 per week in addition to the weekly benefit amount they received from certain other UC programs.	All programs (excluding Washington Service Corps/Reading Corps and L&C)
119	Unemployment Insurance	Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) Implementation and Administration	Under the CARES Act of 2020 in response to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, created the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) program that provided up to 13 additional weeks of benefits to individuals who had exhausted their regular unemployment compensation entitlement and provided funding to states to administer the program. Also provided reimbursement for one-time implementation costs.	All programs (excluding Washington Service Corps/Reading Corps and L&C)
119	Unemployment Insurance	Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) Implementation and Administration	The Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program included in the federal CARES Act of 2020. This program provided up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits for those individuals not eligible for regular unemployment compensation or extended benefits, including those who had exhausted their benefits. Covered individuals also included self-employed, those with part-time employment, individuals lacking sufficient work history, and those who otherwise did not qualify for regular benefits. Provided funding to states for one-time implementation costs and additional administrative expenses, as well as 100% reimbursement of benefits and ongoing administrative costs.	All programs (excluding Washington Service Corps/Reading Corps and L&C)
119	Unemployment Insurance	Mixed Earners Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) Implementation	Funding was provided under the Continued Assistance Act to implement the Mixed Earners Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) program. Certain individuals with annual self-employment income of at least \$5,000 may be eligible for MEUC, which provides a \$100 weekly supplement from as early as December 27, 2020, until March 14, 2021.	UI, ESPI, and IT

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
119	Unemployment Insurance	Short Term Compensation (STC)	The Short-term Compensation (STC) program, also known as shared work, is a lay-off aversion program in which an employer, under a state-approved plan, reduces the hours for a group of workers and these workers receive a reduced unemployment benefit payment. This program preserves employees' jobs and employers' trained workforces during a disruption to firms' regular business activity by reducing hours of work for an entire group of affected employees, rather than by laying off some employees while others continue to work full time. The STC benefit payment cushions the adverse effect of the reduction in business activity on employees and employers, ensures that these workers will be available to resume prior employment when business demand increases, and allows businesses to gradually ramp up operations and re-open.	UI, Exec
119	Unemployment Insurance	Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA)	Funding for in-person reemployment services and eligibility assessments and UI improper payment reviews for the state's unemployed workers (includes target population of ex-service members and UI claimants profiled as most likely to exhaust their UI benefits).	ESPI, EC, IT, DATA
119	Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	Fidelity Bonding	Provides fidelity bonds to employers to help reduce the risk of hiring individuals whose criminal backgrounds pose barriers to security employment.	UI
119	Target Tax Job Credit	Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)	The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a Federal tax credit available to employers for hiring individuals from certain target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) and U.S. Department of Treasury, through the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), jointly administer the implementation of the WOTC program. DOL, through the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), provides grant funding and policy guidance to the State Workforce Development Agencies, also called State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to administer the certification process, while IRS administers all tax-related provisions and requirements.	UI
119	Local Vets Employment Representative	Veterans (LVER)	Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) specialists develop job and training opportunities for Veterans with an emphasis on outreach.	EC

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
119	Disabled Vets Outreach Program	Veterans (DVOP)	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists develop job and training opportunities for Veterans, with special emphasis on Veterans with service-connected disabilities. CFDA Description: to provide individualized career services to meet the employment needs of disabled and other eligible veterans with maximum emphasis in meeting the employment needs on service-connected disabled veterans, other disabled veterans, those who are economically or educationally disadvantaged, homeless veterans and veterans with significant barriers to employment. Funds must be used only for salaries, expenses, and reasonable support of DVOPs assigned only those duties directly related to meeting the employment needs of eligible veterans.	EC
119	03-17-000801 Disabled Vets Outreach Program	Veterans (Consolidated)	May perform LVER and/or DVOP functions	EC
622	Trade Benefits (TRA)	Trade Benefits (TRA)	Trade Readjustment Assistance, a subset of the TAA program, provides income support to eligible workers in the form of weekly cash payments when they are enrolled in a full-time training course. Up to 130 weeks of TRA available, the last 13 of which are only if needed for completion of a training program and training benchmarks are met.	Client benefit payments only
622	Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA)	Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA)	Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance, a subset of the TAA program, is a wage supplement provided to workers over the age of 50 that supplements a portion of the wage difference between their new wage and their old wage. Available to workers earning less than an annual salary of \$50K.	Client benefit payments only

ESD STATE FUNDING

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
134	Employment Service Administrative Account	Claimant Placement Program (CPP)	The Employment Services Administrative Account (aka CPP) provides early intervention reemployment service for the state’s UI claimants and identifies claimants most likely to exhaust their UI benefits by using a profiling system. Used for work that is not covered by federal grants and provide funding to fill federal funding gaps.	Multiple
120	Administrative Contingency Account	Penalties & Interest (P&I)	The Administrative Contingency Account, also known as P&I, collects interest from employers who do not pay their taxes in time, or for claimants who are incorrectly paid and fail to pay the money back in time. True title is “Administrative Contingency Fund.” Used for work that is not covered by federal grants or other sources.	Multiple
16L	Accessible Communities Taxes	Accessible Communities	Monitor legislation to assure equal opportunity and access for employment, education, healthcare, and public services. Promote understanding of the needs and potential of people with disabilities, offering information and awareness training to the public. Provide training and technical assistance to the business community to promote employment opportunities and awareness of disability issues.	Human Resources (HR)
22F	Paid Family Medical Leave	Paid Family Medical Leave (L&C)	To provide an easily accessible benefit that helps employers and employees maintain economic stability. This insurance benefit program allows workers to take up to 12 weeks, as needed, when they welcome a new child into their family, are struck by a serious illness or injury, need to take care of an ill or ailing relative and for certain military-connected events. If workers experience multiple events in a given year, they may be eligible to receive up to 16 weeks, or up to 18 weeks if the employee experiences a serious health condition with a pregnancy that results in incapacity.	L&C
567	Long-Term Services and Supports	Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS)	The Long-Term Services and Supports Trust Program (Trust Program) is established to provide long-term services and supports benefits to persons who have paid into the Trust Program for a specific amount of time and who have been assessed as needing a certain amount of assistance with activities of daily living.	L&C

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	Career Connect Learning Intermediary Grants	General Fund State	General fund-state appropriation was provided solely to expand career connected learning intermediary grants.	FSD
24j	Career Connect Learning Grant	Career Connect Learning Grant	State appropriation was provided solely to expand career connected learning grants.	FSD
001	National Guard Backlog Contract	General Fund - Federal Stimulus	Funding is provided for the Department to contract with the National Guard to assist the Department with its unemployment insurance claims backlog.	UI
001	High Volume Adjudication Contract	General Fund - Federal Stimulus	Funding is provided for the Department to contract with a vendor to provide fact-finding services related to unemployment insurance claims.	UI
001	Upgrade Call Center System Cloud	General Fund - Federal Stimulus	Funding is provided to migrate and upgrade the unemployment insurance customer call center phone system to a cloud-based system.	UI, IT
001	Improve Document Translation	General Fund - Federal Stimulus	Funding is provided for the Department to contract with an organization to assist in usability improvements of the unemployment insurance system.	PPP

ESD OTHER REVENUE

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	WA Service Corp -- State	Washington Service Corps	The Service Corps partners with 386 nonprofit organizations, local city/county agencies, schools, and early learning centers to address a variety of unmet, critical needs within our state.	EC
001	WA Reading Corp -- State	Washington Reading Corps	The Service Corps partners with 386 nonprofit organizations, local city/county agencies, schools, and early learning centers to address a variety of unmet, critical needs within our state.	EC
001	Local Contract --State			Multiple

ESD REIMBURSABLE CONTRACTS

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	Work First Contract	WorkFirst	Through a contract with the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), the WorkFirst Program provides intensive employment services to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) recipient job seekers who participate in the program	EC
001	Basic Food Employment & Training	Basic Food, Employment, and Training (BFET)	The Washington State Basic Food Employment and Training (BFET) program provides employment readiness opportunities to Basic Food (SNAP) recipients who are not participating in the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) WorkFirst program. Services are provided through all community & technical colleges and/or community-based organizations (CBO).	EC
001	EC Co-Location Contracts, DSHS & Other Misc.	Multiple contracts	Various Employment Connections Division Co-Location Contracts, Department of Social and Health Services and other miscellaneous contracts	Multiple
001	GCDE - Interagency Agreement	Governor's Executive Order 13-02 IAA	Funding received through inter-agency agreements with state agencies (as directed by OFM on biennial basis) to support the GCDE as outlined in Governor's Executive Order 13-02.	HR/GCDE
001	GCDE - Youth Leaderships	Youth Leaderships Contract	The Youth Leadership Forum (YLF) happens every summer, planned and organized by appointed members of the Governor's Committee on Disability Issues and Employment (GCDE) who are Employment Security employees.	HR/GCDE
001	GCDE - MOA Ticket to Work	Ticket to Work	The Social Security Administration's Ticket to Work Program supports career development for SSDI beneficiaries who wish to work by providing connection to free employment services, to include career counseling, vocational rehabilitation, and job placement and training through Employment Networks (ENs).	HR/GCDE
001	DSHS Support Enforcement	DSHS Support Enforcement	Interagency agreement with DSHS in which ESD holds back unemployment benefits for individuals who owe child support.	UI

ESD EXPIRED/INACTIVE GRANTS

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
001	Career and College Readiness	Career and College Readiness	General fund-state appropriation was provided solely to expand career and college readiness program.	FSD
001	Office Disability Employment Policy	Disability Employment Initiative (DEI)	The Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) seeks to improve education, training, and employment opportunities and outcomes of youth and adults who are unemployed, underemployed, and/or receiving Social Security disability benefits.	ESPI, HR/GCDE
001	Foreign Labor Cert H1b	Foreign Labor Certification	Funds services provided by State Workforce agencies in support of the foreign labor certification program, including the placement of job orders, inspection of housing for agricultural workers, and the administration of prevailing wage and practice surveys.	EC
001	Resources to Initiate Successful Employment (RISE)	State Pilot Project (RISE)	Pilot project with DSHS, ends 9/2018. Project FTEs offer Strategies for Success curricula as needed to clients that DSHS refers.	EC
001	WIOA Dislocated Workers	Reemployment System Integration (RSI)	One time grant to support high quality service delivery and improve employment outcomes for dislocated workers, including UI claimants and long-term unemployed, through investment in integrated technology solutions that support connectivity across programs and services provided to dislocated workers.	IT
001	WIOA Dislocated Workers-Neg	National Dislocated Worker Grants (NDWG) -Sector Partnership/Job Driven	National Dislocated Worker Grants temporarily expand the service capacity of Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker training and employment programs at the state and local levels by providing funding assistance in response to large, unexpected economic events which cause significant job losses. Grants that are provided when unexpected layoff events causing significant job losses, used to expand capacity to serve dislocated workers, including military service members, and meet the increased demand for WIOA employment and training services. Disaster DWGs provide funding to create temporary employment opportunities and re-employment services.	Pass through to Local Workforce Development Boards (LWDBs)

Appendix A – ESD Fund Source Descriptions

FUND	REVENUE SOURCE	Title	Fund Description and Purpose	Program
119	Technology Initiative Federal Funds	UI Reed Act	The 2002 "special Reed Act Distribution" was enacted as part of an economic stimulus package to cover the cost of state benefits, employment services, labor market information and administration of UI programs. The state legislature must authorize administrative use of Reed Act funds through a specific appropriation.	IT
001	Office Disability Employment Policy	Retaining Employment and Talent After Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) Demonstration	To implement and evaluate promising stay at work (SAW) and return to work (RTW) early intervention strategies to support injured or ill workers in remaining at or returning to work. Provide serves through an integrated network of partners (collaboration between state and local workforce development boards, health care systems/provider networks and other partners) to increase employment retention and labor force participation of individuals who acquire, and/or are at risk of, developing work disabilities and to reduce long-term work disability among project participants, including the need for federal disability benefits (e.g., SSI, SSDI).	HR/GCDE
119	Unemployment Insurance	Emergency Administrative Grant	Provides states with emergency administrative grant funding to implement the Families First Coronavirus Response Act to modify certain aspects of existing unemployment compensation laws, a short-term waiver of interest on state trust fund advances, and full federal funding during the extended benefit periods through December 31, 2020.	All programs (excluding Washington Service Corps/Reading Corps and L&C)
001	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Pandemic Relief Program (Benefits)	\$54,630,000 was allocated to ESD from General Fund-Federal (Coronavirus Relief Funds) to issue one-time payments of unemployment insurance benefits for individuals receiving benefits through the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program that expires on December 26, 2020.	
001	Coronavirus Relief Fund	Pandemic Relief Program (Admin)	The department is authorized to use \$630,000 of this allocation to cover administrative costs, including but not limited to, information technology enhancements and staffing.	

Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021

Federal Funding

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Bureau Labor Statistics (BLS)	\$1,768,826	\$1,617,005	\$1,564,588	\$1,611,936	\$1,584,407
Trade Act Adjustment (TAA)	\$10,023,864	\$11,596,320	\$9,569,743	\$8,098,675	\$11,526,217
Workforce Information Grant (WIG/One-stop)	\$671,496	\$672,748	\$681,301	\$684,706	\$696,101
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Adult	\$13,222,097	\$13,011,098	\$14,028,211	\$13,860,579	\$16,167,649
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth	\$13,340,318	\$14,269,382	\$14,476,200	\$14,683,758	\$15,904,092
Temporary Labor Certification for Foreign Workers (FLC)	\$182,247	\$223,477	\$381,554	\$367,771	\$296,888
WIOA National Health Emergency Phase Two: Disaster Recovery DW Grant to Address the Opioid Crisis (Opioid 2.0)	N/A	N/A	\$2,736	\$441,774	\$368,144
WIOA National Health Emergency Phase Two: Disaster Recovery DW Grant to Address the Opioid Crisis (Opioid 2.0)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$92,788
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grant/COVID-19 Disaster Recovery Dislocated Worker Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$52,882	\$4,223,434
WIOA Dislocated Workers	\$13,288,467	\$14,591,230	\$14,467,217	\$13,332,476	\$14,356,776

Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grant/COVID-19 Employment Recovery Dislocated Worker Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$17,110	\$2,857,907
WIOA 5% State Admin	\$2,744,308	\$3,099,216	\$3,154,085	\$3,054,647	\$2,373,219
WIOA 10% State Admin	\$2,332,753	\$3,016,612	\$6,141,695	\$6,233,765	\$6,034,128
WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) National Health Emergency (NHE) Opioid Crisis Demonstration (Opioid Demo)	N/A	N/A	\$1,005,979	\$2,267,416	\$1,079,481
WIOA Local Admin	\$4,084,349	\$4,383,308	\$4,564,628	\$5,125,666	\$6,063,670
WIOA Rapid Response	\$2,526,667	\$5,686,160	\$6,332,888	\$8,200,429	\$5,826,086
Lost Wages Assistance (LWA)/UI Benefits portion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$724,815,534
Coronavirus Relief Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,149,958
Wagner Peyser (WP) 90%	\$10,408,712	\$15,841,829	\$13,095,810	\$11,226,357	\$10,730,267
Wagner Peyser 10%	\$1,413,980	\$1,497,464	\$1,390,987	\$1,144,330	\$1,174,616
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Admin	\$72,361,275	\$73,621,250	\$75,741,583	\$98,262,411	\$126,352,062
Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$331,358	\$150,000
Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) Implementation and Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,652,284	\$27,534,669
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$4,269,118	\$36,345,727

Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Implementation and Administration					
Mixed Earners Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) Implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,328
Short Term Compensation (STC)	\$9,790	\$404,141	\$213,141	\$3,884	\$278,611
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA)	\$12,094,803	\$4,579,580	\$8,236,799	\$7,617,962	\$5,412,868
Fidelity Bonding	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$87,821	\$4,925
Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)	\$509,866	\$256,407	\$292,949	\$287,775	\$314,326
Veterans (LVER)	\$1,343,747	\$1,538,724	\$1,342,901	\$1,211,647	\$1,148,887
Veterans (DVOP)	\$3,144,970	\$2,801,356	\$2,793,831	\$2,103,093	\$1,824,358
Veterans (Consolidated)	\$133,244	\$651,524	\$799,476	\$835,345	\$847,530
Trade Benefits (TRA)	\$13,435,019	\$16,402,317	\$13,451,852	\$8,591,681	\$6,107,671
Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA)	\$277,855	\$224,610	\$206,533	\$65,197	\$60,769

State Funding

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Employment Services State - Claimant Placement Program (CPP)	\$22,291,000	\$18,857,977	\$34,946,023	\$21,574,943	\$20,613,713
Administrative Contingency Account - Penalties & Interest (P&I)	\$9,199,391	\$4,858,893	\$15,533,483	\$9,714,691	\$10,025,724
Accessible Communities	\$114,436	\$117,482	\$189,892	\$101,904	\$74,758
Paid Family Medical Leave (PFML)	N/A	\$12,809,658	\$40,695,640	\$50,720,508	\$43,513,049

Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Long-Term Services and Supports (LTSS)	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$231,863	\$10,185,146
General Fund State	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,285,266	\$621,653
Career Connect Learning Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$2,935,574
General Fund - Federal Stimulus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,593,596
General Fund - Federal Stimulus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$926,027

Other Revenue

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Washington Service Corps	\$8,782,804	\$8,250,906	\$8,670,525	\$7,437,992	\$2,437,957
Washington Reading Corps	\$2,252,580	\$1,702,938	\$860,065	\$2,266,305	\$752,655
Local Contract - State	\$3,155,807	\$4,277,519	\$4,872,613	\$4,053,162	\$3,811,413

Reimbursable Contracts

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
WorkFirst	\$11,514,903	\$13,672,271	\$13,004,546	\$10,603,499	\$10,625,576
Basic Food, Employment, and Training (BFET)	\$786,766	\$1,067,617	\$1,228,283	\$646,073	\$547,499
Multiple contracts	\$1,052,549	\$1,428,581	\$1,295,193	\$864,639	\$2,843,599
Governor's Executive Order 13-02 IAA	\$320,864	\$363,420	\$407,573	\$475,803	\$286,021
Youth Leaderships Contract	\$25,824	\$32,556	\$43,737	\$33,441	\$100
Ticket to Work	\$478	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DSHS Support Enforcement	\$23,231	\$23,920	\$23,031	\$21,861	\$21,823

Expired/Inactive Grants

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Career and College Readiness	N/A	N/A	\$35,000	N/A	N/A
Disability Employment Initiative (DEI)	\$738,612	\$729,662	\$587,401	N/A	N/A

Appendix B - Historical Expenditures by Revenue Source – SFY 2017 to SFY 2021

Title	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Foreign Labor Certification	\$237,917	\$86,693	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Pilot Project (RISE)	\$1,033,242	\$729,121	\$270,956	N/A	N/A
Reemployment System Integration (RSI)	N/A	\$403,157	\$505,929	\$75,275	N/A
National Dislocated Worker Grants (NDWG) -Sector Partnership/Job Driven	\$5,543,455	\$1,031,122	\$56,736	N/A	N/A
Retaining Employment and Talent After Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) Demonstration	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$1,501,424	\$1,629,317
Emergency Administrative Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$20,226,405	\$3,490,669
Pandemic Relief Program (Benefits)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$49,626,000

Division Funding by Revenue Source

Executive Programs

Fund Source	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Agency Services and Technology	\$1,797,545	\$2,217,510	\$2,877,339	\$2,531,365	\$2,453,403
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,255,818	\$1,205,182
Direct Agency Shared	\$27,819	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$308,100	\$55,438	\$474,053	\$437,154	\$552,468
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$45,065	\$212,769	\$427,544	\$451,524
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$15,790	\$41,338	\$44,963	\$0	\$0
Other	\$66,502	\$129,380	\$808,753	\$322,250	\$484,050
Reed Act Federal	\$5,889	\$0	(23)	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$1,035,999	\$1,104,420	\$1,163,730	\$1,107,782	\$643,198
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$100,798	\$745	\$12,217	\$1	\$0
Total	\$3,358,442	\$3,593,895	\$5,593,802	\$6,081,913	\$5,789,825

Fraud Management Division

Fund	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Agency Services and Technology	\$0	\$169	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$463,638	\$4,269,522
Direct Agency Shared	\$24,075	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$1,820,703	\$1,771,345	\$3,007,631	\$2,454,320	\$9,391,233
Total	\$1,844,778	\$1,771,514	\$3,007,631	\$2,917,959	\$13,660,755

Employment Connections

Employment Connections	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,828,697	\$6,091,135
Direct Agency Shared	\$604,456	\$(4,458)	\$2,226	\$0	\$2
Employment Services State (134)	\$7,239,981	\$5,052,209	\$7,732,445	\$9,689,360	\$9,853,053
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$0	60	\$0	\$0
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$27,356,071	\$31,999,351	\$27,696,679	\$22,567,216	\$21,543,218
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$7,463,407	\$7,230,986	\$7,600,302	\$6,603,598	\$7,853,648
Other	\$14,147,449	\$7,897,897	\$10,746,503	\$9,429,491	\$7,547,540
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$1,477,670	\$2,396,466	\$2,770,587	\$2,144,015	\$4,749,200
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$9,054,193	\$13,315,713	\$11,476,149	\$8,949,725	\$9,113,100
Total	\$67,343,228	\$67,888,164	\$68,024,952	\$65,212,101	\$66,750,898

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Insurance	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$12,344	\$0	\$650	\$1,041	\$1,596
Agency Services and Technology	\$337	\$1,538	\$327	\$3,364	\$0
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,414,730	\$32,645,020
Direct Agency Shared	\$546,556	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$995,493	\$447,938	\$1,181,975	\$176,956	\$(80,047)
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$0	\$236	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	\$8,108,007	\$1,225,212	\$1,644,651	\$1,132,878	\$1,899,584
Reed Act Federal	\$7,364	\$0	\$15,938	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$37,347,067	\$39,183,864	\$38,835,974	\$39,885,290	\$65,618,517
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$6,217	\$43,391	\$18,373	\$0	\$0
Total	\$47,023,385	\$40,902,178	\$41,697,889	\$58,614,259	\$100,084,670

Appendix C – Division Funding by Revenue Source

Leave and Care

Leave and Care	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$0	\$0	\$5	\$0	\$0
Agency Services and Technology	\$0	\$17	\$630	\$925	\$0
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$10,794,990	\$38,197,717	\$44,948,466	\$34,107,421
Other	\$0	\$33	\$7,215	\$28,392	\$163,884
Long-term Services and Supports (567)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$225,640	\$9,590,774
Total	\$0	\$10,795,039	\$38,205,567	\$45,203,422	\$43,862,080

Administrative Services

Administrative Services	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$3,562,011	\$1,252,642	\$1,346,255	\$2,501,370	\$2,187,471
Agency Services and Technology	\$2,032,965	\$2,082,704	\$2,163,767	\$2,817,174	\$3,378,246
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$709,866	\$1,054,292
Direct Agency Shared	\$68,629	\$0	\$0	\$15	\$91,600
Employment Services State (134)	\$788,329	\$552,774	\$3,495,860	\$119,304	\$203,716
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$3,623	\$22,280	\$0	\$315	\$0
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$(22,273)	\$50,421	\$(60,022)	\$(39,239)	\$(22,584)
Other	\$0	\$0	\$161,900	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$309,492	\$1,003,609	\$1,527,130	\$1,895,531	\$2,427,452
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$0	\$3,061	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$6,742,776	\$4,967,491	\$8,634,889	\$8,004,335	\$9,320,192

Financial Services

Financial Services	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$2,195,669	\$2,098,454	\$2,294,725	\$1,188,588	\$1,377,773
Agency Services and Technology	\$7,251,684	\$6,766,365	\$5,949,666	\$7,447,627	\$7,730,847
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,461	\$6,623,587
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$161,774	\$661,842	\$1,010,591	\$3,912,253
Other	\$1,928,225	\$879,596	\$1,756,497	\$1,997,542	\$2,002,050
Reed Act Federal	\$0	\$4,336	\$194	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$12,777,318	\$11,765,115	\$13,303,704	\$11,048,086	\$14,059,681
Total	\$24,152,896	\$21,675,639	\$23,966,628	\$22,817,896	\$35,706,192

Data Architecture, Testing & Analysis

Data Architecture, Testing and Analysis	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$1,070,471	\$429,757	\$1,050,656	\$1,416,270	\$1,810,831
Agency Services and Technology	\$12,953	\$266,967	\$733	\$0	\$2
Bureau of Labor Statistics Federal (001-2)	\$1,358,299	\$1,254,227	\$1,219,100	\$1,242,218	\$1,296,453
Direct Agency Shared	\$59,194	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$698,774	\$504,849	\$574,759	\$508,151	\$649,233
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$1,248,030	\$1,045,063	\$1,185,044	\$1,365,987	\$1,218,599
Other	\$102,047	\$14,313	\$65,953	\$221,730	\$436,242
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$647,034	\$764,734	\$737,069	\$593,975	\$379,248
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$369,831	\$1,365,233	\$573,032	\$599,848	\$682,535
Total	\$5,566,632	\$5,645,143	\$5,406,345	\$5,948,179	6,473,144

Employment System Policy & Integrity

Employment System Policy & Integrity	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY 2021
Career Connected Learning	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,276,956	\$3,524,834
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$676,631	\$1,520,876
Direct Agency Shared	\$13,939	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$288,167	\$377,517	\$362,230	\$599,497	\$606,982
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25	\$35
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$1,031,593	\$1,243,115	\$805,779	\$1,939,106	\$2,358,669
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$133,800	\$0	\$45,653	\$0	\$0
Other	\$15,689	\$24,193	\$51,708	\$162,651	\$186,080
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,773,888	\$2,856,699
Total	\$1,483,189	\$1,644,825	\$1,265,369	\$8,428,753	\$11,054,175

Human Resources

Employment System Policy and Integrity	SFY 2017	SFY 2018	SFY 2019	SFY 2020	SFY2021
Administrative Contingency State (120)	\$79,643	\$77,537	\$32,794	\$387,850	\$109,655
Agency Services and Technology	\$2,727,200	\$3,445,749	\$4,584,873	\$3,857,750	\$4,442,648
Direct Agency Shared	\$43,188	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$130,294	\$45,774	\$106,681	\$58,120	\$178,916
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$0
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$110,569	\$324,481	\$167,509	\$1,445,977	\$1,588,840
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$195,726	\$227,075	\$254,226	\$349,174	\$262,239
Other	\$254,801	\$349,426	\$427,118	\$116,160	\$102,785
Wagner Peyser Federal (119)	\$718,596	\$704,296	\$566,491	\$19	\$49
Total	\$4,260,018	\$5,174,337	\$6,139,698	\$6,215,050	\$6,685,133

Information Technology Services

Information Technology Services	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$1,406,926	\$353,013	\$5,247,483	\$2,444,154	\$3,142,876
Agency Services and Technology	\$7,575,251	\$5,313,603	\$6,710,996	\$8,017,993	\$9,101,561
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,609,706	\$9,208,539
Direct Agency Shared	\$5,414,868	\$7,097,333	\$6,429,626	\$6,660,482	\$7,732,835
Employment Services State (134)	\$5,329,311	\$6,796,873	\$15,258,015	\$6,921,938	\$7,315,176
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,564	\$318
General Fund Federal (001-2)	\$0	\$401,483	\$469,735	\$75,125	\$73,695
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$0	\$115,216	\$34,502	\$0	\$0
IT COOP DR Decision Package	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$107,638	\$3,612,604
Other	\$282,091	\$33,965	\$164,325	\$191,629	\$248,452
Reed Act Federal	\$12,954,722	\$210,777	\$3,725,034	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$17,421,753	\$12,103,895	\$9,514,264	\$12,704,703	\$11,890,870
Total	\$50,384,922	\$32,426,159	\$47,553,980	\$45,743,931	\$52,326,925

Appendix C – Division Funding by Revenue Source

Product, Planning and Performance

Product, Planning and Performance	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$0	64,449	\$0	\$0	101,446
Agency Services and Technology	583,140	561,881	2,376	1,495,522	2,740,839
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	122,538	494,527
Direct Agency Shared	4,207	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$0	154,604	1,024	606,312	673,592
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	385
Other	\$0	\$0	\$0	57	90,395
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	2,117	\$0	\$0	501,486	518,272
Total	589,464	780,934	3,400	2,725,915	4,619,455

Workforce Development Areas

Workforce Development Area	SFY2017	SFY2018	SFY2019	SFY2020	SFY2021
Admin Contingency State (120)	\$0	\$2,227	\$0	\$0	\$0
Agency Services and Technology	\$0	\$278	\$4	\$0	\$0
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,369	\$0
Employment Services State (134)	\$14,240	\$13,228	\$22,450	\$11,414	1,074
General Fund Local (001-7)	\$30,335	\$1,264	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other	\$0	\$(158)	\$0	\$0	\$0
Unemployment Insurance Federal (119)	\$0	\$36	\$0	\$20	\$(9,388)
WIOA Adult Federal (001-2)	\$14,652,249	\$14,553,067	\$16,055,001	\$16,897,482	\$17,654,887
WIOA Dislocated Workers Federal (001-2)	\$20,689,488	\$17,695,843	\$17,419,912	\$15,742,036	\$18,405,399
WIOA DW Rapid Response	\$2,298,941	\$5,599,702	\$5,824,567	\$7,907,467	\$5,462,723
WIOA NEG Federal Covid (001-2)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,597,004
WIOA Opioid	\$0	\$0	\$986,256	\$2,239,827	\$1,059,386
WIOA Youth Federal (001-2)	\$16,758,143	\$18,775,641	\$21,097,317	\$21,321,150	\$22,665,821
Total	\$54,443,396	\$56,641,128	\$61,405,506	\$64,128,765	\$71,836,905

Benefits

Benefits	SFY2020	SFY2021
Cares Act/Covid	\$0	\$99,530,534
Family Medical Leave State (22F)	\$264,192,367	\$758,076,193
Lost Wages Assistance	\$0	\$724,816,866
	\$264,192,367	\$1,582,423,592

Note: FMLA is non-appropriated.