

Message: FW: Submitted Message From IWD Web Site

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: Internal
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:33:00 PM
 Item ID: 40862522
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **FW: Submitted Message From IWD Web Site**

From Ruby, Evelyn [IWD] **Date** Thursday, March 27, 2014 10:06 AM
To Eklund, David [IWD]
Cc

Isaac Phillips 5503

This was one of Corey's.....he wants to set up a repayment plan.

-----Original Message-----

From: Milligan, Joy [IWD]
 Sent: Wednesday, March 26, 2014 8:12 AM
 To: Ruby, Evelyn [IWD]
 Subject: FW: Submitted Message From IWD Web Site

-----Original Message-----

From: Isaac D. Phillips [<mailto:Isacphillips@hotmail.com>]
 Sent: Tuesday, March 25, 2014 7:31 PM
 To: IWD Customer Service
 Subject: Submitted Message From IWD Web Site

 173.27.204.253
 Isaac D. Phillips
 Isacphillips@hotmail.com
 114 Norimer st.
 Waterloo
 2246231047

Sir/Madam,
can you please get me back on the monthly payment.I will like to have my unemployment
overpayment taken care off.

End Of Message Submission From Iowa Workforce Development

Message: Jim Martin Table: President Releases FY 2015 Budget**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:44 PM
 Item ID: 40862050
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ **Jim Martin Table: President Releases FY 2015 Budget**

From ryder@ffis.org **Date** Tuesday, March 04, 2014 6:11 PM
To Wallace, Edward [IWD]
Cc

 [pb_2015.pdf](#) (206 Kb HTML)

**[Jim Martin Table: President Releases FY 2015 Budget](#)**

The *Jim Martin Table* has been updated to reflect national totals for major discretionary and mandatory funding as proposed in the president's FY 2015 budget.

We will now turn our attention to providing state-by-state estimates in the *VIP Series*, which will be released later this week. We're going home now.

Carol Ryder
ryder@ffis.org

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Image 1

Major Discretionary and Mandatory

Program Funding

(dollars in millions)

FY 2015

FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent

Department of Agriculture \$6,861 \$6,766 \$6,986 \$7,099 \$113 1.6%

Commodi ty As s i s ta nce Program (CAP) 12/ 242 244 270 276 6 2.2%

Women, Infants & Children (WIC) 6,618 6,522 6,716 6,823 107 1.6%

Department of Commerce 220 172 210 210 1 0.2%

Economi c Devel opment As s i s ta nce (EDA) 220 172 210 210 1 0.2%

Department of Education 10/ 37,273 35,341 36,514 36,679 165 0.5%

Ti tl e I: Educa ti on for the Di s a dvanta ged 3/ 15/ 14,516 13,760 14,385 14,385 0 0.0%

Ti tl e I: School Improvement Grants 15/ 534 506 506 506 0 0.0%

Striving Rea ders 17/ 160 151 158 0 -158 -100.0%

Rea dy-to-Lea rn Tel evis i on 17/ 27 26 26 0 -26 -100.0%

Effecti ve Tea chi ng - Li teracy 17/ 0 0 0 184 184 NA

Mathema ti cs a nd Sci ence Partners hi ps 15/ 150 142 150 150 0 0.0%

Engl i s h La ngua ge Acqui s i ti on 732 694 723 723 0 0.0%

Improving Tea cher Qua li ty 3/ 15/ 2,467 2,338 2,350 2,000 -350 -14.9%

Tea cher Incenti ve Fund 15/ 299 284 289 320 31 10.8%

Impact Aid 1,291 1,224 1,289 1,222 -67 -5.2%

21st Century Community Learning Centers 1,152 1,092 1,149 1,149 0 0.0%

State Assessments 15/ 389 369 378 378 0 0.0%

Special Education State Grants (Part B-611) 3/ 16/ 11,578 10,975 11,473 11,473 0 0.0%

Career and Technical Education State Grants 3/ 1,123 1,064 1,118 1,118 0 0.0%

Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants 595 575 564 564 0 0.0%

Federal Supplemental Ed. Opportunity Grants 735 696 733 733 0 0.0%

Work Study 977 926 975 975 0 0.0%

Race to the Top (RTT) 13/ 19/ 549 520 250 800 550 220.0%

Department of Health and Human Services 4/ 10/ 25,164 24,125 26,347 25,023 -1,324 -5.0%

Substance Abuse Block Grant 1,800 1,710 1,820 1,820 0 0.0%

Mental Health Block Grant 460 437 484 484 0 0.1%

Maternal & Child Health Block Grant 639 605 634 634 0 0.0%

Community Health Centers 1,567 1,479 1,495 1,000 -495 -33.1%

Preventive Health Block Grant 4/ 80 75 160 0 -160 -100.0%

Family Planning 294 278 286 286 0 0.0%

Ryan White AIDS Grants 2,392 2,249 2,319 2,323 4 0.2%

Hospital Preparedness 375 358 255 255 0 0.2%

CDC-State & Local Capacity (Bioterrorism) 642 608 640 617 -23 -3.6%

Head Start 19/ 7,969 7,573 8,598 8,868 270 3.1%

Child Welfare Services 281 263 269 269 0 0.0%

Community Services Block Grant 677 635 674 350 -324 -48.1%

Child Care & Development Block Grant 2,278 2,206 2,360 2,417 57 2.4%

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance 9/ 3,472 3,255 3,425 2,750 -675 -19.7%

Refugee Assistance 768 999 1,486 1,486 0 0.0%

Administration on Aging 20/ 1,471 1,395 1,443 1,463 20 1.4%

Department of Housing and Urban Development 40,812 39,417 42,343 43,404 1,061 2.5%

Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement (CDBG) 2,066 2,157 2,123 1,962 -161 -7.6%

CDBG - Nonentitlement 882 921 907 838 -69 -7.6%

Homeless Assistance Grants 1,901 1,933 2,105 2,406 301 14.3%

HOME Program 1,000 948 1,000 950 -50 -5.0%

Public Housing Operating Fund 3,962 4,054 4,400 4,600 200 4.5%

Public Housing Capital Fund 1,875 1,777 1,875 1,925 50 2.7%

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 3/ 18,914 17,950 19,177 20,045 868 4.5%

Project-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 9,340 8,851 9,917 9,746 -171 -1.7%

Housing for the Elderly 375 355 384 440 57 14.7%

Housing for Persons with AIDS 332 315 330 332 2 0.6%

Housing for Persons with Disabilities 165 156 126 160 34 27.0%

Department of Energy and EPA 2,493 2,349 2,580 2,066 -514 -19.9%

DOE Weatherization Assistance Program 12/ 68 64 174 228 54 30.8%

DOE State Energy Program 50 47 50 63 13 26.2%

EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund 10/ 1,457 1,376 1,449 1,018 -431 -29.7%

EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 10/ 918 861 907 757 -150 -16.5%

Department of Justice 1,291 1,262 1,243 1,153 -90 -7.2%

Violence Against Women 12/ 413 387 417 423 6 1.3%

COPS/21st Century Policing 12/ 199 208 214 274 60 28.0%

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) 12/ 240 238 180 0 -180 -100.0%

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) 12/ 370 366 376 376 0 0.0%

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) 12/ 14/ 30 23 0 30 30 NA

Juvenile Justice-Part B Formula Grant 14/ 40 41 56 50 -6 -9.9%

cont.

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

Major Discretionary

Image 2

FY 2015

FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent**Department of Homeland Security 1,254 1,359 1,481 1,493 12 0.8%**

Nati onal Preparedness Grant Program 21/ NA NA 0 1,043 1,043 NA

State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) 5/ 8/ 21/ 294 355 411 0 -411 -100.0%

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) 21/ 490 559 600 0 -600 -100.0%

Emergency Food and Shelter 120 114 120 100 -20 -16.7%

Emergency Management Performance Grants 350 332 350 350 0 0.0%

Department of Labor 10/ 6,579 6,176 6,181 6,168 -13 -0.2%

Dislocated Worker Assistance 3/ 6/ 19/ 1,008 956 1,002 1,002 0 0.0%

Adult Training 3/ 6/ 19/ 771 731 766 766 0 0.0%

Youth Training 6/ 19/ 824 781 820 820 0 0.0%

Workforce Innovation Fund Programs 50 47 47 60 13 26.8%

Employment Service State Administration 6/ 701 664 664 664 0 0.0%

Unemployment Insurance State Administration 3,225 2,996 2,882 2,855 -26 -0.9%

Department of Transportation 54,098 54,532 55,391 67,953 12,562 22.7%

Airport Obligation Limitation 3,350 3,343 3,350 2,900 -450 -13.4%

Highway Obligation Limitation 39,144 39,620 40,256 47,323 7,067 17.6%

Highway Funding Exempt from Ceiling 2/ 739 700 686 739 53 7.8%

Highway Traffic Safety Obligation Limitation 550 553 562 577 16 2.8%

Formula and Bus Grants Obligation Limitation 8,361 8,461 8,595 13,914 5,319 61.9%

Capital Investment Grants (New Starts) 22/ 1,955 1,855 1,943 2,500 557 28.7%

Subtotal: Discretionary \$176,045 \$171,500 \$179,276 \$191,247 \$11,971 6.7%

FY 2015**FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent**

Child Nutrition 2/ 18,151 19,891 19,287 20,537 1,250 6.5%

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance - State Administration 3,742 3,867 3,999 4,119 120 3.0%

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) 2/ 1,700 1,613 1,578 1,700 122 7.8%

Child Care Entitlements to States 2,917 2,917 2,917 3,667 750 25.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) 7/ 17,198 17,199 17,197 17,199 2 0.0%

Child Support Enforcement Administrative Costs 4,146 4,244 4,185 3,939 -246 -5.9%

Foster Care 4,181 4,136 4,272 4,344 72 1.7%

Adoption Assistance 2,294 2,278 2,384 2,504 120 5.0%

Independent Living 185 182 183 183 0 0.0%

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) 2/ 423 401 380 420 40 10.5%

Child Health Insurance (CHIP) 15,027 17,451 19,147 21,071 1,924 10.0%

Medical Vendor Payments 11/ 249,698 265,546 291,463 320,521 29,058 10.0%

Medical Administration 17,216 17,767 18,556 18,766 210 1.1%

Vaccines for Children 4,000 3,607 3,562 4,077 515 14.5%

Payments from States for Medicare prescription drugs -8,248 -8,666 -8,748 -8,715 33 -0.4%

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants 2/ 18/ 3,122 3,066 3,064 3,335 271 8.8%

Preschool for All 0 0 0 1,300 1,300 NA

Subtotal: Mandatory/Entitlement \$335,752 \$355,499 \$383,426 \$418,967 \$35,541 9.3%

Total: Selected Grants-In-Aid \$511,797 \$527,000 \$562,702 \$610,214 \$47,512 8.4%

Footnotes:

19/ Additonal funding for these programs is included in the president's proposed Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, a separate legislative

proposal and funding streams that comprise the president's FY 2015 budget.

15/ The president's FY 2015 budget proposes to change the name of this program.

16/ The president's FY 2015 budget includes \$100 million for competitive Results-Driven Accountability Incentive Grants. This funding is excluded from

the president's FY 2015 budget figure.

17/ The president's FY 2015 budget consolidates the Striving Readers and Ready-to-Learn Televison programs into a new Effective Teaching and

Learning-Literacy program.

18/ The president's FY 2015 budget consolidates the Supported Employment State Grants and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers programs into the

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants program.

20/ Figures do not reflect the president's proposal to transfer the Senior Community Services Employment Program to HHS or the legislative proposal for

\$20 million in mandatory funds for the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC).

14/ JABG funding was eliminated in FY 2014. However, the FY 2014 enacted budget includes a set-aside of up to \$10 million

under the Juvenile Justice-

Part B State Formula Grant for activities authorized under JABG.

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

Major Discretionary

Major Mandatory

21/ National Preparedness Grant Program is a consolidation of State Homeland Security Grant Program, Urban Area Security Initiative, and other

programs.

22/ FY 2015 budget transforms Capital Investment Grants into a mandatory program funded by the mass transit account of the new Transportation Trust

Fund.

1/ The FY 2013 spending bill (P.L. 113-6) included a -2.513% across-the-board (ATB) rescissions on Agriculture, Military Construction, and Veterans

Affairs discretionary programs, a -1.877% ATB rescissions on Commerce, Justice, Science discretionary programs, and a -0.1% ATB rescissions on

security discretionary programs (including Homeland Security). It also included an additional ATB rescissions, as calculated by OMB, of -0.032% for

discretionary security programs and -0.2% for discretionary non-security programs to meet BCA spending caps. Finally FY 2013 funding levels are posted-

rescissions, post-equetrations, and, in most instances, reflect figures from a agency operating plans (which include department transfers).

12/ FY 2013 amounts are FFIS estimates that reflect funding levels included in P.L. 113-6 and BCA equetrations. These agencies have not publicly

released their FY 2013 operating plans. As such, the figures do not reflect agency transfers, if applicable.

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2/ Under the BCA, mandatory programs subject to equetrations received an automatic ATB cut, beginning October 1, 2013. This cut is -7.2% in FY 2014. The

president proposes to repeal mandatory equetrations beginning in FY 2015.

3/ These programs receive an advance appropriation.

10/ The FY 2012 enacted budget included a -0.189% rescissions on discretionary funding in the departments of Labor, HHS, and Education and a -0.16%

rescissions on discretionary funding in the Environmental Protection Agency.

11/ Figures reflect a number of legislative proposals that would increase Medicaid by \$3.6 billion in FY 2015 as well as an extension of Medicaid QI and

TMA (\$540 million in FY 2014 and \$1.7 billion in FY 2015).

4/ Amounts exclude funds appropriated in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), either directly or through the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF). The

exceptions is the Preventive Health Block Grant, which is funded entirely from PPHF transfers in FY 2014.

5/ SHSGP figure excludes funds designated for Operation Stonegarden.

6/ Data reflect program years rather than fiscal years.

7/ Amounts include contingency funds. TANF and related programs are authorized through September 30, 2014. The president proposes to reauthorize

the programs and redirect the contingency fund for other purposes (\$10 million for monitoring and oversight and \$602 million for a Pathways to Jobs

initiative).

8/ FY 2013 funding levels reflect the secretary's transfer of \$189 million to state and local programs.

9/ The FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 appropriations do not provide funding for LIHEAP contingency funds. The president's FY 2015 budget includes \$2.550

billion for the block grant, \$200 million for contingency funds, and \$50 million for a new competitive grant program. The FY 2015 figures exclude the

competitive grant program.

13/ In FY 2014, all RTT funds are redirected to competitive grants to states to develop and improve preschool programs. The president's FY 2015 budget

includes \$500 million for this purpose (Preschool Development Grants) and \$300 million for the original RTT program.

Message: President's FY 2015 Budget: A Recycling Program**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:50 PM
 Item ID: 40862222
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **President's FY 2015 Budget: A Recycling Program**

From ryder@ffis.org **Date** Thursday, March 13, 2014 1:38 PM
To Wallace, Edward [IWD]
Cc

 [BB14-02.pdf](#) (662 Kb HTML)



We have no words. We used them all in the attached *Budget Brief*. We are so tired of looking at this so we're not taking any questions. Kidding, though if you're smart, you'll direct those questions to anyone but me. As always, I know nothing.

[President's FY 2015 Budget: A Recycling Program](#)

On March 4, 2013, the president released portions of his fiscal year (FY) 2015 budget proposal, about one month after the statutory deadline; remaining documents were released on March 10. The president's budget retains the FY 2015 discretionary spending caps included in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA), but it also includes a separate proposal that would increase FY 2015 spending by \$56 billion. Importantly, the president's budget proposes to eliminate sequestration of mandatory programs that is part of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA). Such sequestration would reduce affected programs by -7.3% in FY 2015.

The budget recycles themes and specific requests from earlier budget submissions, including proposals to consolidate grant programs, replace formula grant programs—or a portion thereof—with competitive grants, and implement new competitive grant programs. It also proposes to increase the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and index it to inflation.

Overall, the FY 2015 budget would provide a 6.7% funding increase for the major discretionary programs reported by FFIS on Table 1. The mandatory programs are estimated to increase 9.1% in FY 2015. Combined funding for discretionary plus mandatory grant programs would increase 8.4% under the budget.

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Image 1

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02

Budget Brief 14-02, March 13, 2014

President's FY 2015 Budget: A Recycling Program

By FFIS Staff • For more information, contact: Marcia Howard • 202-624-5848 • mhoward@ffis.org

Summary

On March 4, 2013, the president released portions of his fiscal year (FY) 2015 budget proposal, about one month after the statutory deadline; remaining documents were released on March 10. The president's budget retains the FY 2015 discretionary spending caps included in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 (BBA), but it also includes a separate proposal that would increase FY 2015 spending by \$56 billion. Importantly, the president's budget proposes to eliminate sequestration of mandatory programs that is part of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (BCA). Such sequestration would reduce affected programs by -7.3% in FY 2015.

The budget recycles themes and specific requests from earlier budget submissions, including proposals to consolidate grant programs, replace formula grant programs—or a portion thereof—with competitive grants, and implement new competitive grant programs. It also proposes to increase the minimum wage to \$10.10 per hour and index it to inflation.

Overall, the FY 2015 budget would provide a 6.7% funding increase for the major discretionary programs reported by FFIS on Table 1. The mandatory programs are estimated to increase 9.1% in FY 2015. Combined funding for discretionary plus mandatory grant programs would increase 8.4% under the budget.

Significant FY 2015 budget proposals are described in the following sections.

Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative

While the budget adheres to the FY 2015 discretionary spending caps set in the BBA, the president proposes an Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative that is outlined in the budget document. This initiative would provide an additional \$56 billion in FY 2015 budget authority, split evenly between defense and nondefense. The spending would be paid for over 10 years (FY 2015-FY 2024) as follows:

- Crop insurance reforms (\$14 billion)
- Spectrum reallocation (\$5 billion)
- Transportation Security Administration (TSA) fee increases (\$5 billion)
- Preventing unemployment insurance and disability insurance overlap (\$3 billion)
- Reducing tax benefits for multi-million dollar retirement accounts (\$28 billion)

Image 2

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02 Page 2

A host of grant programs would receive funding under the initiative, as summarized in the table below. Some of the programs listed also receive funding in the budget itself, as indicated.

Race to the Top for Energy Efficiency and Grid Modernization. The initiative proposes a one-time \$200 million competitive grant for performance-based awards to states looking to implement policies that reduce energy waste and modernize the grid.

State and Local Climate Change Resilience Planning. The proposal would provide \$355 million for studying and implementing ways to minimize disruptions to the electric grid and fuel transportation networks from climate change. Some portion of this money would help state and local governments fund projects to improve the resilience of critical energy infrastructure.

Integrated Planning and Investment Grants. The initiative would provide \$75 million to reboot the Sustainable Communities Initiative. These renamed Integrated Planning and Investment Grants would call on the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in consultation with the Department of Transportation (DOT), to support local and regional efforts that align public and private investments in development and infrastructure.

Department/Program Base Initiative Total

Department of Education

Preschool Development Grants \$500 \$250 \$750

ConnectED (teacher professional development) 200 300 500

Department of Energy

Race to the Top for energy efficiency, grid modernization 0 200 200

State and local climate change resilience planning 0 355 355

Department of Health and Human Services

Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships 650 800 1,450

National Institutes of Health grants 30,362 970 31,332

Department of Homeland Security

National Preparedness Grant Program 1,043 300 1,343

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Promise Neighborhoods 100 200 300

Choice Neighborhoods 120 280 400

Integrated Planning and Investment Grants 0 75 75

Jobs-Plus targeted to public housing 25 125 150

Department of Labor

Training and employment services ~3,000 750 ~3,750

Job-driven training at community colleges 0 1,500 1,500

Encourage state paid leave programs 5 100 105

FY 2015 Proposed Funding

(\$ in millions)

Select Programs Funded Under the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative

Image 3

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02 Page 3

Job-Driven Training at Community Colleges. The initiative would provide \$6 billion over four years for a new Community College Job-Driven Training

Fund (\$1.5 billion in FY 2015). The fund would provide competitive grants to partnerships of community colleges, employers, and nonprofit training organizations that provide training and apprenticeships for high-demand jobs. It would be paid for in part by eliminating the current Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program (\$464 million in FY 2014).

Agriculture

National Forest Payments. The president's budget provides \$251 million in FY 2015 for national forest payments to states (also known as Secure Rural Schools [SRS]) and includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the program for five years (FYs 2014-2018). The proposal revises the split among the three titles of the law (Schools and Roads [Title I], Economic Investment and Forest Restoration/Protection [Title II], and Fire Assistance [Title III]). Under the president's proposal, funds for Title I would be reduced over time (-20% in FY 2014, -10% in FY 2015, and -25% each year thereafter). Funding for Title II would be reduced by 50% in FY 2014 and eliminated thereafter, and Title III would be doubled each year. Additionally, the reauthorization proposal includes a provision by which any state receiving less than \$10 million in cumulative county payments would automatically revert to the 25% payment formula (each county receiving 25% of receipts from forest revenues within their borders).

Wildland Fire Management. The president's budget includes \$2.265 billion for wildland fire activities, and proposes to treat wildland fires as disasters. This designation would allow an additional \$954 million through a funding cap adjustment.

Food and Nutrition Programs

Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The president's FY 2015 budget proposes \$6.8 billion for WIC, an increase of \$107 million above the FY 2014 level. Included in the request is \$60 million for breastfeeding peer counselors and \$30 million for states to improve their management information systems including implementation of Electronic Benefits Transfers (EBT) by FY 2020.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). The president's budget proposes \$84.25 billion for SNAP, a decrease of -5.2% from FY 2014. Funding includes \$4.1 billion in federal matching funds for state administration. The president's proposal would also increase the SNAP Contingency Fund to \$5 billion, a \$2 billion increase over current-law levels.

Child Nutrition. The president requests \$20.5 billion for child nutrition programs, an increase of \$1.25 billion from FY 2014. This includes the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), School Breakfast (SB), Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP).

It also funds increases authorized under the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (P.L. 111-296), such as the competitive Team Nutrition, Hunger-Free Communities, and Healthier U.S. School Challenge grants. The budget includes an additional \$2.3 million for Farm-to-School Teams, which support local and regional food systems by facilitating linkages between schools and local food producers.

Image 4

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02 Page 4

Finally, the proposal includes \$35 million in school meals equipment grants and \$30 million to support new Summer EBT for Children demonstration projects.

Commodity Assistance Program. The president's FY 2015 budget includes \$276 million for Commodity Assistance Programs (CAP), a 2.2% increase from FY 2014. This includes \$209 million for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) and \$49 million for state and local program administration under The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP).

Education

School Readiness. The president's FY 2015 proposal includes several new school readiness and preschool initiatives. First, the administration proposes \$1.3 billion in FY 2015 mandatory funds (\$75 billion over 10 years) for a new Preschool for All program. The program would operate as a federal-state partnership to provide all low- and moderate-income four-year-olds with publicly funded preschool. States would receive federal grants to establish a public preschool program based on their relative share of four-year olds from families at or below 200% of the federal poverty line (FPL). States would be required to contribute matching funds (although the administration does not specify the rate). This matching rate could be

reduced if a state plans to serve additional children from families with incomes above 200% of FPL. To receive funding, a state would be required to submit a plan. Finally, the new grants would contain a maintenance-of-effort (MOE) requirement.

In addition to Preschool for All, the president's FY 2015 budget includes \$500 million in discretionary funds for Preschool Development grants. This program mimics the purpose of Race to the Top grant funds provided in FY 2014 (\$250 million). The program provides competitive grants to states that create or expand high-quality preschool systems. States with limited or no state-funded preschool programs can compete for funds to help create the basic infrastructure for a quality preschool program. States with comprehensive preschool systems can compete for grants to improve the quality of current programs or expand services to additional ages and/or populations. The president's Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would provide an additional \$250 million for the program.

K-12 Education. Similar to the last several years, the president's FY 2015 budget request reflects the administration's comprehensive reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It proposes to consolidate 37 current programs, 22 of which have already been defunded. In addition to consolidating the remaining programs, the budget proposes renaming a number of existing programs, including Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and School Improvement Grants. The consolidations and name changes for existing K-12 programs are summarized in Table 2. Overall, funding for the programs listed in Table 2 would decrease by -\$173 million from FY 2014 levels under the proposal. This figure is somewhat misleading because it does not account for a number of new programs in the president's FY 2015 budget.

Like last year, the president's budget includes \$150 million for a high school

Image 5

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02 Page 5

redesign program. It would provide competitive grants to LEAs partnering with employers and higher education institutions to support redesigning the high school experience. Priority would be given to high-poverty LEAs or areas where there are limited employment and postsecondary education

opportunities.

Impact Aid. The president's proposal includes \$1.2 billion for Impact Aid. Similar to the FY 2014 proposal, the budget would eliminate payments for the federal property portion of the program, leading to a -\$67 million decrease in funding from FY 2014. In addition, the budget proposes to award the \$17.4 million in construction grants competitively. In FY 2014, these grants will be awarded by formula.

Teacher Quality. The president's FY 2015 budget provides \$2 billion for Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, a -\$350 million decrease from FY 2014. It would also change the name of the program to Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants. Ten percent of funds for this program would be set aside to make competitive awards for teacher and leader preparation activities.

In addition, the president proposes \$5 billion in mandatory funds in FY 2015 for a new Recognizing Education Success, Professional Excellence, and Collaborative Teaching (RESPECT) project. The program would award competitive grants to states and consortia of LEAs for projects that reform the teaching profession and principal preparation.

The president's FY 2015 budget also proposes \$200 million in discretionary funds for a new ConnectEDucators program. The program would provide formula grants to states to support transitions to digital learning and competitive grants to LEAs to put in place key technology supports. Moreover, the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would provide an additional \$300 million for this program.

STEM Innovation. The president's FY 2015 budget includes \$319.7 million for a new Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) Innovation program. This program would contain four funding streams:

- Effective Teaching and Learning: STEM program would replace the current Math and Science Partnerships program (level funded at \$149.7 million).
- STEM Innovation Networks to improve student engagement and achievement in STEM by developing innovative STEM education practices and recruiting STEM teachers (\$110 million).
- STEM Master Teacher Corps program that would provide leadership roles for highly effective STEM teachers (\$20 million).
- STEM Teacher Pathways program to recruit and prepare 100,000 STEM teachers over 10 years (\$40 million).

Race to the Top. The president's FY 2015 budget requests \$300 million for Race to the Top (RTT). The president's proposal would use the full amount for a RTT-Equity and Opportunity competition, which would support state policies to increase performance and close achievement gaps. The program would operate as a competitive grant to states, similar to the previous RTT structure. The FY 2014 enacted budget dedicated all RTT funds (\$250 million)

Image 6

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to preschool development grants. For comparison purposes, Table 1 combines the president's proposals for Preschool Development Grants and RTT-Equity and Opportunity (\$800 million total) in the FY 2015 president's budget column.

Special Education. The president's budget provides a total of \$11.6 billion for Special Education Part B Grants to States, \$100 million more than FY 2014. Additional funds would be set aside for competitive Results-Driven Accountability Incentive Grants to identify and implement evidence-based reforms to improve the delivery of special education to children with disabilities.

Vocational Rehabilitation. Under the president's proposal, Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) grants would receive \$3.335 billion in FY 2015, a \$271 million increase over the current level, in part because the president's budget eliminates mandatory sequestration. Similar to the FY 2014 request, the proposal would consolidate funding for the Supported Employment State Grants and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers into the larger VR program. Reductions from these eliminations would be offset by an annual inflation adjustment. To reduce the potential impact of this proposal on some states, the president's budget would allocate up to \$33 million of the VR state grant funds (the amount of the inflation adjustment) to states in a manner similar to the allocation formula currently used for Supported Employment State Grants. Thus, a state's final allocation would be the sum of its regular VR state grant award and its allocation of the additional \$33 million.

The president's FY 2015 proposal continues language allowing ED to use VR state grant funds for activities under the Promoting Readiness of Minors in Supplemental Security Income (PROMISE) program. It also includes new

language that would allow ED to use any additional VR funds that remain available at the end of FY 2015 for a new Transition Model System (TMS) that would support the development and testing of a coordinated model system of transition planning and services.

Career and Technical Education. The FY 2015 budget level funds the Career and Technical Education (CTE) State Grants at \$1.118 billion in FY 2015. Additionally, the president's budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the program, which expired at the end of FY 2012. The reauthorization proposal would include revisions to the current allocation formula, the details of which are still to be determined. However, it does specify that \$100 million of the appropriation for CTE State Grants would be set aside for a competitive innovation program, \$10 million of which would be for pay-for-success projects.

Higher Education. The administration proposes several changes to higher education programs in FY 2015. The president's budget includes an increase for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) to be used for the First in the World Competition (\$100 million), a competitive program first funded in FY 2014 that supports strategies for improving college completion outcomes while lowering costs. FIPSE would also provide \$75 million in new competitive grants for minority-serving institutions.

The administration also proposes two new mandatory higher education grant programs. The State Higher Education Performance Fund (\$4 billion in

Image 7

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FY 2015) would provide competitive grants to states to reward improved college performance and innovation, while increasing or maintaining state investments in higher education. Funds would be awarded based on performance, and states would be required to match funds dollar-for-dollar. The College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus program (\$647 million) would reward colleges that successfully enroll and graduate a significant number of low- and moderate-income students. Awards would be based upon the number of Pell Grant recipients that graduate on time.

Student Aid. The president's FY 2015 budget level funds the Supplemental Education Opportunity Program (\$733 million) and the Federal Work Study

program (\$975 million). It proposes increasing the maximum Pell Grant award to \$5,830, the amount established under the Consumer Price Index (CPI) provision under the Student Aid and Fiscal Responsibility Act (SAFRA, P.L. 111-152) for 2015-2016. This brings total program costs to \$35.921 billion, a \$919 million increase over FY 2014.

Energy and Environment

Energy Grant Programs. The Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP) would receive \$227.6 million in FY 2015 under the president's budget, a \$54 million (31%) increase. The State Energy Program (SEP) would receive an increase of \$13.1 million (26%) from FY 2014, to \$63.1 million. The president proposes a \$14 million technical assistance program for state and local governments to develop shale gas in a safe and responsible way.

EPA Water Grants. Funding for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) would be cut by -\$431 million (-30%) and the Drinking Water SRF would be cut by -\$150 million (-17%) compared to FY 2014. The budget directs the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to target assistance to small and underserved communities.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). As included in the FY 2014 budget, the administration will be reviewing options for reorganizing TVA's finances, which could include a partial or full sale of the agency.

Health and Human Services

Funding for health and human services discretionary programs listed on Table 1 would decrease by -5% in the president's FY 2015 budget, with proposed elimination of the Preventive Health Block Grant and the largest dollar reductions in Community Health Centers, the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). In contrast, the president includes several new legislative proposals to increase funding for mandatory programs, including the elimination of mandatory sequestration.

Health Programs Medicaid. The budget submission for Medicaid is based on information from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) Office of the Actuary that incorporates economic and demographic assumptions and statesubmitted estimates (CMS-37). It also reflects the impact of enacted legislation, as well as any legislative changes proposed in the budget.

Overall, the president's budget proposes legislative changes that would increase Medicaid spending by \$5.281 billion in FY 2015. This figure includes -\$702 million in savings and \$5.983 billion in additional costs. Some of the changes are not effective until future years (as noted below) and others are

Image 8

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effective in FY 2015 but do not generate savings immediately. Many have been proposed in previous budgets (new proposals are in italics):

- *Extend the Medicaid primary care payment increase included in the Affordable Care Act (ACA) through calendar year (CY) 2015 (it expires on December 31, 2014), modify it to include mid-level providers, such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners, and exclude emergency room codes to better target primary care (\$4.060 billion in FY 2015).*
- *Permanently extend the authority for states to use the express lane eligibility option for children, which is set to expire on September 30, 2014 (\$20 million in FY 2015, Medicaid impact)*
- Limit federal reimbursement of a state's aggregate Medicaid spending on certain durable medical equipment services to what Medicare would have paid in the same state for the same services (-\$195 million in FY 2015).
- Maintain the Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) reductions included in ACA in FY 2024; currently the ACA reductions are in effect only from FY 2016 through FY 2023 (-\$3.3 billion in FY 2024).
- *Make psychiatric residential treatment facilities eligible for home and community-based services waivers (\$75 million in FY 2015).*
- Clarify Medicaid drug rebate and payment definitions and calculations.
 - Clarify the Medicaid definition of brand drugs (-\$16 million in FY 2015).
 - Exclude brand and authorized generic drug prices from the Medicaid federal upper limits (-\$30 million in FY 2015).

- Exclude authorized generics from Medicaid brand-name

rebate calculations (-\$20 million in FY 2015).

- Correct the ACA Medicaid rebate formula for new drug formulations (-\$270 million in FY 2015).
- Enforce manufacturer compliance with drug rebate

requirements (no budget impact in FY 2015).

- Increase penalties for fraudulent noncompliance on drug rebate agreements (no budget impact in FY 2015).
- *Apply inflation-associated Medicaid rebate to generic drugs*

(no budget impact in FY 2015).

- *Require the coverage of prescribed prenatal vitamins and fluorides under the Medicaid drug rebate program (no*

budget impact in FY 2015).

- *Limit dispute resolution timeframe in the Medicaid drug rebate program to 12 quarters (no budget impact in FY*

2015).

- Prohibit brand and generic drug manufacturers from delaying the availability of new generic drugs and biologics (-\$150 million in FY 2015), and modify the length of exclusivity to facilitate faster development of generics (no budget impact in FY 2015).

- Expand state flexibility to provide benchmark-equivalent benefit coverage for nonelderly, nondisabled adults with incomes that exceed 133% of FPL (no budget impact in FY 2015).

Image 9

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- Provide the secretary with authority to implement a streamlined appeals process for Medicare-Medicaid beneficiaries (no budget impact in FY 2015).
- Allow CMS to contract with a single plan to provide Part D coverage to low-income beneficiaries while their eligibility is processed (no

budget impact in FY 2015).

- *Create a budget-neutral pilot in selected states to expand eligibility for the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) to individuals age 21 to 55 (no budget impact in FY 2015).*

- *Medicaid impact of new demonstration (described in Foster Care section) to address over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children in foster care (\$130 million in FY 2015).*

- Implement a variety of program integrity proposals:

- *Support Medicaid Fraud Control Units in the territories by excluding from the cap on Medicaid funding and exempting territories from the statutory ceiling on quarterly federal*

payments for the units (\$1 million in FY 2015).

- Expand Medicaid Fraud Control Unit review to additional care settings, such as in-home and community-based

settings (no budget impact in FY 2015).

- Reduce program-integrity reporting requirements by consolidating the Medicaid Eligibility Quality Control and

Medicaid Payment Error Rate Measurement programs (no budget impact in FY 2015); retain a portion of Recovery Audit Contractor (RAC) recoveries to implement actions that prevent fraud and abuse (no budget impact in FY 2015); expand current authority to exclude individuals and entities from federal health programs if affiliated with sanctioned entities (no budget impact in FY 2015); and strengthen penalties for illegal distribution of beneficiary identification numbers (no budget impact in FY 2015).

- Require states to monitor high-risk billing activity to identify

and remediate prescribing and utilization patterns that could be indicative of prescription drug overutilization (-\$20 million in FY 2015).

- Require drug manufacturers that improperly report items for drug coverage to fully repay states (-\$1 million in FY 2015).

- Require drugs to be properly listed with the Food and Drug Administration in order to receive Medicaid coverage (no budget impact in FY 2015).

- *Provide continued funding for a survey of retail pharmacy prices (\$6 million in FY 2015), and require drug wholesalers to report wholesale*

acquisition costs to CMS (no budget impact in FY 2015).

The budget would increase Medicaid costs by extending the authorization and funding of Transitional Medical Assistance through December 31, 2015 (\$920 million in FY 2015), and Qualified Individuals through December 31, 2015 (\$760 million in FY 2015, paid for by a Medicare Part B transfer). Both programs expire on March 31, 2014. It would extend Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for qualified refugees for FYs 2015-2016 (\$11 million in FY

Image 10

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2015), *extend the Special Immigrant Visa Program for Afghans by one year (no budget impact in FY 2015), and establish a permanent hold-harmless provision to adjust the poverty guidelines only when there is an increase in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (no budget impact in FY 2015).*

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). In addition to permanently extending express lane eligibility (described above), the FY 2015 budget would extend CHIP Reauthorization Act (CHIPRA) performance bonuses for one year (the program expired in FY 2013) and include new, unspecified programmatic requirements for states to qualify for the payment.

Health Care Reform. The president's FY 2015 budget uses the \$1 billion appropriated in ACA for the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF)—an indefinite funding stream—to provide funding for a number of programs. Like previous years, most of the funding (\$810 million) is in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In addition to PPHF, ACA included mandatory funding for many other programs. Several received a one-time appropriation in FY 2010 to be used over multiple years (e.g., premium review grants, Pre-Existing Condition Insurance Program, Medicaid Emergency Psychiatric Demonstration, and Incentives for Prevention of Chronic Diseases in Medicaid). For other programs, funding will continue or automatically increase in FY 2015, including a \$1.5 billion increase for Community Health Centers (the president proposes to decrease the discretionary portion of this program by -\$495 million, -33%). ACA funding for Community Health Centers expires at the end of FY 2015. Money Follows the Person Rebalancing Demonstration

was reauthorized in ACA through FY 2016, although the president proposes an extension to FY 2020. Other programs are set to expire at the end of FY 2014. The following lists those expiring programs that the president proposes to extend or allow to lapse.

**Proposals Included in President's Budget for ACA Programs Expiring in FY 2014
(dollars in thousands)**

Program FY 2014 PB 2015

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home
Visiting
\$371,200 \$500,000

Health Profession Opportunity Grants 78,880 85,000

Personal Responsibility Education Program 69,600 75,000

Aging and Disability Resource Centers 15,399 20,000

Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants 2,147,742 TBD, set to
expire

12/31/14

Abstinence Education 46,400 0

Family-to-Family Health Information Centers 2,500 0

Image 11

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Moreover, as discussed in greater detail in the following sections, the president proposes to reduce funding for some non-ACA programs in FY 2015 because of new coverage under ACA: Refugee Assistance – Transitional and Medical, Access to Recovery, State High-Risk Pool, Section 317 Immunizations, and National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA). The president's budget would level fund most SAMHSA programs, including the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, the Mental Health Services Block Grant, and new programs first funded in FY 2014 as part of

the Now is the Time initiative (i.e., Project Aware and Healthy Transitions).

The budget proposes \$10 million for a new program, Peer Professionals, to strengthen the behavioral health workforce by funding up to 19 grants to community colleges, states, and national organizations. It also includes \$20 million in new funding for publicly funded community substance abuse treatment centers for integrating primary care and addiction services. In addition, the president proposes \$10 million for Prescription Drug Abuse and Overdose Prevention, a new program to help states develop comprehensive prevention programs and build capacity.

However, the budget proposes to eliminate the Access to Recovery Program because many of the program's services are covered by public and private insurance. The budget reduces funding for competitive programs that are part of the regional and national significance accounts, including Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration (-48%), suicide prevention programs (-17%), and Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (-36%).

Ryan White AIDS. The president's budget would level fund Emergency Relief (Part A) and Comprehensive Care (Part B), including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program. Early Intervention (Part C) would see a \$75 million increase while Children, Youth, Women, and Families (Part D) would be eliminated.

Other HRSA Programs. Most Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) programs would be level funded in FY 2015 under the budget request. However, the budget does not request funding for Rural Access to Emergency Devices, the Health Careers Opportunity Program, Area Health Education Centers, or Family-to-Family Health Information Centers. It would reduce funding for Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants by \$-14 million (-35%). The budget eliminates the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program, but proposes \$530 million in new mandatory funds for Targeted Support for Graduate Medical Education, with a \$100 million set-aside for children's hospitals.

Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP). Under the budget, HPP would be level funded. The president again proposes to change HPP from a formula-based grant to one that includes a competitive component (\$15 million of the total for innovative processes).

Other Public Health. The president proposes to level fund most public health programs administered by CDC, with major exceptions to follow. The president's budget recommends \$561 million for the Section 317 immunization program, a -\$51 million reduction to reflect increased access to immunizations through health care reform. Of the total, the budget would

Image 12

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dedicate \$8 million to expand the capacity of public health departments to bill health insurers for immunization services. Along similar lines, the budget proposes a -\$38 million reduction for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. However, the budget also allows states to spend less than 60% of program funds on direct services (currently, CDC can grant only five waivers from this requirement). It also includes \$10 million for a new cancer screening demonstration project, which would support the development and implementation of innovative strategies to increase cancer screening rates.

The budget would eliminate funding for Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH), which received \$50 million in FY 2014. It proposes level funding (\$80 million) for Partnerships to Improve Community Health, a new program created in the FY 2014 enacted budget that replaced Community Transformation Grants. The budget would also maintain the \$30 million provided in FY 2014 for advanced molecular detection and provide \$30 million for a new Detect and Protect Against Antibiotic Resistance initiative. Finally, it includes an increase of \$15.6 million (54%) to expand the existing Core Violence and Injury Prevention Program to additional states with the highest burden of prescription drug abuse.

Of note, the president's budget reflects implementation of CDC's Working Capital Fund, which is a new mechanism to finance centralized business services. As a result, the budget eliminates separate funding of business services support and instead distributes funding to individual budget lines based on a program's historical business service consumption. Total funding for FY 2015 reflects this new cost and the budget provides comparable funding figures for FY 2013 and FY 2014. As such, the figures cited in this brief may not match those in the FY 2014 enacted budget.

Human Services Programs Administration for Community Living (ACL). With the exception of program transfers or new initiatives described below, the president's budget proposes to fund ACL programs at their FY 2014 levels.

The budget requests \$20 million in mandatory funds for Aging and Disability Resources Centers (ADRC). In FY 2014, ADRCs received \$6 million in

discretionary funding and \$9 million from ACA. The ACA funding expires at the end of FY 2014.

The budget requests \$25 million in first-time funding for the Elder Justice Act, included in ACA. The funds would support Adult Protective Services (formula grants) as well as the development of a national Adult Protective Services data system, including competitive grants to states to test and develop infrastructure. The budget notes that ACL will develop national standards to assist states in improving the quality and consistency of their adult protective services programs.

Similar to previous budget requests, the president proposes to transfer (and reduce funding for) the Senior Community Service Employment program from the Department of Labor (DOL) to ACL.

Child Care Development Fund (CCDF). CCDF consists of child care entitlements to states (including matching and mandatory funds) and the discretionary Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The entitlement

Image 13

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program was last authorized by the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005 and is currently operating under a short-term extension through September 30, 2014. CCDBG expired in 2002. The administration proposes general reauthorization principles in its budget as well as additional funding for CCDF. Specifically, in FY 2015, the budget would increase matching grants to states by \$706 million (with a focus on improving quality), mandatory tribal funds by \$33 million, and training and technical assistance by \$11 million to target program integrity efforts. Matching grants require a state match based on a state's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP). While CCDBG would see a \$57 million (2.4%) increase in FY 2015, the budget would set aside \$200 million of the total for new state formula grants to improve the quality of child care, including workforce, and health and safety measures.

The budget notes that it expects the new CCDF regulations to be finalized in the summer. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) released a

notice of proposed rulemaking in May 2013, which included many changes and new state requirements focusing on strengthening health and safety requirements for child care providers, improving the quality of child care, and enhancing program integrity.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). TANF and related programs are authorized through a short-term extension until September 30, 2014. The president's FY 2015 budget does not provide a full TANF reauthorization proposal, but it specifies that a reauthorization proposal should include performance indicators to drive program improvement. It also proposes to prohibit states from using nongovernmental third-party expenditures to meet MOE requirements, and includes a provision to ensure that states use TANF and MOE funds for benefits and services for needy families, with no further details provided.

Unlike last year, the budget does not include a proposal to fund TANF supplemental grants. It does include a new proposal to repurpose funding currently in the budget's baseline for the TANF Contingency Fund (\$612 million in FY 2015) for other purposes. (The TANF Contingency Fund still requires an extension for FY 2015.) Of the \$612 million, \$10 million would be for technical assistance, research, and evaluation, and \$602 million would be for a Pathways to Jobs initiative. This initiative would be part of TANF and support work opportunities through subsidized employment for low-income parents and youth. The program would serve individuals either eligible for TANF cash assistance or who are below 200% of FPL and face barriers to employment.

Moreover, the budget includes a five-year authorization (\$85 million annually) for Health Profession Opportunity Grants (HPOG), which help TANF recipients and other low-income individuals obtain education and training for health care occupations. ACA authorized and funded this program through FY 2014.

Child Support Enforcement (CSE). Overall, the CSE program would see a -\$246 million (-6%) funding decrease in FY 2015 due to a reduction in the baseline (-\$263 million), offset slightly by an automatic increase in federal incentive payments to states (\$7 million) and policy proposals (\$10 million).

Image 14

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The president's budget would provide \$10 million in FY 2015 (and \$1.8 billion over 10 years) for a new child support and fatherhood initiative included in previous budget requests. As illustrated by the funding, most of this initiative would take place in future years. Specifically, the budget would increase support for states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families (states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government and would receive short-term funding to offset implementation costs). The proposal would also prohibit the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth. Finally, it would phase in a new requirement that all states include parenting time responsibilities in new child support orders (states implementing in FY 2015 would receive new funding, and all states must implement by FY 2020).

The budget also includes proposals from previous years aimed at improving child support collections, such as modifying performance penalties based on paternity establishment percentages; improving coordination between child support and Social Security benefits received by families; increasing state flexibility to retroactively modify child support orders; limiting interest charged on child support arrears; and increasing state flexibility to determine when to report child support arrears to credit bureaus. The FY 2015 budget includes a new proposal regarding income withholding, which would require states to implement the electronic income withholding order process (currently used by 27 states).

Foster Care. The president's budget includes a new five-year Medicaid demonstration to address the over-prescription of psychotropic medication for children in foster care. The ACF investment in the Foster Care program (\$250 million over five years) would fund infrastructure and capacity building. The Medicaid portion (\$500 million over five years) provides incentive payments to states to improve care coordination and delivery for children in foster care.

The budget also includes \$2 million in FY 2015 (\$266 million over 10 years) to pay for additional foster care costs resulting from the president's proposal to require that child support payments made on behalf of youth in foster care be used for the child, rather than to offset state and federal child welfare costs.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Under the president's budget, SSBG would be restored to its pre-sequestration level of \$1.7 billion due to the proposed elimination of mandatory sequestration.

LIHEAP. Overall funding for the LIHEAP account is reduced by -18% in the proposed FY 2015 budget. Block grants to states would be reduced from

\$3.425 billion to \$2.55 billion. The budget would provide \$200 million for the LIHEAP contingency fund. This fund, which has not received an appropriation since FY 2011, is distributed to states at the secretary's discretion. In addition, the budget request includes \$50 million for a new competitive grant program for states to assist low-income households in reducing energy burdens (such as system replacement for inefficient heating and other conservation measures) and for conducting a national evaluation. The administration proposes to maintain appropriations language included since FY 2009 that revises the block grant formula to allocate most funds

Image 15

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according to the old formula. Specifically, all funding but \$366 million would be based on FY 1984 state shares (a change that favors colder states with larger shares of households reliant on heating oil).

Under the block grant, funds can be set aside for leveraging assistance and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) grants. FY 2015 budget documents show that \$27 million in FY 2014 funds previously withheld will be used for these purposes. The president also proposes \$27 million for these activities in FY 2015.

Furthermore, the president's budget includes its previous proposal to reauthorize LIHEAP for five years, and strengthen program integrity and oversight. The proposal would: (1) require states to report on their systems to prevent and detect fraud, (2) require grantees to collect Social Security numbers from applicants, and (3) authorize access to the National Directory of New Hires.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF). PSSF would see an increase under the president's budget because the president proposes to eliminate mandatory sequestration. In addition, the budget proposes to reauthorize Family Connection Grants through FY 2016 at \$15 million annually. This program expired September 30, 2013, although there are proposals in Congress to extend it for FYs 2014-2016.

The PSSF account also includes Abstinence Education and the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP). ACA restored funding for Abstinence Education (\$50 million annually through FY 2014) and provided

\$75 million annually for PREP, a new program, through FY 2014. The president's budget does not extend Abstinence Education, but does include a five-year reauthorization of PREP.

Head Start. The president's budget would provide \$650 million, an increase of \$150 million, for Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships included in the FY 2014 enacted budget. These funds are competitively awarded to new and existing Early Head Start providers that commit to partnering with child care providers. The budget also requests \$25 million, the same as provided in FY 2014, to support the Head Start recompetition process, as well as funds for a 1.5% cost of living adjustment.

CSBG. Similar to previous requests, the budget would reduce funding for CSBG by -\$324 million (-48%). The budget would maintain the current distribution formula to states but it would require states to target resources based on local need. Moreover, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) intends to work with Congress on reforms that: 1) allow states to create performance incentive systems, 2) establish core federal standards that states must use to assess whether an eligible entity is meeting a high standard of service delivery, and 3) improve program integrity. Finally, the budget eliminates funding for community services discretionary activities, which includes community economic development and rural community facilities programs.

Refugee Assistance. The president proposes to level fund most programs in this account. However, Transitional and Medical Services would be reduced by \$8 million (-2%) because of access to coverage for this population through

Image 16

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ACA. The budget increases funding for domestic trafficking by \$8 million, to \$10 million, to expand competitive grants under this pilot program that was first funded in FY 2014. Moreover, while the budget would level fund the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program, ACF notes that it is not able to reliably forecast the funding need for this program because of the significant increases in the number of arrivals since FY 2012. As such, the president proposes a contingency fund, which would initially be funded with any balances from the UAC program.

Homeland Security

The FY 2015 budget proposal would increase funding for state and local programs by \$725.5 million (48%) from FY 2014, an increase explained by the president's proposal to restructure homeland security grants. In lieu of more than a dozen programs that have been funded over the years—including the State Homeland Security Grant Program and the Urban Area Security Initiative—the budget would create a National Preparedness Grant Program (NPGP), funded at \$1.04 billion (unchanged from the FY 2014 proposal). Firefighter Assistance Grants and Emergency Management Grants would be moved from their separate accounts into the state and local programs account. The next table summarizes the proposal.

Under the NPGP, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) would base funding allocations on risk and population, with emphasis on maintenance and building of core capabilities. The budget signals that the new grant may provide a minimum state allocation for states, territories, and the District of Columbia, but does not specify it.

Program FY 2012 1/ FY 2013 1/2/ FY 2014 FY 2015 \$ %

FEMA

State and Local Programs \$1,349,681 \$1,391,497 \$1,500,000 \$2,225,469 \$725,469 48.4%

State Homeland Security Grant Program 1/ 294,000 354,644 411,346 0 -411,346 -100.0%

Operation Stonegarden 46,600 55,000 55,000 0 -55,000 -100.0%

Urban Area Security Initiative 490,376 558,746 587,000 0 -587,000 -100.0%

Nonprofit Security Grants 10,000 10,000 13,000 0 -13,000 -100.0%

Public Transportation Security Assistance 87,500 83,717 90,000 0 -90,000 -100.0%

Amtrak Security Grants 10,000 9,491 10,000 0 -10,000 -100.0%

Port Security 97,500 93,207 100,000 0 -100,000 -100.0%

National Preparedness Grant Program NA NA NA 1,043,200 NA NA

Firefighter Assistance Grants NA NA NA 670,000 NA NA

Emergency Management Performance Grants NA NA NA 350,000 NA NA

Training Partnership Grants NA NA NA 60,000 NA NA

Training exercises, technical assistance	231,681	223,210	233,654	102,269	-131,385	-56.2%
Transfer to management and administration	-91,778	0	0	0	0	0%
Cap on state administration	5%	5%	5%	5%	NA	NA
Subtotal: Select State and Local Programs	\$1,175,879	\$1,388,015	\$1,500,000	\$2,225,469	\$725,469	48.4%
Firefighter Assistance Grants	675,000	640,660	680,000	NA	NA	NA
Emergency Management Performance Grants	339,500	332,456	350,000	NA	NA	NA
Emergency Food and Shelter Grants	120,000	113,843	120,000	100,000	-20,000	-16.7%
Disaster Relief	7,100,000	6,651,405	6,196,908	7,033,464	836,556	13.5%
Total for Selected Programs	\$9,410,379	\$9,126,379	\$8,846,908	\$9,358,933	\$512,025	5.8%

1/ Reflects the distribution of secretary's discretionary funds.

2/ Reflects sequestration.

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Change from FY 2014-2015

Comparison of Funding for Homeland Security Grant Programs

(\$ in thousands)

Image 17

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The budget also proposes \$60 million for Training Partnership Grants, a new competitive program for state and local governments that would fund projects to help achieve the National Preparedness Goal.

Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

Community Development Grant Reform. The budget requests \$1.96 billion for CDBG-Entitlement and \$838 million for CDBG-Nonentitlement grants,

each a -7.6% cut from FY 2014. It requests \$950 million for the HOME Investment Partnership Program, -\$50 million (-5%) less than in FY 2014. The administration proposes that CDBG and HOME eliminate small grantees and increase regional collaboration. Reductions in funding for CDBG and HOME would be mitigated by a National Housing Trust Fund, which was also proposed last year. The \$1 billion mandatory program would fund formula grants to states to expand the supply of housing targeted to extremely low- and very low-income families.

Housing for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA). Like last year, the budget proposes changing the HOPWA formula to distribute funds based on the current population of people living with HIV rather than AIDS, fair market rents, and poverty rates. The formula would be phased in and include hold-harmless provisions. It also would limit the percentage of HOPWA grant amounts that may be used for administrative expenses to 10% of a project sponsor's awarded amount and 6% for grantees.

Homeless Assistance Grants. The budget requests \$2.4 billion for Homeless Assistance Grants, \$301 million (14%) more than the FY 2014 level. Within that total, Emergency Solutions Grants would be provided \$215 million, -\$35 million (-14%) less than FY 2014.

Housing Assistance. The budget includes \$9.7 billion for Project-Based Rental Assistance, down -\$171 million (-1.7%) from FY 2014. The request includes changing the program's funding cycle to calendar years instead of fiscal years, to minimize end-of-year budget disruptions. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance would increase by \$868 million (4.5%). Housing for the Elderly would receive a \$57 million (14.7%) increase from FY 2014, while Housing for Persons with Disabilities would increase by \$34 million (27%). The budget increases funding for both Public Housing Operating and Capital Funds, \$200 million (4.5%) and \$50 million (2.7%) respectively. The request also calls for improved flexibility between Operating and Capital Funds for all Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) instead of PHAs with fewer than 250 units under current law.

Project Rebuild. The budget proposes \$15 billion in mandatory funds for Project Rebuild, a new program that would expand on HUD's Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP). NSP, originally authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), provided states and local governments with funding to invest in locally designed strategies addressing abandoned and foreclosed properties. Of the \$15 billion, \$10 billion would be allocated by formula to state and local governments and \$5 billion would be awarded competitively.

Interior

Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Grants. The president's FY 2015 budget proposes \$186 million in mandatory AML grants to states, a -\$112 million

Image 18

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decrease from FY 2014. This decrease is primarily due to the exhaustion of prior-balance fund payments (payments made to states equivalent to their share of the accumulated Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund) in FY 2015. Additionally, like last year, the administration proposes to terminate unrestricted payments to states that have been certified for completing their coal reclamation work, and reform the distribution process for the remaining funding to competitively allocate funds to the highest-priority AML sites.

In addition, the FY 2015 budget includes a legislative proposal to create an AML program for abandoned hardrock sites. The program would be financed through a new AML fee on hardrock production on both public and private lands. Funding would be distributed by formula based on the highest-priority hardrock abandoned sites on federal, state, tribal, and private lands.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). The budget includes \$48 million in discretionary funds for LWCF State Assistance, which provides matching funds to states for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation facilities. The proposal matches the amount in the FY 2014 enacted budget.

In addition, the president's FY 2015 budget includes a proposal to require mandatory, full funding of the Land Water Conservation Fund (LCWF). The full funding would be phased in, providing \$550 million in FY 2015 and \$900 million in FY 2016.

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT). The president's budget proposes a one-year extension of mandatory funding for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) PILT program, which provides states with funding to support local government services in counties that have significant federal lands within their boundaries. The Agriculture Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-79) extended the mandatory funding through 2014, and the president proposes \$442 million for an additional year under the current formula.

Mineral Leasing Payments. The president's FY 2015 budget estimates \$1.943

billion for mineral leasing payments to states (not including Section 8(g) payments), a 3.7% increase over FY 2014 estimates. The budget also includes a proposal to discontinue geothermal energy payments to counties. As a result, the formula for these payments would return to 50% for states and 50% for the federal government, as opposed to 50% for states, 25% for counties, and 25% for the federal government.

Finally, the budget contains several proposals to reform the administration of oil and gas royalty payments and leases. These proposals include reforming royalty rates, instituting shorter lease terms with stricter enforcement, and simplifying the royalty valuation process. Altogether, these reforms are estimated to generate nearly \$2.5 billion in revenue, some of which may be passed down to states in their revenue-sharing payments.

Justice

Grant Eliminations and Creations. The FY 2015 budget would eliminate the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), the John R. Justice grant program, and Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences. It requests \$30 million for the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants (JABG) program, which was not funded in FY 2014.

Image 19

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The budget again proposes two competitive grant programs to accompany larger formula grants. The \$10 million Juvenile Justice Realignment Incentive Grant program would assist states that use JABG funds for evidence-based juvenile justice system realignment. The \$15 million Edward Byrne Memorial Incentive Grant program would have the same purpose, but for Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) grantees.

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). The budget requests \$274 million for community policing, including \$247 million for the COPS Hiring Program.

Criminal Offender Programs. In FY 2015, the president's budget requests \$44 million for the Problem Solving Justice Program. This program would consolidate Drug Courts and the Mentally Ill Offender Act Program. In

addition, it would help governments assess criminal justice systems and offender populations, and map community resources to address offender needs.

The budget proposes \$115 million for programs authorized under the Second Chance Act of 2007, a \$47.3 million (70%) increase from FY 2014. Up to \$30 million of this funding would be awarded to jurisdictions to support implementing Pay for Success reentry initiatives that improve functional outcomes for formerly incarcerated individuals. Along with the above programs, the budget proposes a \$4 million (40%) increase to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) program.

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). Services, Training, Officers and Prosecutors (STOP) Grants were level funded at \$193 million in the president's budget. In addition, the budget requests removing a compliance penalty for STOP Grants. As required by the Violence Against Women Act of 2013, beginning in FY 2014 states must comply with certain policy provisions of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) or face a 5% reallocation or reduction in STOP grant funding. It also proposes \$10.5 million for grants and technical assistance to implement compliance standards required by PREA.

Labor

Workforce Investment. The FY 2015 budget proposal level funds all three Workforce Investment Act (WIA) grant programs: \$766 million for WIA Adults, \$1.002 billion for WIA Dislocated Workers, along with \$221 million for the National Reserve (which is excluded from Table 1), and \$820 million for WIA Youth Services. The president's FY 2015 budget would maintain the governor's WIA set-aside at 8.75% of a state's allocation under each of the three WIA formula grants. Additionally, the president's Growth, Opportunity, and Security Initiative would provide \$750 million for workforce employment programs, which would be used to restore prior cuts and supplement new workforce initiatives.

In addition, the president's FY 2015 budget provides \$60 million for the Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF), a 27% increase over FY 2014 levels. Of the \$60 million, \$10 million would be set aside for programs targeting disconnected youth.

The budget also includes discretionary funding for two new workforce programs. WIA Incentive Grants (\$80 million) would award competitive grants to 15 states that exceed performance targets under WIA formula

Image 20

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grants for populations facing significant barriers to employment. Sector Strategies (\$15 million) would fund competitive grants to local areas or regions to implement sector-based employment strategies that meet the needs of businesses by providing training and career-advancement opportunities for targeted populations. It would also fund capacity grants to states to implement sector partnerships.

New Career Pathways (NCP). Similar to the administration's FY 2014 Universal Dislocated Worker proposal, the president's FY 2015 budget calls for a new program, NCP, which would consolidate WIA Dislocated Worker and Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA). While the new program would start on January 1, 2015, separate funding for WIA Dislocated Worker would continue through program year (PY) 2015.

In addition, workers currently participating in TAA would continue under that program. However, a one-year deadline for new enrollment in TAA would be set after the enactment of NCP.

The budget proposes \$3.732 billion in mandatory funding for NCP in FY 2015, and a total of \$30 billion over the next 10 years. The program would provide displaced workers with a comprehensive set of reemployment services, including income support, job search allowances, job training, and relocation allowances. All NCP funds related to benefits and services (other than income support and wage insurance funds) would be provided to states by formula. DOL did not provide details on the formula, but indicated that funds would be distributed in areas where resources are most needed.

Job-Driven Training. The president's budget proposes three new programs under a Job-Driven Training mandatory activity. All programs would be onetime funding streams to be expended over several years. Bridge to Work (\$2 billion) would award competitive grants to states to conduct work-based reforms in their state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. Summer Jobs Plus (\$2.5 billion) would provide grants to states for youth employment programs. Of the total funding, \$1.5 billion would be used for formula grants to states to subsidize summer and year-round employment programs for youth, and the remaining \$1 billion would be awarded on a competitive basis to fund innovative youth employment and training strategies. Finally, Back to Work Partnerships (\$4 billion) would provide competitive grants to

support partnerships between business and intermediaries to address longterm unemployment issues.

Unemployment Insurance. The president's FY 2015 proposal would reduce funding for Unemployment Insurance (UI) State Administration grants by -0.9% to \$2.855 billion. Included in this funding is \$157.65 million to conduct in-person reemployment and eligibility assessments (REAs). The decrease in funding for UI base state administration grants is much larger (-\$104 million) than the total program decrease because funding for REAs is higher under the president's proposal than FY 2014 (\$78 million increase). Finally, the budget includes \$10 million within the UI state administration allocation to continue a high-performance award program designed to incentivize states to improve classification efforts.

The administration's budget also includes a proposal to address Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) solvency. The budget proposes to delay the

Image 21

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application of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) credit reduction schedule and to suspend the accrual of interest for states with outstanding loans for 2014 and 2015. Under the proposal, the federal FUTA tax wage base would increase from \$7,000 to \$15,000 in 2017. The FUTA tax rate would be increased to 0.8% in CY 2015 and then reduced in 2017 when the higher federal wage base goes into effect to make the proposal revenue neutral.

State Paid Leave Fund. The administration's budget also proposes \$5 million to fund grants to states to establish state paid leave programs. Three states—California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island—currently offer such programs. The programs would operate as state-run insurance programs financed by employer and/or employee contributions that offer benefits to workers who must take time off to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, parent, or to bond with a newborn or recently adopted child. In addition to base budget funds, the Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative includes \$100 million to support these efforts.

Transportation

The president's budget outlines a \$302 billion, four-year reauthorization of federal surface transportation programs. In addition, the budget again proposes to rename the Highway Trust Fund the Transportation Trust Fund (TTF). The new TTF would add rail and multimodal accounts, and would reclassify all surface transportation contract authority and outlays, including competitive grant programs such as Capital Investment Grants (CIG) and Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grants, as mandatory. A general fund transfer of \$78 billion over four years would maintain the trust fund's solvency and pay for increased outlays. The reauthorization is financed in part by \$150 billion in revenues generated by unspecified business tax reform.

Highways. The reauthorization proposal provides \$199 billion over four years for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and includes creation of a new multimodal freight program as well as a "Fix-It-First" program, which is aimed at repairing structurally deficient bridges. The president's budget requests \$47 billion in total FY 2015 contract authority for highway programs, a \$7 billion (17.6%) increase from FY 2014. New highway proposals include:

- Critical Immediate Investments Program (CIIP, \$4.9 billion), a "Fix-It-First" program to make critical and immediate improvements to infrastructure conditions and highway safety, targeting bridges and pavement improvements.
- Multimodal Freight Investments Program (MFIP, \$1 billion), a twopart program supporting multimodal, corridor-based projects. Multimodal Freight Incentive Grants are a tiered program where the percentage of funds available to a state rises as it achieves higher tiers of planning and regional coordination. The National Freight Infrastructure Program is a competitive program providing funds for projects that improve freight transportation.
- Fixing and Accelerating Surface Transportation (FAST) Grants program (\$500 million), a Race to the Top-style grant that creates incentives for state and local applicants to adopt policy reforms. The

Image 22

grant is split evenly between FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA), totaling \$1 billion.

The following table shows the FY 2015 request for select highway programs.

Mass Transit. The president requests \$17.5 billion in contract authority for the FTA, a \$6.8 billion (62%) increase from FY 2014. Of this, \$13.9 billion is for formula grants, \$2.5 billion for CIG, \$500 million for Bus Rapid Transit Grants, and \$500 million for the transit portion of FAST.

Other Surface Transportation. The budget proposes a \$650 million (108%) increase to the TIGER grant program, which would receive its funding from the multimodal account of the TTF. It also proposes to modernize the federal permitting process. With the addition of the rail account of the TTF, the budget proposes \$4.8 billion in grants for the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).

Airport Improvement Program (AIP). AIP grants would remain separate from the TTF. The FY 2015 proposal provides \$2.9 billion for AIP, a -\$450 million (-13.4%) decrease from FY 2014. The budget proposes to cut guaranteed AIP funding for large hub airports, instead focusing resources on smaller commercial and general aviation airports.

National Infrastructure Bank Infrastructure Bank. As it has previously, the president's budget calls for the creation of an independent, nonpartisan National Infrastructure Bank (NIB) for large-scale infrastructure projects. It would be capitalized with \$10 billion in FY 2015.

America Fast Forward (AFF) Bonds. This proposal also reappears, and is modeled after Build America Bonds (BABs), which expired at the end of 2010. It would offer a direct federal payment to issuers beginning in 2015, equal to 28% of the interest paid on the bonds. In contrast to BABs, these AFFs would include projects currently financed with qualified private activity bonds (QPABs).

Image 23

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Tax and Bond Proposals

While the budget includes many tax proposals, it does not propose fundamental tax reform. Among the provisions of note are the following:

Tobacco Taxes. The budget would approximately double the federal excise tax on cigarettes to generate about \$7.8 billion in FY 2015. This revenue would finance the universal preschool initiative described earlier.

Estate and Other Taxes. Additional revenue would be raised by reinstating the 2009 estate tax parameters in 2019, taxing carried interest as ordinary income, reforming treatment of retirement accounts, among other policies.

Immigration Reform. Enacting immigration reform is listed as a source of \$158 billion in new revenue over 10 years.

Qualified Private Activity Bonds. The budget repeats its call to reform QPABs by increasing the limit for certain bonds (highway and surface freight transfer facilities), eliminating the volume cap for others (water infrastructure), increasing the limitation for land acquisition, and permitting private ownership of certain QPABs.

Advanced Refunding and Delinquent State Taxes. In another repeat proposal, the budget would allow refunding of outstanding state and local governmental bonds, which could allow issuers to reduce costs by taking advantage of lower interest rates. It also proposes to allow states to garnish federal tax refunds to collect delinquent state taxes owed by nonresidents.

Limits on Deductions and Exclusions. Like last year, the FY 2015 budget would limit the tax rate at which high-income taxpayers can reduce their tax liabilities through certain tax preferences (including tax-exempt bonds) to a maximum of 28%, affecting taxpayers in the 33%, 35%, and 39.6% tax brackets.

Buffett Rule. The budget would require households with incomes greater than \$1 million to pay a federal tax rate of at least 30%.

Next Steps

When the BBA was enacted last year, it set discretionary spending levels for both FY 2014 and FY 2015. The thinking was that removing this point of

contention in an election year would allow the budget process to proceed more smoothly than last year, when partisan acrimony led to a government shutdown. Accordingly, the Senate has indicated that it will not adopt a budget resolution for FY 2015, allowing the BBA to serve as its resolution. The president’s proposals also adhere to levels set in the BBA.

The House is expected to adopt a separate resolution, but until it actually does so it is impossible to know the spending levels and policies included in it. If the resolution adheres to the BBA, the budget season could be reasonably productive. Some congressional leaders have even suggested that much of the appropriations process could be completed before the fiscal year begins on October 1. If, however, the past is prologue to the future, this year’s budget process could be another in a series of difficult congressional undertakings.

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Image 24

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Table 1

Funding for Major Discretionary and Mandatory Programs

(dollars in millions)

FY 2015

FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent

Department of Agriculture \$6,861 \$6,776 \$6,986 \$7,099 \$113 1.6%

Commodity Assistance Program (CAP) 242 254 270 276 6 2.2%

Women, Infants & Children (WIC) 6,618 6,522 6,716 6,823 107 1.6%

Department of Commerce 220 172 210 210 1 0.2%

Economic Development Assistance (EDA) 220 172 210 210 1 0.2%

Department of Education 37,273 35,341 36,514 36,779 265 0.7%

Title I: Education for the Disadvantaged 3/ 12/ 14,516 13,760 14,385 14,385 0 0.0%

Title I: School Improvement Grants 12/ 534 506 506 506 0 0.0%

Striving Readers 14/ 160 151 158 0 -158 -100.0%

Ready-to-Learn Television 14/ 27 26 26 0 -26 -100.0%

Effective Teaching - Literacy 14/ 0 0 0 184 184 NA

Mathematics and Science Partnerships 12/ 150 142 150 150 0 0.0%

English Language Acquisition 732 694 723 723 0 0.0%

Improving Teacher Quality 3/ 12/ 2,467 2,338 2,350 2,000 -350 -14.9%

Teacher Incentive Fund 12/ 299 284 289 320 31 10.8%

Impact Aid 1,291 1,224 1,289 1,222 -67 -5.2%

21st Century Community Learning Centers 1,152 1,092 1,149 1,149 0 0.0%

State Assessments 12/ 389 369 378 378 0 0.0%

Special Education State Grants (Part B-611) 3/ 13/ 11,578 10,975 11,473 11,573 100 0.9%

Career and Technical Education State Grants 3/ 1,123 1,064 1,118 1,118 0 0.0%

Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants 595 575 564 564 0 0.0%

Federal Supplemental Ed. Opportunity Grants 735 696 733 733 0 0.0%

Work Study 977 926 975 975 0 0.0%

Race to the Top (RTT) 10/ 549 520 250 800 550 220.0%

Department of Health and Human Services 4/ 25,164 24,125 26,347 25,023 -1,324 -5.0%

Substance Abuse Block Grant 1,800 1,710 1,820 1,820 0 0.0%

Mental Health Block Grant 460 437 484 484 0 0.1%

Maternal & Child Health Block Grant 639 605 634 634 0 0.0%

Community Health Centers 1,567 1,479 1,495 1,000 -495 -33.1%

Preventive Health Block Grant 4/ 80 75 160 0 -160 -100.0%

Family Planning 294 278 286 286 0 0.0%

Ryan White AIDS Grants 2,392 2,249 2,319 2,323 4 0.2%

Hospital Preparedness 375 358 255 255 0 0.2%

CDC-State & Local Capacity (Bioterrorism) 642 608 640 617 -23 -3.6%

Head Start 16/ 7,969 7,573 8,598 8,868 270 3.1%

Child Welfare Services 281 263 269 269 0 0.0%

Community Services Block Grant 677 635 674 350 -324 -48.1%

Child Care & Development Block Grant 2,278 2,206 2,360 2,417 57 2.4%

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance 8/ 3,472 3,255 3,425 2,750 -675 -19.7%

Refugee Assistance 768 999 1,486 1,486 0 0.0%

Administration on Aging 17/ 1,471 1,395 1,443 1,463 20 1.4%

Department of Housing and Urban Development 40,812 39,417 42,343 43,404 1,061 2.5%

Community Development Block Grant - Entitlement (CDBG) 2,066 2,157 2,123 1,962 -161 -7.6%

CDBG - Nonentitlement 882 921 907 838 -69 -7.6%

Homeless Assistance Grants 1,901 1,933 2,105 2,406 301 14.3%

HOME Program 1,000 948 1,000 950 -50 -5.0%

Public Housing Operating Fund 3,962 4,054 4,400 4,600 200 4.5%

Public Housing Capital Fund 1,875 1,777 1,875 1,925 50 2.7%

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 3/ 18,914 17,950 19,177 20,045 868 4.5%

Project-Based Rental Assistance (Section 8) 9,340 8,851 9,917 9,746 -171 -1.7%

Housing for the Elderly 375 355 384 440 57 14.7%

Housing for Persons with AIDS 332 315 330 332 2 0.6%

Housing for Persons with Disabilities 165 156 126 160 34 27.0%

Department of Energy and EPA 2,493 2,349 2,580 2,066 -514 -19.9%

DOE Weatherization Assistance Program 12/ 68 64 174 228 54 30.8%

DOE State Energy Program 50 47 50 63 13 26.2%

EPA Clean Water State Revolving Fund 1,457 1,376 1,449 1,018 -431 -29.7%

EPA Drinking Water State Revolving Fund 918 861 907 757 -150 -16.5%

Department of Justice 1,291 1,264 1,243 1,153 -90 -7.2%

Violence Against Women 413 388 417 423 6 1.3%

COPS/21st Century Policing 199 210 214 274 60 28.0%

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) 240 237 180 0 -180 -100.0%

Byrne Jus ti ce As si s ta nce Grants (JAG) 370 365 376 376 0 0.0%

Juveni l e Accounta bi l i ty Bl ock Grant (JABG) 11/ 30 23 0 30 30 NA

Juveni l e Jus ti ce-Part B Formul a Grant 11/ 40 41 56 50 -6 -9.9%

cont.

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

Major Discretionary

Image 25

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FY 2015

FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent

Department of Homeland Security 1,254 1,359 1,481 1,493 12 0.8%

Na ti ona l Prepa rednes s Grant Program NA NA 0 1,043 1,043 NA

Sta te Homel a nd Security Grant Program (SHSGP) 5/ 18/ 294 355 411 0 -411 -100.0%

Urba n Area Security Ini ti a ti ve (UASI) 18/ 490 559 600 0 -600 -100.0%

Emergency Food a nd Shel ter 120 114 120 100 -20 -16.7%

Emergency Mana gement Performa nce Grants 350 332 350 350 0 0.0%

Department of Labor 6,579 6,176 6,181 6,168 -13 -0.2%

Di s l oca ted Worker As si s ta nce 3/ 6/ 16/ 1,008 956 1,002 1,002 0 0.0%

Adul t Trai ni ng 3/ 6/ 16/ 771 731 766 766 0 0.0%

Youth Trai ni ng 6/ 16/ 824 781 820 820 0 0.0%

Workforce Innovati on Fund Programs 50 47 47 60 13 26.8%

Empl oyment Service Sta te Admi ni s trati on 6/ 701 664 664 664 0 0.0%

Unempl oyment Ins urance Sta te Admi ni s trati on 3,225 2,996 2,882 2,855 -26 -0.9%

Department of Transportation 54,098 54,532 55,391 67,953 12,562 22.7%

Ai rport Obl i ga ti on Li mi ta ti on 3,350 3,343 3,350 2,900 -450 -13.4%

Hi ghwa y Obl i ga ti on Li mi ta ti on 39,144 39,620 40,256 47,323 7,067 17.6%

Hi ghwa y Fundi ng Exempt from Cei l i ng 2/ 739 700 686 739 53 7.8%

Hi ghwa y Traffi c Sa fety Obl i ga ti on Li mi ta ti on 550 553 562 577 16 2.8%

Formul a a nd Bus Grants Obl i ga ti on Li mi ta ti on 8,361 8,461 8,595 13,914 5,319 61.9%

Capi ta l Inves tment Grants (New Sta rts) 19/ 1,955 1,855 1,943 2,500 557 28.7%

Subtotal: Discretionary \$176,045 \$171,512 \$179,276 \$191,347 \$12,071 6.7%

FY 2015

FY 2012 FY 2013 1/ FY 2014 President Dollar Percent

Chi l d Nutriti on 2/ 18,151 19,891 19,287 20,537 1,250 6.5%

Suppl ementa l Nutriti on As s i s ta nce - Sta te Admi ni s trati on 3,742 3,867 3,999 4,119 120 3.0%

Soci a l Services Bl ock Grant (SSBG) 2/ 1,700 1,613 1,578 1,700 122 7.8%

Chi l d Care Enti tl ements to Sta tes 2,917 2,917 2,917 3,667 750 25.7%

Temporary As s i s ta nce to Needy Fa mi l i es (TANF) 7/ 17,198 17,199 17,197 17,199 2 0.0%

Chi l d Support Enforcement Admi ni s trati ve Cos ts 4,146 4,244 4,185 3,939 -246 -5.9%

Fos ter Care 4,181 4,136 4,272 4,344 72 1.7%

Adopti on As s i s ta nce 2,294 2,278 2,384 2,504 120 5.0%

Independent Li ving 185 182 183 183 0 0.0%

Promoti ng Sa fe a nd Sta bl e Fa mi l i es (PSSF) 2/ 423 401 380 420 40 10.5%

Chi l d Hea l th Ins urance (CHIP) 15,027 17,451 19,147 21,071 1,924 10.0%

Medi ca i d Vendor Payments 9/ 249,698 265,546 291,463 320,521 29,058 10.0%

Medi ca i d Admi ni s trati on 17,216 17,767 18,556 18,766 210 1.1%

Va cci nes for Chi l dren 4,000 3,607 3,562 4,077 515 14.5%

Payments from Sta tes for Medi ca re pres cripti on drugs -8,248 -8,557 -8,255 -8,715 -460 5.6%

Voca ti ona l Reha b. Sta te Grants 2/ 15/ 3,122 3,066 3,064 3,335 271 8.8%

Pres chool for Al l 0 0 0 1,300 1,300 NA

Subtotal: Mandatory/Entitlement \$335,752 \$355,608 \$383,919 \$418,967 \$35,048 9.1%

Total: Selected Grants-In-Aid \$511,797 \$527,120 \$563,195 \$610,314 \$47,119 8.4%

Footnotes:

12/ The pres i dent's FY 2015 budget propos es to cha nge the na me of thi s program.

13/ The pres i dent's FY 2015 budget i ncl udes a \$100 mi l l i on s et-a s i de for competi ti ve Res ul ts -Driven Accounta bi l i ty Incenti ve Grants .

14/ The president's FY 2015 budget consolidates the Striving Readers and Ready-to-Learn Television programs into a new Effective Teaching and Learning-Literacy program.

15/ The president's FY 2015 budget consolidates the Supported Employment State Grants and Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers programs into the Vocational

Rehabilitation State Grants program.

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

FY 2015 President v. FY 2014

Major Discretionary

Major Mandatory

18/ The National Preparedness Grant Program consolidates the State Homeland Security Grant Program, Urban Area Security Initiative, and other programs.

19/ The FY 2015 budget transforms Capital Investment Grants into a mandatory program funded by the mass transit account of the new Transportation Trust Fund.

1/ Final FY 2013 funding levels are post-rescissions, post-sequestration and, in most instances, reflect figures from a agency operating plans (which include department

transfers).

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2/ Under the BCA, mandatory programs subject to sequestration received a automatic across-the-board (ATB) cut, beginning October 1, 2013. This cut is -7.2% in FY 2014.

The president proposes to repeal mandatory sequestration beginning in FY 2015, which OMB estimates will be -7.3%.

3/ These programs receive an advance appropriation.

9/ Figures reflect a number of legislative proposals that would increase Medicaid by \$3.6 billion in FY 2015 as well as an extension of Medicaid QI and TMA (\$540 million

in FY 2014 and \$1.7 billion in FY 2015).

4/ Amounts exclude funds appropriated in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), either directly or through the Prevention and Public Health Fund (PPHF). The exceptions are

Prevention Health Block Grant, which is funded entirely from PPHF transfers in FY 2014.

5/ SHSGP figure excludes funds designated for Operation Stonegarden.

6/ Data reflect program years rather than fiscal years.

7/ Amounts include contingency funds. TANF and related programs are authorized through September 30, 2014.

8/ The FY 2012, FY 2013, and FY 2014 appropriations do not provide funding for LIHEAP contingency funds. The president's FY 2015 budget includes \$2.550 billion for the

block grant, \$200 million for contingency funds, and \$50 million for a new competitive grant program. The FY 2015 figures exclude the competitive grant program.

10/ In FY 2014, all RTT funds are redirected to competitive grants to states to develop and improve preschool programs. The president

dent's FY 2015 budget includes \$500 million

for this purpose (Preschool Development Grants) and \$300 million for the original RTT program.

17/ Figures do not reflect the president's proposal to transfer the Senior Community Services Employment Program to HHS or the legislative proposal for \$20 million in

mandatory funds for the Aging and Disability Resource Center (ADRC).

11/ JABG funding was eliminated in FY 2014. However, the FY 2014 enacted budget includes a set-aside of up to \$10 million under the Juvenile Justice-Part B State Formula

Grant for activities authorized under JABG.

16/ Additional funding for these programs is included in the president's proposed Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, a separate legislative proposal and

funding streams that comprises the president's FY 2015 budget.

Image 26

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Table 2

Proposed Changes, Consolidations for K-12 Programs

(dollars in millions)

Existing Programs*

Formula/

Competitive Proposed Change

Formula/

Competitive FY 2014

FY 2015

President Change**Office of Elementary and Secondary Education*****Accelerating Achievement and******Ensuring Equity***

Title I Grants to Local Education

Agencies 1/

F College- and Career-Ready Students F \$14,384.8 \$14,384.8 \$0.0

School Improvement Grants 1/ F School Turnaround Grants F 505.8 505.8 0.0

Education Improvement Programs*Even Start (F) , Striving Readers (C),**Literacy through School Libraries (C),**National Writing Project (C), Reading**is Fundamental (C) , and Ready-to-*

Learn Television (C)

F / C Effective Teaching and Learning:

Literacy

C 183.7 183.7 0.0

*Excellence in Economic Education,**Teaching American History, Arts in*Education, *Foreign Language**Assistance, Academies of American**History and Civics, Close Up**Fellowships, We the People, and**Cooperative Education Exchange*

C Effective Teaching and Learning for

a Well-Rounded Education

C 25.0 25.0 0.0

High School Graduation Initiative,

Advanced Placement, and *Javits*

Gifted and Talented Education

C College Pathways and Accelerated

Learning

C 74.8 74.8 0.0

State Assessments 1/ F / C Assessing Achievement F 369.1 369.1 0.0

C 8.9 8.9 0.0

Office of Innovation and Improvement

Innovation and Instructional Teams

Math and Science Partnerships 1/ F Effective Teaching and Learning:

STEM

F/C 149.7 149.7 0.0

Improving Teacher Quality State

Grants (F) 1/ and *Ready to Teach* (C)

F / C Effective Teachers and Leaders

State Grants 2/

F/C 2,349.8 2,000.0 -349.8

Image 27

FFIS Budget Brief 14-02 Page 27

Existing Programs (Cont'd.)*

Formula/

Competitive Proposed Change

Formula/

Competitive FY 2014

FY 2015

President Change

Teacher Incentive Fund and

Advanced Credentialing

C Teacher and Leader Innovation

Fund 2/

C \$288.8 \$320.0 \$31.2

Transition to Teaching, Teacher

Quality Partnership, *Teachers for a*

Competitive Tomorrow, Teach for

America, and School Leadership

C ConnectEDucators 2/ F/C 54.4 200.0 145.6

Charter School Grants, *Credit*

Enhancement for Charter School

Facilities , Voluntary Public School

Choice , Parental Information and

Resource Centers, and Smaller

Learning Communities

C Expanding Educational Options C 248.2 248.2 0.0

Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

Supporting Student Success

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and

Communities National Activities,

Elementary and Secondary School

Counseling, Physical Education

Program, *Foundations for Learning,*
Mental Health Integration in Schools,
and *Alcohol Abuse Reduction*

C Successful, Safe, and Healthy

Students

C 214.1 214.0 -0.1

TOTAL FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS \$18,857.0 \$18,683.9 -\$173.1

*Programs in italics were defunded prior to FY 2014.

1/ The president's FY 2015 budget proposes to change the names of these programs.

2/ This program will be part of a larger Excellent Instructional Teams program area, but it maintains a separate funding stream.

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Message: Competitive Grant Update 14-13

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:37 PM
 Item ID: 40861858
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ Competitive Grant Update 14-13

From ryder@ffis.org **Date** Monday, March 31, 2014 5:14 PM
To Wallace, Edward [IWD]
Cc

View this online: <http://www.ffis.org/node/3373>



Item ID	Appropriation Title	Appropriation Category	Appropriation Identifier	Original Title	Effective Date	Deleted?
107.0000	Department of Health and Human Services	Department of Health and Human Services	2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815-2816-2817-2818-2819-2820-2821-2822-2823-2824-2825-2826-2827-2828-2829-2830-2831-2832-2833-2834-2835-2836-2837-2838-2839-2840-2841-2842-2843-2844-2845-2846-2847-2848-2849-2850-2851-2852-2853-2854-2855-2856-2857-2858-2859-2860-2861-2862-2863-2864-2865-2866-2867-2868-2869-2870-2871-2872-2873-2874-2875-2876-2877-2878-2879-2880-2881-2882-2883-2884-2885-2886-2887-2888-2889-2890-2891-2892-2893-2894-2895-2896-2897-2898-2899-2900-2901-2902-2903-2904-2905-2906-2907-2908-2909-2910-2911-2912-2913-2914-2915-2916-2917-2918-2919-2920-2921-2922-2923-2924-2925-2926-2927-2928-2929-2930-2931-2932-2933-2934-2935-2936-2937-2938-2939-2940-2941-2942-2943-2944-2945-2946-2947-2948-2949-2950-2951-2952-2953-2954-2955-2956-2957-2958-2959-2960-2961-2962-2963-2964-2965-2966-2967-2968-2969-2970-2971-2972-2973-2974-2975-2976-2977-2978-2979-2980-2981-2982-2983-2984-2985-2986-2987-2988-2989-2990-2991-2992-2993-2994-2995-2996-2997-2998-2999-3000-3001-3002-3003-3004-3005-3006-3007-3008-3009-3010-3011-3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		Technology				
12.420	DoD Bone Marrow Failure Idea Development Award	Department of Defense (Army) -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BMFRP-IDA	Unrestricted	8/28/2014	
12.420	DoD Bone Marrow Failure Idea Development Award	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BMFRP-IDA	Unrestricted	8/28/2014	
12.420	DoD Breast Cancer Breakthrough Award Levels 3 and 4	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BCRP-BREAKTHROUGH34	Unrestricted	8/15/2014	
12.420	DoD Breast Cancer Breakthrough Award Levels 1 and 2	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BCRP-BREAKTHROUGH12	Unrestricted	5/28/2014	
12.420	DoD Breast Cancer Innovator Award	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BCRP-INNOV	Unrestricted	8/15/2014	
12.420	DoD Breast Cancer Era of Hope Scholar Award	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-BCRP-EOHS	Unrestricted	8/15/2014	
12.800	Defense Production Act (DPA) Title III Silicon Carbide (Sic) Fiber Production for Ceramic Matrix Composites (CMCs) Project	Air Force -- Research Lab	FOA-RQKM-2014-0016	Unrestricted	5/8/2014	
15.224	Cape Blanco Lighthouse Restoration, Coos Bay District	Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00064	State governments	4/28/2014	
15.225	GeoScience Intern Opportunity - BLM Idaho	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00062	Unrestricted	6/30/2014	X
15.233	BLM OR/WA CESU Precision Forestry Cooperative Research	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00063	IHEs	4/28/2014	
15.517	Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Program Yuma Area	Bureau of Reclamation	R14AS00035	State and local governments, IHEs	4/25/2014	
15.634	R8 (CA/NV) State Wildlife Grant Program for State Fish and Game Agencies	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00127	State governments	8/30/2015	X
15.677	Muddy Creek Wetland Restoration Project, Chatham, MA -- Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00132	Unrestricted	4/28/2014	
15.677	Hurricane Sandy Disaster Relief; remove the Hughesville Dam on the Musconetcong River in Pohatcong Township, NJ	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00131	Unrestricted	4/28/2014	
15.807	2015 EHP External Research Support	Geological Survey	G14AS00036	Unrestricted	5/22/2014	
15.944	Range and Fuels Management in Great Basin National Park	National Park Service	P14AS00047	State governments	4/4/2014	
15.945	Natural Resource Condition Assessment at Olympic National Park	National Park Service	P14AS00048	Participating partners of the Pacific Northwest Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU), the Californian CESU, or the Rocky Mountain CESU	4/14/2014	
15.945	CHDN ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	National Park Service	P14AS00050	IHEs		
15.945	Notice of Intent to Award: Partnership to conduct vital signs monitoring	National Park Service	NPS-P14AC00221	Certain members of the Great Rivers CESU	3/31/2014	
16.320	BJA FY 14 National Training	Department of	BJA-2014-3838	IHEs	5/13/2014	

	and Technical Assistance: Anti-Human Trafficking Training for Law Enforcement and State Prosecutors Program	Justice-Bureau of Justice Assistance				
16.560	NIJ FY 14 Research and Evaluation on Trafficking in Persons	National Institute of Justice	NIJ-2014-3754	Unrestricted	6/2/2014	
16.726	OJJDP FY 14 Practitioner-Researcher Partnership Mentoring Children	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3794	State and local governments, IHEs	5/27/2014	
16.726	OJJDP FY 2014 High-Risk Youth Mentoring Research	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3788	State and local governments, IHEs	5/12/2014	
16.738	BJA FY 14 Law Enforcement: National Training and Technical Assistance	Bureau of Justice Assistance	BJA-2014-3844	State and local governments, IHEs	5/13/2014	
16.812	OJJDP FY 2014 Second Chance Act Comprehensive Statewide Juvenile Reentry Systems Reform Planning Program	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3826	State juvenile correctional facilities, juvenile justice agencies	5/13/2014	X
16.825	BJA FY 14 National Training and Technical Assistance: Smart Prosecution Initiative	Bureau of Justice Assistance	BJA-2014-3837	IHEs	5/8/2014	
16.825	BJA FY 14 Smart Prosecution Initiative	Bureau of Justice Assistance	BJA-2014-3835	State and local governments	4/22/2014	
19.345	Indonesia Cooperation and Awareness for Citizen Rights FY 2013	Department of State-Bureau of Democracy	DRLA-DRLAQM-14-036	IHEs	5/2/2014	
19.345	South-South Cooperation to Protect Asian Migrant Workers	Bureau of Democracy	DRLA-DRLAQM-14-033	State and local governments, IHEs	4/23/2014	
19.345	Syria: Supporting civil society and religious communities, and promoting inclusive peacebuilding and reconciliation.	Bureau of Democracy	DRLA-DRLAQM-14-034	IHEs	5/1/2014	
19.345	DRL Program Statement for Democracy and Human Rights Programs in Cuba	Bureau of Democracy	DRLA-DRLAQM-14-031	IHEs	4/18/2014	
19.700	Reinforcing a democratic, secure, and prosperous Panama	U.S. Mission to Panama	S-PM070-14-GR-501	IHEs	5/18/2014	
20.109	The FAA Center of Excellence (COE) for Unmanned Aircraft Systems	Department of Transportation-FAA Centers of Excellence	OTHER	IHEs and their affiliates	9/15/2014	X
20.724	Pipeline Safety Research Competitive Academic Agreement Program (CAAP) - 2014	Pipeline & Hazardous Material Safety Administration	DTPH5614SN000006	IHEs	5/9/2014	X
43.001	ROSES 2014: Laboratory Analysis of Returned Samples	NASA-Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-LARS	IHEs	4/28/2014	
43.001	ROSES 2014: Planetary Protection Research	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-PPR	IHEs	9/5/2014	
43.001	ROSES 2014: Maturation of Instruments for Solar System Exploration	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-MATISSE	IHEs	4/21/2014	
43.001	ROSES 2014: Ocean Biology and Biogeochemistry: Ocean Color Remote Sensing	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-OB	IHEs	6/19/2014	

	Vicarious (In Situ) Calibration Instruments					
43.001	ROSES 2014: Fellowships for Early Career Researchers	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-ECF	IHEs	3/31/2015	
43.001	ROSES 2014: Ocean Salinity Field Campaign	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZDA001N-OSFC	IHEs	7/30/2014	
43.008	NATIONAL SPACE GRANT COLLEGE AND FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM - COMPETITIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTNERSHIPS WITH COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS	NASA Headquarters	NNH14ZHA003C	Unrestricted	5/28/2014	
47.041+	National Science Foundation Research Traineeship Program (NRT)	National Science Foundation	14-548	IHEs	6/24/2014	
47.041+	Innovation Corps Sites Program	National Science Foundation	14-547	IHEs	6/27/2014	
64.035	Grants for Transportation of Veterans in Highly Rural Areas	Veterans Administration- Chief Business Office	VA-HRTG-3-2014	State Veteran Service Agencies	5/27/2014	
66.611	Smart Growth Information Clearinghouse	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA-AO-OP-OSC-14-01	State and local governments, IHEs	5/12/2014	
81.049	Research, Development and Training in Isotope Production	Department of Energy-Office of Science	DE-FOA-0001099	State and local governments, IHEs	5/23/2014	
81.086	Notice of Intent to Issue FOA	National Energy Technology Laboratory	DE-FOA-0001097	Unrestricted		
81.087	Notice of Intent to Issue Funding Opportunity Announcement: Competitive Marine and Hydrokinetic Demonstrations at the Navy's Wave Energy Test Site (WETS)	Golden Field Office	DE-FOA-0001080	Unrestricted		
81.087	Notice of Intent to Issue Funding Opportunity Announcement: Water Power Manufacturing	Golden Field Office	DE-FOA-0001066	Unrestricted		X
84.377	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE):: Turnaround School Leaders Program	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-032814-001	State and local education agencies (SEAs and LEAs), IHEs (in partnership with an LEA)	5/23/2014	
84.041	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE): Impact Aid Section 8002 Grant Program	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-032414-003	LEAs	4/30/2014	
84.330	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE): Advanced Placement (AP) Test Fee Program	Department of Education	ED-GRANTS-032414-001	SEAs	5/8/2014	
93.073	Provider Education and Public Awareness about	Department of Health and Human	CDC-RFA-OE12-120303CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees	4/30/2014	

	Primary Immunodeficiency Disease	Services-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention		previously awarded under CDC-RFA-OE-12-1203		
93.103	Pharmacometric Modeling and Simulation for Generic Drugs Evaluation	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-011	State and local governments, IHES	6/2/2014	
93.103	Physiologically Based Absorption and Pharmacokinetic Modeling and Simulation for Non-gastrointestinally Absorbed Drug Products In Humans	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-012	State and local governments, IHES	6/2/2014	
93.213	Biology of Manual Therapies (R21)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-167	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.213	Biology of Manual Therapies (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-168	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.224	Service Area Competition - Additional Area; Warrenton, GA	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-136	Certain public health centers	4/30/2014	
93.242	Clinical Studies of Mental Illness Not Involving Treatment Development, Efficacy, or Effectiveness Trials (Collaborative R01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-165	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.242	Leveraging a Recovery Act Resource to Accelerate Research on Neurodevelopment (R01)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-MH-15-400	State and local governments, IHES	9/3/2014	
93.261	National Diabetes Prevention Program: Preventing Type 2 Diabetes Among People at High Risk	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-DP12-121203CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under (FOA) DP12-121203CONT14	4/28/2014	
93.270	Reduce Hepatitis Infections by Treatment and Integrated Prevention Services (Hepatitis-TIPS) among Non-urban Young Persons Who Inject Drugs	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	RFA-PS-14-004	State and local governments, IHES	4/30/2014	
93.279	Avenir Award Program for Genetics or Epigenetics of Substance Abuse (DP2)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-DA-15-006	State and local governments, IHES	8/18/2016	
93.279	Effects of Cannabis Use and Cannabinoids on the Developing Brain (R21)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-162	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.279	Effects of Cannabis Use and Cannabinoids on the Developing Brain (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-163	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.279	Effects of Cannabis Use and Cannabinoids on the Developing Brain (R03)	National Institutes of Health	PA-14-164	State and local governments, IHES	5/7/2017	
93.853	High Impact Neuroscience Research Resource Grants (R24)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-NS-14-006	State and local governments, IHES	6/23/2014	
93.917	Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program States/Territories Part B Supplemental Grant Program	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-048	State governments	5/28/2014	
93.941	National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-PS13-131502CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under PS13-1315	5/6/2014	
93.121+	NIH Blueprint Program for Enhancing Neuroscience Diversity through Undergraduate Research Education Experiences (R25)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-NS-14-010	IHES	5/28/2014	
93.394+	Early Phase Clinical Trials in Imaging and Image-Guided Interventions (R01)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-166	State and local governments, IHES	2/9/2017	

Message: Competitive Grant Update 14-14

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:41 PM
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 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

Competitive Grant Update 14-14

From ryder@ffis.org **Date** Monday, April 07, 2014 4:31 PM
To Wallace, Edward [IWD]
Cc

View this online: <http://www.ffis.org/node/3380>



Code	App Opportunity Title	Agency	App Opportunity Number	Eligibility	Start Date	End Date?
14-14-01	Agencies are invited to submit proposals for the following program: Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	4/14/14	
14-14-02	Agencies are invited to submit proposals for the following program: Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	4/14/14	
14-14-03	Agencies are invited to submit proposals for the following program: Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	4/14/14	
14-14-04	Agencies are invited to submit proposals for the following program: Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	4/14/14	
14-14-05	Agencies are invited to submit proposals for the following program: Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	Agencies	4/14/14	

NA	Natural Resource and Recreation Maintenance Training and Education for Cowlitz County Offenders	Dept. of the Army -- Corps of Engineers	NWP-14-0009	Local governments	4/10/2014	
12.420	DoD Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Therapeutic Idea Award	Dept. of the Army -- USAMRAA	W81XWH-14-ALSRP-TIA	Unrestricted	8/20/2014	
14.316	Housing Counseling Training Grant	Department of Housing and Urban Development	FR-5800-N-25	Public nonprofit organizations	5/5/2014	
15.224	Nevada State Museum Curatorial Program	Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00069	State and local governments, IHEs	5/2/2014	
15.225	BLM UT - Developing a Sustainable Tourism Market for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00065	Unrestricted	5/1/2014	
15.225	BLM UT - Developing a Sustainable Tourism Market for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00066	Unrestricted	5/1/2014	
15.231	Migratory Bird Monitoring Project Nevada	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00068	Unrestricted	5/2/2014	
15.238	FA New Mexico Long Term Bird Monitoring	Bureau of Land Management	L14AS00067	Unrestricted	5/2/2014	X
15.628	FY2015 Multistate Conservation Grant Program RFA	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00133	State governments, IHEs	8/22/2014	
15.657	Fiscal Year 2014 Recovery Implementation Fund	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00134	Unrestricted	7/31/2014	
15.660	Fiscal Year 2014 Candidate Conservation Action Funds	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00135	Unrestricted	7/31/2014	
15.662	Great Lakes Restoration Initiative - Eagle Marsh Projects at Ft. Wayne, IN	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00139	State governments	4/11/2014	
15.677	Hurricane Sandy Project; Parkers River; Yarmouth MA; Replace Bridge and Restore Tidal Flow	Fish and Wildlife Service	F14AS00137	Unrestricted	5/16/2014	
15.808	Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit, Rocky Mountain CESU	Geological Survey	G14AS00049	Participating partners of the Rocky Mountain Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (CESU)	4/11/2014	
15.808	Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit, Great Basin CESU	Geological Survey	G14AS00052	Participating partners of the Great Basin CESU	4/11/2014	
15.944	Bird Bridge Strike Study Request for Information	National Park Service	P14AS00019	IHEs	4/15/2014	
15.945	Connect Visitors to the Historic Landscape through Restoration of the Core Battlefield at Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	National Park Service	P14AS00052	IHEs	4/14/2014	
16.320	OVC FY 14 Services for Victims of Human Trafficking	Department of Justice-Office for Victims of Crime	OVC-2014-3859	State and local governments	5/15/2014	X
16.543	OJJDP FY 2014 Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Field-Initiated Research and Evaluation Program	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3803	State and local governments, IHEs	5/19/2014	
16.582	OVC FY 14 Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children	Office for Victims of Crime	OVC-2014-3866	State and local governments	5/21/2014	

	and Youth State Demonstration Project					
16.582	OVC FY 14 Vision 21: Linking Systems of Care for Children and Youth Technical Assistance Project	Office for Victims of Crime	OVC-2014-3868	State and local governments, IHEs	5/21/2014	
16.582	OVC FY 14 Vision 21: Victim Services Mobile Application	Office for Victims of Crime	OVC-2014-3871	State and local governments	5/21/2014	
16.726	OJJDP FY 2014 Mentoring for Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Domestic Sex Trafficking Initiative	Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	OJJDP-2014-3827	State and local governments, IHEs	5/15/2014	
16.751	BJA FY 14 Maximizing the Affordable Care Act: Improving Recidivism and Health Outcomes for the Justice-Involved Population	Bureau of Justice Assistance	BJA-2014-3843	IHEs	5/22/2014	
16.123+	National Center for Building Community Trust and Justice: Improving the Justice System by Enhancing Procedural Justice, Reducing Bias, and Supporting Racial Reconciliation	Office of Justice Programs	DOJ-2014-3797	State and local governments, IHEs	6/18/2014	
16.826	OVC FY 14 Vision 21: Building State Technology Capacity	Office for Victims of Crime	OVC-2014-3855	State governments	5/15/2014	
16.827	BJA FY 14 Justice Reinvestment Initiative: Maximizing State Reforms	Bureau of Justice Assistance	BJA-2014-3856	State governments	5/22/2014	
17.201	Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO) Technical Assistance (TA) Grant	Department of Labor-Employment and Training Administration	SGA-DFA-PY-13-08	Local governments	5/2/2014	
19.040	Model UN Exchange Program	Department of State-U.S. Mission to India	NDRFP14-02	IHEs	4/30/2014	
19.322	Fiscal Transparency Innovation Fund (FTIF)	Economic and Business Affairs	EBAQ-EBAQM-14-001	IHEs	5/30/2014	
20.235	FY 2014 CMVOST Notice of Funding Availability	Department of Transportation-Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	FM-DTG-14-001	State and local governments, IHEs	5/5/2014	X
20.933	FY 2014 National Infrastructure Investments	Department of Transportation	DTOS59-14-RA-TIGER6	State and local governments	4/28/2014	X
45.164	Digital Projects for the Public	National Endowment for the Humanities	20140611-MD	State and local governments, IHEs	6/11/2014	
45.164	Bridging Cultures through Film	National Endowment for the Humanities	20140611-TW	State and local governments, IHEs	6/11/2014	
45.169	NEH/DFG Bilateral Digital Humanities Program	National Endowment for the Humanities	20140925-HG	State and local governments, IHEs	9/25/2014	
47.050	U.S. Science Support Program associated with the International Ocean Discovery Program	National Science Foundation	14-549	IHEs	6/30/2014	
47.050	Geomorphology and Land-use Dynamics	National Science Foundation	14-550	Unrestricted	7/16/2014	
47.075	Linguistics Program - Doctoral	National Science	14-551	IHEs	7/15/2014	

	Dissertation Research Improvement Awards	Foundation				
66.466	Chesapeake Bay Program Office Fiscal Year 2014 Request for Proposals for Support for Small Watershed Programs and Support for the Innovative and Nutrient Sediment Reduction Programs	Environmental Protection Agency	EPA-R3-CBP-14-04	State and local governments, IHEs	5/15/2014	X
81.087	Technology Incubator for Wind Energy Innovations	Department of Energy-Golden Field Office	DE-FOA-0000978	Unrestricted	5/30/2014	X
81.087	Wind Forecasting Improvement Project in Complex Terrain	Golden Field Office	DE-FOA-0000984	State and local governments, IHEs	6/5/2014	X
93.064	Improving the Impact of Laboratory Practice: A New Paradigm for Metrics, CSELS and DLPSS	Department of Health and Human Services-Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-OE13-130402CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under CDC-RFA-OE13-1304	4/10/2014	
93.070	Maintenance and Enhancement of the Environmental Public Health Tracking Network	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-EH14-1403	State and local governments	5/19/2014	
93.073	Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Practice and Implementation Centers	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-DD14-1402	State and local governments, IHEs	5/13/2014	
93.073	Improving Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders Prevention and Practice through National Partnerships	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-DD14-1403	State and local governments, IHEs	5/13/2014	
93.080	Evaluation of Health Promotion and Prevention Programs for Blood Disorders	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-DD14-1405	State and local governments, IHEs	5/21/2014	
93.103	Dissolution Methods for Microsphere and Implant Drug Products	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD14-007	State and local governments, IHEs	5/2/2014	
93.103	Dissolution Methods for Semisolid Ocular Drug Products	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-008	State and local governments, IHEs	5/2/2014	
93.103	Dissolution Methods for Suspension and Emulsion Ocular Drug Products	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-009	State and local governments, IHEs	5/8/2014	
93.103	Characterization of Critical Quality Attributes for Semisolid Topical Drug Products	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-010	State and local governments, IHEs	6/2/2014	
93.103	Evaluation of in vitro release methods for liposomal drug products	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-016	State and local governments, IHEs	6/3/2014	
93.103	Development of Clinically Relevant in Vitro Performance Test for Generic ODPs: Physiologically Relevant Models for Aerodynamic Particle Size Distribution Analysis	Food & Drug Administration	RFA-FD-14-022	State and local governments, IHEs	6/3/2014	
93.110	Newborn Screening Data Repository and Technical Assistance Center	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-089	State and local governments	5/5/2014	
93.118	HIV/AIDS Policy Initiative: Building State, County and Local Public Health Infrastructure	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-PS10-104505CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under FOA PS10-1045	5/9/2014	

93.118	Implementing a National Framework to Eliminate Mother-to-Child	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-PS12-120603CONT14	Continuation of funds for grantees previously awarded under PS12-1206	5/7/2014	
93.136	Prescription Drug Overdose: Boost for State Prevention	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-CE14-1404	State health departments	6/4/2014	
93.184	Characterizing the Complications Associated with Therapeutic Blood Transfusions for Hemoglobinopathies	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC-RFA-DD14-1406	State and local governments, IHEs	5/12/2014	
93.217	FY14 Announcement of Availability of Funds to Enroll Family Planning Clients into Health Insurance Programs	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health	PA-FPH-14-035	Title X family planning services project grantees with an active project period as of March 31, 2014.	6/9/2014	
93.243	Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training for Professionals	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-077	Masters-level IHEs that offer specified programs	6/3/2014	
93.243	Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training for Paraprofessionals	Health Resources & Services Administration	HRSA-14-126	Accredited community and technical colleges	6/3/2014	
93.243	PPHF-2014 Cooperative Agreements for State-Sponsored Youth Suicide Prevention and Early Intervention (PPHF-2014)	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Adminis.	SM-14-008	State governments	5/19/2014	
93.262	Workers Compensation Surveillance	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	RFA-OH-14-007	State and local governments, IHEs	8/29/2016	
93.279	Avenir Award Program for Research on Substance Abuse and HIV/AIDS (DP2)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-DA-15-007	State and local governments, IHEs	11/14/2016	
93.859	Innovative Programs to Enhance Research Training (IPERT) (R25)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-170	State and local governments, IHEs	1/25/2016	
93.393+	Physical Sciences-Oncology Centers (U54)	National Institutes of Health	PAR-14-169	State and local governments, IHEs	11/25/2015	
93.866	Claude D. Pepper Older Americans Independence Centers (P30)	National Institutes of Health	RFA-AG-15-003	State and local governments, IHEs	6/24/2014	
97.010	FY 2014 Citizenship and Integration Direct Services Grant Program: Citizenship Instruction and Naturalization Application Services	Department of Homeland Security -Office of Procurement Operations - Grants Division	DHS-14-CIS-010-002	State and local governments, IHEs	5/16/2014	
97.061	Coastal Resilience Center of Excellence; Center Lead	Office of Procurement Operations - Grants Division	DHS-14-ST-061-COE-001A	IHEs	7/3/2014	
97.061	Coastal Resilience Center of Excellence; Center Partner	Office of Procurement Operations - Grants Division	DHS-14-ST-061-COE-001B	IHEs	7/3/2014	
97.061	Center of Excellence (COE) - Center for Borders, Trade and Immigration Research; Center Lead	Office of Procurement Operations - Grants Division	DHS-14-ST-061-COE-002A	IHEs	7/3/2014	
97.061	Center of Excellence (COE) - Center for Borders, Trade and Immigration Research; Center Partner	Office of Procurement Operations - Grants Division	DHS-14-ST-061-COE-002B	IHEs	7/3/2014	

98.001	USAID/West Africa's Sanitation Service Delivery Program	US Agency for International Development-Ghana	AID-RFA-624-14-000005	Unrestricted	5/12/2014	
98.001	USAID/West Bank and Gaza Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) APS	West Bank Gaza USAID-West Bank	APS-294-14-000001	IHEs		
98.001	Strengthening Media Initiative (SMI)	Georgia USAID-Tbilisi	RFA-114-14-000007	IHEs	5/5/2014	X
98.001	Centers for Advanced Studies (CAS)	Pakistan USAID-Islamabad	RFA-391-14-000009	IHEs	5/6/2014	X
98.001	Mali SBCC/SM	Mali USAID - Bamako	RFA-688-14-000003	Unrestricted	6/11/2014	
98.001	COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY HIV PREVENTION PROJECT FOR KEY AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS (CP2)	Agency for International Development	RFI-CP2-TANZANIA	Unrestricted	4/16/2014	
NA	The Affordable Care Act and What it Means for People with Disabilities	National Council on Disability	NCD0114	Unrestricted	4/29/2014	
Intent to Award		Federal Agency	Opportunity Number	Recipient		
15.945	National Park Service-Visitor Survey	National Park Service	NPS-NOIP14AC00265	Washington State University		
15.945	National Park Service-A Vegetation Map for White Sand NM, Phase 2	National Park Service	NPS-NOIP14AC00284	University of New Mexico		
15.945	National Park Service-Horseshoe Mesa Rock Art Documentation	National Park Service	NPS-NOIP14AC00285	Museum of Northern Arizona		
15.945	National Park Service-George Washington Carver Demographic Study	National Park Service	NPS-NOIP14AC00296	Washington State University		

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 202-624-5849 (phone)
 202-624-7745 (fax)

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Message: FW: Hand-typed 1099 form**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: Internal
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:38 PM
 Item ID: 40861904
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

FW: Hand-typed 1099 form

From Saddoris, Michelle [IWD] **Date** Thursday, April 03, 2014 11:14 AM
To Eklund, David [IWD]; Prettyman, Laura [IWD]; Borgeson, Jill [IWD]
Cc

 [65-5338 1099-G Form 01-08-07.pdf](#) (163 Kb HTML)  [image001.jpg](#) (4 Kb HTML)

BOOM.

From: Johnson, Brei [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, April 03, 2014 11:12 AM
To: Saddoris, Michelle [IWD]
Subject: RE: Hand-typed 1099 form

Is this the form you were looking for?

Brei Johnson
 Marketing Communications Specialist
 Communications Bureau

1000 East Grand Avenue
 Des Moines, IA 50319
 Phone: 515-281-8102
 Fax: 515-281-4698
www.iowaworkforce.org

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Sent: Wednesday, April 02, 2014 3:04 PM
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I'll try and do some more research and see if I can get you a number.

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Yes, generally if IWD uses a form I should have access to it ☺ (but that's not to say some don't slip by me)...

Do you know the form number? It sounds like to me that the "1099" number would be either an internal term or name for that form – it's not a familiar form number. Generally, our forms or publications have like a 65-XXXX, 68-XXXX, 70-XXXX, etc. and that's how we file them. Do you see a number like that on the form anywhere?

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I was given your name as the holder of all forms? ☺

Thank you!
Michelle

 Description: IWD Logo

Michelle Saddoris
Workforce Advisor
ACH/Debit Card Coordinator, BPC
150 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
Phone: (515) 242-0482
Fax: (515) 242-0495
<http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

Image 1

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711.

Iowa Workforce Development

STATEMENT FOR RECIPIENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
65-5338 (11-06) OMB No. 1545-0120

Tax Year

PAYER'S name, address and telephone number

Unemployment Insurance Services Division
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
(515) 242-0441

PAYER'S Federal Identification Number

1 Unemployment Compensation

2 State or Local Income Tax Refunds,
Credits, or Offsets

3 Box 2 Amount is for Tax Year

5 ATAA Payments 7 Agriculture Payments

4 Federal Income Tax Withheld

6 Taxable Grants

8 Box 2 is Trade or Business Income

Certain

Government Payments

(keep for your records) Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Copy B

For Recipient

THIS IS IMPORTANT TAX INFORMATION AND IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Box 1 of this form shows the total unemployment compensation paid to you this year. This amount may be reported as income on the unemployment compensation line of your income tax return.

Box 4 of this form shows the total federal income tax withheld from the unemployment compensation paid to you this year. This amount may be reported on your income tax return as federal tax withheld.

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The Iowa Income Tax Withheld Box of this form shows the total state income tax withheld from the unemployment compensation paid to you this year. This amount may be reported on your income tax return as state tax withheld.

If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the Internal Revenue Service determines that it has not been reported.

If you received an overpayment of benefits and made a refund during the same calendar year, you need to refer to your tax pamphlet for filing instructions. If you need additional assistance, you should contact an Internal Revenue Service office.

If you do not agree with the amount of compensation or taxes withheld, you may contact Iowa Workforce Development office or call (515) 242-0441.

Iowa Income Tax Withheld

Form 1099-G

RECIPIENT'S Identification Number

42-6004546

[Preview is not available (conversion excluded for this file type).]

Message: I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: External, Inbound
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:31:37 PM
Item ID: 40860779
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed**

From SAVE-HELP **Date** Tuesday, May 22, 2012 4:08 PM
To SAVE-HELP
Cc

 [image003.jpg](#) (5 Kb HTML)  [I94AutomationFAQ.pdf](#) (632 Kb HTML)

 Description: SAVE Logo-CMYK

****FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. DO NOT REPLY TO THIS E-MAIL****

The following announcement is to inform your agency of the following verification related update(s). Note that this announcement is also available for viewing in the WEB-3 homepage. Please distribute this announcement to relevant SAVE users in your agency.

I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed

Dear SAVE Customer:

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has informed the SAVE Program that the I-94 automation pilot roll-out, initially scheduled for this month, has been delayed. No additional information is available regarding a new pilot date, but the SAVE Program will keep SAVE customers informed of any new developments as soon as they become available. Please note that CBP is committed to moving forward with the I-94 automation process in the near future. Therefore, the SAVE Program strongly recommends agencies continue with their preparations to accommodate this CBP initiative. For more information about CBP's I-94 automation initiative, please go to the Web 3 Online Resources section and click on "I-94 Frequently Asked Questions".

The SAVE Program

Did you know SAVE offers weekly Webinar Training?
Contact us to arrange training options tailored to meet your needs.

SAVE Program Contact Information:
Please visit our website: www.uscis.gov/SAVE
By E-Mail: SAVE_HELP@dhs.gov
By Phone: 1-877-469-2563

[Preview is not available (conversion excluded for this file type).]

- [Image 1](#)
- [Image 2](#)
- [Image 3](#)
- [Image 4](#)
- [Image 5](#)
- [Image 6](#)
- [Image 7](#)
- [Image 8](#)
- [Image 9](#)
- [Image 10](#)

Image 1

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 Verification Division
 Washington, DC 20529-2620

-

Contents

DEFINITIONS 2

PART I: QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE I-94 AUTOMATION 4

PART II: QUESTIONS CONCERNING IMMIGRATION STATUS

VERIFICATION 7

Image 2

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 2

1. **Alien:** Any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.
2. **Alien Number (“A Number”):** The alien registration file number, which the Department of Homeland Security assigns to certain aliens, consists of eight or nine digits.

3. Asylee: An alien in the United States or at a Port of Entry who is found to be unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality, or to seek the protection of that country, because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.

4. Class of Admission (COA): COA reflects the particular provision of law that describes a noncitizen's immigration status in the United States. For descriptions of COAs, please refer to "Class of Admission (COA) Tables" located in Web 3 Online Resources.

5. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): an agency of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons out of the United States, as well as facilitating trade and travel while enforcing U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws.

6. Deferred Inspection Site: sites operated by CBP where incoming aliens are referred when documentation requires additional review and/or possible correction. If an error in an alien's immigration document occurred upon entering the United States, he or she must visit a local CBP Deferred Inspection Site or a Port of Entry or Admission to have it corrected. For a list of Deferred Inspection Sites or Ports, please visit the CBP website (www.cbp.gov)

) and click on the

"Ports" link at the bottom of the page. (Please note if USCIS issued the Form I-94, the alien should contact USCIS to correct that particular record.)

7. Form I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record): The Form I-94 is used to document the arrival and departure of aliens applying for admission to the United States. It

must be filled out by all persons, except U.S. citizens, returning resident aliens, aliens with immigrant visas, and Canadian citizens visiting or in transit. The form is then reviewed for accuracy by a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer, stamped with admission information and then provided to the passenger as evidence of a lawful entry.

Image 3

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 3

Figure 1: Sample I-94

8. Immigrant: Any person not a citizen of the United States who is residing in the United States under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent

residence. *See also Permanent Resident.*

9. Lawful Permanent Resident: *See Permanent Resident.*

10. Nonimmigrant: An alien who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose. Some examples of nonimmigrants include foreign government

officials, visitors for business or for pleasure, foreign students and religious workers.

11. Permanent Resident: Someone who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. As proof of that status, a person

is granted a permanent resident card, commonly called a "green card" or I-551.

Permanent residents are also referred to as "immigrants," "legal permanent residents," "lawful permanent residents," "permanent resident aliens" and "green card holders."

12. Port of Entry (POE): Any air, land or sea location in the United States or its

territories that is designated as a point of entry for aliens and U.S. citizens. At POEs, CBP officers examine incoming aliens' travel documentation, and issue travelers with appropriate classes of admission, per U.S. immigration policy and law.

13. Refugee: Any person who is outside his or her country of nationality who is

unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof must be based on the

alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or

political opinion.

NOTE: For more definitions, please visit www.uscis.gov/resources

and click the

“Glossary” link. The USCIS resources Web page also contains other useful immigration information.

Image 4

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 4

-

Q1: What is the I-94 automation?

A1: The Form I-94 is used to document the arrival and departure of aliens applying for

admission to the United States. Passengers fill out the form and a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer reviews it for accuracy. The CBP officer stamps the I-94 with admission information and provides it to the passenger as evidence of a lawful entry.

In an attempt to increase efficiency, and stream line the admission process for the traveling public, CBP has developed an automated I-94 system. Traditionally, CBP mailed the I-94s from each Port of Entry (POE) to a processing center for manual data entry into a DHS database. The new automated process uses data CBP collects to create an electronic version of the paper I-94. The automated system will generate an electronic arrival record with data elements found on the current paper Form I-94; **however, the electronic I-94 number will not be**

known to the traveler. Additionally, CBP will stamp the traveler’s passport upon arrival into the United States instead of stamping a traveler’s paper I-94 form. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q2: Will CBP still issue paper I-94 forms to travelers once the I-94 automation

begins?

A2: Yes. CBP will continue to issue paper I-94 forms to those entering through air and sea crossings as current regulation requires all passengers to receive a paper I-94. It is important to note, however, that **the number on the paper I-94 form**

will not correspond to the I-94 number that exists in the newly automated CBP systems. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q3: Two separate I-94 numbers will exist after the I-94 automation begins – an *electronic I-94 Number* and a *paper I-94 Number*. What is the difference between the two?

A3: The electronic I-94 Number is assigned as part of the electronically generated arrival record when a person enters the United States. The paper I-94 Number is the pre-printed number on the paper I-94 travelers will receive when entering the United States. For immigration status verification purposes, the pre-printed paper I-94 Number CBP issues will not permit verification of immigration status of air and sea passengers because it does not relate to the traveler’s actual record. However, I-94s issued before the automation and I-94s USCIS issues as evidence of a change or extension of status can still be used to verify immigration status.

Image 5

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 5

Therefore, agencies should select the "I-94 in Foreign Passport" document type whenever an I-94 is presented to verify status. Please see Question 11 for additional information.

Q4: How does the I-94 automation affect SAVE verifications?

A4: When the pre-printed number on the I-94 no longer matches the actual electronic record, we will not be able to verify immigration status using that number.

Q5: What has CBP done to accommodate asylees and refugees who do not necessarily possess a foreign passport?

A5: CBP will continue to enter certain arrival information for a limited number of aliens who may not have a foreign passport or other travel document, such as asylees and refugees. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q6: What has SAVE done to accommodate the I-94 automation? Will SAVE make system changes?

A6: To accommodate this change, we have taken significant steps to permit immigration status verification of affected alien applicants by leveraging the Program's ability to verify status by Unexpired Foreign Passport. We also made system updates to encourage the use of the Unexpired Foreign Passport in combination with the Form I-94, when possible. Currently we are planning additional enhancements to the system's foreign passport verification functionality in fall 2012. We will keep agencies informed regarding these developments.

Q7: How should agencies enter data into the system to ensure benefit applicants verify successfully?

A7: When entering data into our system we recommend following these best practices:

When presented with an I-94 and an Unexpired Foreign Passport containing an admission stamp, agency selects the "**I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) in Unexpired Foreign Passport**" document type.

When presented with an Unexpired Foreign Passport containing an admission stamp without an I-94, including those from Visa Waiver

countries, agency selects the "**Unexpired Foreign Passport**" document type.

When presented with only an I-94 and no other immigration document, agency should select the "**Other (Select if Document Not**

Listed)" document type. Note that if I-94 alone is selected and the I94 is among those that CBP no longer enters into its database,

Image 6

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 6

verification of status will fail, and additional verification will be required. Please see Question 9 for more information.

Q8: When will the I-94 automation take place?

A8: Currently, a timetable for the I-94 automation has not been determined. It is possible that the automation may begin during spring 2012 in select locations and will then rollout in phases nationwide. Further details regarding exact dates are forthcoming.

Q9: What if a traveler does not have a foreign passport for CBP to stamp?

A9: Individuals without a foreign passport will be sent to CBP's secondary inspection upon arrival into the United States, where they will receive their electronic I-94 number. These individuals will be issued a paper I-94 with the pre-printed number crossed out, and the actual electronic I-94 number handwritten upon it. Agencies can expect refugees, asylee follow-to-joins, parolees and others who do not have any other travel document to have these I-94s. For verification purposes, **agencies should enter the handwritten I-94 number into SAVE.** Because the handwritten I-94 number is the electronic I-94 number, SAVE will be able to use it to verify immigration status.

Q10: At times, a permanent resident entering the United States is issued an I-94 with a temporary I-551 stamp as evidence of his or her permanent resident status. Will individuals still receive these stamps on their I-94s from CBP?

A10: Yes, CBP will continue to issue the temporary I-551 stamps on the I-94s for applicable individuals. In these cases, agencies should use the A Number for SAVE verification.

Image 7

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 7

Q11: How should an agency verify an applicant's immigration status in SAVE when he or she presents only an I-94?

A11: When an applicant presents only an I-94, ask the applicant whether he or she has an Unexpired Foreign Passport. If both the I-94 and Unexpired Foreign Passport are available, choose the "I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) in Unexpired Foreign Passport" document type to run the query. This document type allows the entry of both the I-94 Number and the Unexpired Foreign Passport number, and will enable us to verify immigration status using both numbers.

I-94

Unexpired Foreign
Passport

Figure 2: "I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport" Document Type

If an applicant does not have an Unexpired Foreign Passport, and the only immigration document he or she has is the I-94, choose the "Other" document

type to run the query. By choosing “Other” you can enter either an I-94 Number or A Number.

Q12: How should an agency verify an applicant when he or she presents only an Unexpired Foreign Passport?

A12: When an applicant presents only an Unexpired Foreign Passport, ask the applicant if he or she has a paper I-94. If the applicant does have an I-94, use the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type to run the query, as explained in Answer 11.

Image 8

If the applicant does not have an I-94, and only an Unexpired Foreign Passport, choose the “Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type to run the query. With this document type you can input the Unexpired Foreign Passport number along

with the applicant’s biographic information.

Q13: How should an agency document the Unexpired Foreign Passport number on the 3 Step, electronic verification request?

A13: When you initiate a query with the “Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type, and the query goes to 3 step verification, the electronic G-845 will not prepopulate with the Unexpired Foreign Passport number. Therefore, print the pre-populated G-845, and then handwrite the Unexpired Foreign Passport number on the form, in Box Number 7, as indicated in the image below.

Figure 3: Electronic 3 Step G-845, Box 7

After printing the pre-populated G-845 and writing in the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number in Box 7, make a copy of the Unexpired Foreign Passport to mail in with the G-845. It is important to make a photocopy of the biographic page *and* the page with the CBP admission stamp indicating current status.

Q14: How should agencies submit manual G-845 verification requests using the Unexpired Foreign Passport?

A14: When submitting a manual G-845 verification request (one that is not automatically generated as a third-step in SAVE’s electronic system), download the G-845 available at www.uscis.gov/forms. This is the current version of the form published in January 2012.

For the Unexpired Foreign Passport, the agency should handwrite the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number in the field titled, “Other Immigration Document Number” (Box 1), as indicated in the image below.

Write Unexpired Foreign Passport Number Here

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 8

Image 9

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 9

Figure 4: Manual G-845, Box 1

We require copies of the documents presented for verification to be submitted with a manual G-845. Make a copy of the Unexpired Foreign Passport by photocopying the biographic page *and* the page with the CBP admission stamp indicating current status.

Q15: Will SAVE be able to verify I-94s issued prior to the I-94 Automation?

A15: Yes. However, because it is difficult to know whether a paper I-94 was issued before or after the I-94 automation, we encourage system users to select the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type as much as possible. As explained in Answer 11, an I-94 Number and an Unexpired Foreign Passport number can both be entered in the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type.

Q16: Will SAVE be able to verify USCIS-issued I-94s?

A16: Yes. When an applicant presents a USCIS-issued I-94 (used for extensions of stay and changes of status), select the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type and enter both the I-94 Number and the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number. If the applicant does not have an Unexpired Foreign Passport, use the “I-94” document type and enter the USCIS-issued I-94 number.

Q17: Are other document types, such as the I-551, affected by the I-94 automation?

A17: No. All document types containing an Alien Registration Number, (also referred to as “A Number”), are not affected by the I-94 automation. You may continue to process them as usual.

Q18: What should an applicant do if he or she was admitted incorrectly to the United States?

Write Unexpired Foreign Passport Number Here

Specify Unexpired Foreign Passport Here

Image 10

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 10

A18: If an applicant was admitted incorrectly to the United States, the applicant should visit a local CBP Deferred Inspection Site or POE to have his or her admission corrected. A list of Deferred Inspection Sites and POEs can be found on CBP’s website, www.cbp.gov

, under the “Ports” link at the bottom of the page. If an applicant was issued an incorrect I-94 by USCIS, the applicant should refer to the Form I-102, which can be found at

www.uscis.gov/forms.

Q19: What is the guidance from SAVE for Web 2 Users?

A19: When an applicant does not have an Alien Number and presents an I-94 and

passport, select "Unexpired Foreign Passport" as the document type and enter the I-94 number. Also enter the Unexpired Foreign Passport number in the field entitled "Doc. Description."

Q20: Should agencies verify status by Alien Number if one is available?

A20: If an applicant has a government-issued document with an Alien Number in addition to an I-94, use the document with the Alien Number. However, for those who are newly arrived in the U.S. and have not yet received another document, such as an I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD), we recommend verifying status using the handwritten I-94 Number.

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 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:38 PM
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I was given your name as the holder of all forms? ☺

Thank you!
Michelle

 Description: IWD Logo

Michelle Saddoris
Workforce Advisor
ACH/Debit Card Coordinator, BPC
150 Des Moines Street
Des Moines, IA 50309
Phone: (515) 242-0482
Fax: (515) 242-0495
<http://www.iowaworkforce.org/>

Image 1

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
For deaf and hard of hearing, use Relay 711.

Iowa Workforce Development

STATEMENT FOR RECIPIENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION PAYMENTS
65-5338 (11-06) OMB No. 1545-0120

Tax Year

PAYER'S name, address and telephone number

Unemployment Insurance Services Division
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0209
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PAYER'S Federal Identification Number

1 Unemployment Compensation

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8 Box 2 is Trade or Business Income

Certain

Government Payments

(keep for your records) Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Copy B

For Recipient

THIS IS IMPORTANT TAX INFORMATION AND IS BEING FURNISHED TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Box 1 of this form shows the total unemployment compensation paid to you this year. This amount may be reported as income on the unemployment compensation line of your income tax return.

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Box 5 of this form shows the total alternative trade adjustment assistance (ATAA) payments you received. This amount may be reported on the "Other Income" line. No federal or state taxes were withheld from your ATAA payments and the amount is in addition to any unemployment compensation paid to you this year.

The Iowa Income Tax Withheld Box of this form shows the total state income tax withheld from the unemployment compensation paid to you this year. This amount may be reported on your income tax return as state tax withheld.

If you are required to file a return, a negligence penalty or other sanction may be imposed on you if this income is taxable and the Internal Revenue Service determines that it has not been reported.

If you received an overpayment of benefits and made a refund during the same calendar year, you need to refer to your tax pamphlet for filing instructions. If you need additional assistance, you should contact an Internal Revenue Service office.

If you do not agree with the amount of compensation or taxes withheld, you may contact Iowa Workforce Development office or call (515) 242-0441.

Iowa Income Tax Withheld

Form 1099-G

RECIPIENT'S Identification Number

42-6004546

Message: I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: External, Inbound
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:31:37 PM
Item ID: 40860779
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed**

From SAVE-HELP **Date** Tuesday, May 22, 2012 4:08 PM
To SAVE-HELP
Cc

 [image003.jpg](#) (5 Kb HTML)  [I94AutomationFAQ.pdf](#) (632 Kb HTML)

 Description: SAVE Logo-CMYK

****FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. DO NOT REPLY TO THIS E-MAIL.****

The following announcement is to inform your agency of the following verification related update(s). Note that this announcement is also available for viewing in the WEB-3 homepage. Please distribute this announcement to relevant SAVE users in your agency.

I-94 Automation Pilot Delayed

Dear SAVE Customer:

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) has informed the SAVE Program that the I-94 automation pilot roll-out, initially scheduled for this month, has been delayed. No additional information is available regarding a new pilot date, but the SAVE Program will keep SAVE customers informed of any new developments as soon as they become available. Please note that CBP is committed to moving forward with the I-94 automation process in the near future. Therefore, the SAVE Program strongly recommends agencies continue with their preparations to accommodate this CBP initiative. For more information about CBP's I-94 automation initiative, please go to the Web 3 Online Resources section and click on "I-94 Frequently Asked Questions".

The SAVE Program

Did you know SAVE offers weekly Webinar Training?
Contact us to arrange training options tailored to meet your needs.

SAVE Program Contact Information:
Please visit our website: www.uscis.gov/SAVE
By E-Mail: SAVE.HELP@dhs.gov
By Phone: 1-877-469-2563

[Preview is not available (conversion excluded for this file type).]

- [Image 1](#)
- [Image 2](#)
- [Image 3](#)
- [Image 4](#)
- [Image 5](#)
- [Image 6](#)
- [Image 7](#)
- [Image 8](#)
- [Image 9](#)
- [Image 10](#)

Image 1

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 Verification Division
 Washington, DC 20529-2620

-

Contents

DEFINITIONS 2

PART I: QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE I-94 AUTOMATION 4

PART II: QUESTIONS CONCERNING IMMIGRATION STATUS

VERIFICATION 7

Image 2

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 2

1. **Alien:** Any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.
2. **Alien Number ("A Number"):** The alien registration file number, which the Department of Homeland Security assigns to certain aliens, consists of eight or nine digits.

3. Asylee: An alien in the United States or at a Port of Entry who is found to be unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality, or to seek the protection of that country, because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution.

4. Class of Admission (COA): COA reflects the particular provision of law that describes a noncitizen's immigration status in the United States. For descriptions of COAs, please refer to "Class of Admission (COA) Tables" located in Web 3 Online Resources.

5. Customs and Border Protection (CBP): an agency of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsible for keeping terrorists and terrorist weapons out of the United States, as well as facilitating trade and travel while enforcing U.S. regulations, including immigration and drug laws.

6. Deferred Inspection Site: sites operated by CBP where incoming aliens are referred when documentation requires additional review and/or possible correction. If an error in an alien's immigration document occurred upon entering the United States, he or she must visit a local CBP Deferred Inspection Site or a Port of Entry or Admission to have it corrected. For a list of Deferred Inspection Sites or Ports, please visit the CBP website (www.cbp.gov)

) and click on the

"Ports" link at the bottom of the page. (Please note if USCIS issued the Form I-94, the alien should contact USCIS to correct that particular record.)

7. Form I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record): The Form I-94 is used to document the arrival and departure of aliens applying for admission to the United States. It

must be filled out by all persons, except U.S. citizens, returning resident aliens, aliens with immigrant visas, and Canadian citizens visiting or in transit. The form is then reviewed for accuracy by a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer, stamped with admission information and then provided to the passenger as evidence of a lawful entry.

Image 3

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 3

Figure 1: Sample I-94

8. Immigrant: Any person not a citizen of the United States who is residing in the United States under legally recognized and lawfully recorded permanent

residence. *See also Permanent Resident.*

9. Lawful Permanent Resident: *See Permanent Resident.*

10. Nonimmigrant: An alien who seeks temporary entry to the United States for a specific purpose. Some examples of nonimmigrants include foreign government

officials, visitors for business or for pleasure, foreign students and religious workers.

11. Permanent Resident: Someone who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. As proof of that status, a person

is granted a permanent resident card, commonly called a "green card" or I-551.

Permanent residents are also referred to as "immigrants," "legal permanent residents," "lawful permanent residents," "permanent resident aliens" and "green card holders."

12. Port of Entry (POE): Any air, land or sea location in the United States or its

territories that is designated as a point of entry for aliens and U.S. citizens. At POEs, CBP officers examine incoming aliens' travel documentation, and issue travelers with appropriate classes of admission, per U.S. immigration policy and law.

13. Refugee: Any person who is outside his or her country of nationality who is

unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof must be based on the

alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or

political opinion.

NOTE: For more definitions, please visit www.uscis.gov/resources

and click the

“Glossary” link. The USCIS resources Web page also contains other useful immigration information.

Image 4

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 4

-

Q1: What is the I-94 automation?

A1: The Form I-94 is used to document the arrival and departure of aliens applying for

admission to the United States. Passengers fill out the form and a Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer reviews it for accuracy. The CBP officer stamps the I-94 with admission information and provides it to the passenger as evidence of a lawful entry.

In an attempt to increase efficiency, and stream line the admission process for the traveling public, CBP has developed an automated I-94 system. Traditionally, CBP mailed the I-94s from each Port of Entry (POE) to a processing center for manual data entry into a DHS database. The new automated process uses data CBP collects to create an electronic version of the paper I-94. The automated system will generate an electronic arrival record with data elements found on the current paper Form I-94; **however, the electronic I-94 number will not be**

known to the traveler. Additionally, CBP will stamp the traveler’s passport upon arrival into the United States instead of stamping a traveler’s paper I-94 form. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q2: Will CBP still issue paper I-94 forms to travelers once the I-94 automation

begins?

A2: Yes. CBP will continue to issue paper I-94 forms to those entering through air and sea crossings as current regulation requires all passengers to receive a paper I-94. It is important to note, however, that **the number on the paper I-94 form**

will not correspond to the I-94 number that exists in the newly automated CBP systems. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q3: Two separate I-94 numbers will exist after the I-94 automation begins – an *electronic I-94 Number* and a *paper I-94 Number*. What is the difference between the two?

A3: The electronic I-94 Number is assigned as part of the electronically generated arrival record when a person enters the United States. The paper I-94 Number is the pre-printed number on the paper I-94 travelers will receive when entering the United States. For immigration status verification purposes, the pre-printed paper I-94 Number CBP issues will not permit verification of immigration status of air and sea passengers because it does not relate to the traveler’s actual record. However, I-94s issued before the automation and I-94s USCIS issues as evidence of a change or extension of status can still be used to verify immigration status.

Image 5

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 5

Therefore, agencies should select the "I-94 in Foreign Passport" document type whenever an I-94 is presented to verify status. Please see Question 11 for additional information.

Q4: How does the I-94 automation affect SAVE verifications?

A4: When the pre-printed number on the I-94 no longer matches the actual electronic record, we will not be able to verify immigration status using that number.

Q5: What has CBP done to accommodate asylees and refugees who do not necessarily possess a foreign passport?

A5: CBP will continue to enter certain arrival information for a limited number of aliens who may not have a foreign passport or other travel document, such as asylees and refugees. Please see Question 9 for additional information.

Q6: What has SAVE done to accommodate the I-94 automation? Will SAVE make system changes?

A6: To accommodate this change, we have taken significant steps to permit immigration status verification of affected alien applicants by leveraging the Program's ability to verify status by Unexpired Foreign Passport. We also made system updates to encourage the use of the Unexpired Foreign Passport in combination with the Form I-94, when possible. Currently we are planning additional enhancements to the system's foreign passport verification functionality in fall 2012. We will keep agencies informed regarding these developments.

Q7: How should agencies enter data into the system to ensure benefit applicants verify successfully?

A7: When entering data into our system we recommend following these best practices:

When presented with an I-94 and an Unexpired Foreign Passport containing an admission stamp, agency selects the "**I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) in Unexpired Foreign Passport**" document type.

When presented with an Unexpired Foreign Passport containing an admission stamp without an I-94, including those from Visa Waiver

countries, agency selects the "**Unexpired Foreign Passport**" document type.

When presented with only an I-94 and no other immigration document, agency should select the "**Other (Select if Document Not**

Listed)" document type. Note that if I-94 alone is selected and the I94 is among those that CBP no longer enters into its database,

Image 6

Updated 03/16/2012 Page 6

verification of status will fail, and additional verification will be required. Please see Question 9 for more information.

Q8: When will the I-94 automation take place?

A8: Currently, a timetable for the I-94 automation has not been determined. It is possible that the automation may begin during spring 2012 in select locations and will then rollout in phases nationwide. Further details regarding exact dates are forthcoming.

Q9: What if a traveler does not have a foreign passport for CBP to stamp?

A9: Individuals without a foreign passport will be sent to CBP's secondary inspection upon arrival into the United States, where they will receive their electronic I-94 number. These individuals will be issued a paper I-94 with the pre-printed number crossed out, and the actual electronic I-94 number handwritten upon it. Agencies can expect refugees, asylee follow-to-joins, parolees and others who do not have any other travel document to have these I-94s. For verification purposes, **agencies should enter the handwritten I-94 number into SAVE.** Because the handwritten I-94 number is the electronic I-94 number, SAVE will be able to use it to verify immigration status.

Q10: At times, a permanent resident entering the United States is issued an I-94 with a temporary I-551 stamp as evidence of his or her permanent resident status. Will individuals still receive these stamps on their I-94s from CBP?

A10: Yes, CBP will continue to issue the temporary I-551 stamps on the I-94s for applicable individuals. In these cases, agencies should use the A Number for SAVE verification.

Image 7

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Q11: How should an agency verify an applicant's immigration status in SAVE when he or she presents only an I-94?

A11: When an applicant presents only an I-94, ask the applicant whether he or she has an Unexpired Foreign Passport. If both the I-94 and Unexpired Foreign Passport are available, choose the "I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) in Unexpired Foreign Passport" document type to run the query. This document type allows the entry of both the I-94 Number and the Unexpired Foreign Passport number, and will enable us to verify immigration status using both numbers.

I-94

Unexpired Foreign
Passport

Figure 2: "I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport" Document Type

If an applicant does not have an Unexpired Foreign Passport, and the only immigration document he or she has is the I-94, choose the "Other" document

type to run the query. By choosing “Other” you can enter either an I-94 Number or A Number.

Q12: How should an agency verify an applicant when he or she presents only an Unexpired Foreign Passport?

A12: When an applicant presents only an Unexpired Foreign Passport, ask the applicant if he or she has a paper I-94. If the applicant does have an I-94, use the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type to run the query, as explained in Answer 11.

Image 8

If the applicant does not have an I-94, and only an Unexpired Foreign Passport, choose the “Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type to run the query. With this document type you can input the Unexpired Foreign Passport number along with the applicant’s biographic information.

Q13: How should an agency document the Unexpired Foreign Passport number on the 3 Step, electronic verification request?

A13: When you initiate a query with the “Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type, and the query goes to 3 step verification, the electronic G-845 will not prepopulate with the Unexpired Foreign Passport number. Therefore, print the pre-populated G-845, and then handwrite the Unexpired Foreign Passport number on the form, in Box Number 7, as indicated in the image below.

Figure 3: Electronic 3 Step G-845, Box 7

After printing the pre-populated G-845 and writing in the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number in Box 7, make a copy of the Unexpired Foreign Passport to mail in with the G-845. It is important to make a photocopy of the biographic page *and* the page with the CBP admission stamp indicating current status.

Q14: How should agencies submit manual G-845 verification requests using the Unexpired Foreign Passport?

A14: When submitting a manual G-845 verification request (one that is not automatically generated as a third-step in SAVE’s electronic system), download the G-845 available at www.uscis.gov/forms. This is the current version of the form published in January 2012.

For the Unexpired Foreign Passport, the agency should handwrite the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number in the field titled, “Other Immigration Document Number” (Box 1), as indicated in the image below.

Write Unexpired Foreign Passport Number Here

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Image 9

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Figure 4: Manual G-845, Box 1

We require copies of the documents presented for verification to be submitted with a manual G-845. Make a copy of the Unexpired Foreign Passport by photocopying the biographic page *and* the page with the CBP admission stamp indicating current status.

Q15: Will SAVE be able to verify I-94s issued prior to the I-94 Automation?

A15: Yes. However, because it is difficult to know whether a paper I-94 was issued before or after the I-94 automation, we encourage system users to select the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type as much as possible. As explained in Answer 11, an I-94 Number and an Unexpired Foreign Passport number can both be entered in the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type.

Q16: Will SAVE be able to verify USCIS-issued I-94s?

A16: Yes. When an applicant presents a USCIS-issued I-94 (used for extensions of stay and changes of status), select the “I-94 in Unexpired Foreign Passport” document type and enter both the I-94 Number and the Unexpired Foreign Passport Number. If the applicant does not have an Unexpired Foreign Passport, use the “I-94” document type and enter the USCIS-issued I-94 number.

Q17: Are other document types, such as the I-551, affected by the I-94 automation?

A17: No. All document types containing an Alien Registration Number, (also referred to as “A Number”), are not affected by the I-94 automation. You may continue to process them as usual.

Q18: What should an applicant do if he or she was admitted incorrectly to the United States?

Write Unexpired Foreign Passport Number Here

Specify Unexpired Foreign Passport Here

Image 10

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A18: If an applicant was admitted incorrectly to the United States, the applicant should visit a local CBP Deferred Inspection Site or POE to have his or her admission corrected. A list of Deferred Inspection Sites and POEs can be found on CBP’s

website, www.cbp.gov

, under the “Ports” link at the bottom of the page. If an applicant was issued an incorrect I-94 by USCIS, the applicant should refer to the Form I-102, which can be found at

www.uscis.gov/forms.

Q19: What is the guidance from SAVE for Web 2 Users?

A19: When an applicant does not have an Alien Number and presents an I-94 and

passport, select “Unexpired Foreign Passport” as the document type and enter the I-94 number. Also enter the Unexpired Foreign Passport number in the field entitled “Doc. Description.”

Q20: Should agencies verify status by Alien Number if one is available?

A20: If an applicant has a government-issued document with an Alien Number in addition to an I-94, use the document with the Alien Number. However, for those who are newly arrived in the U.S. and have not yet received another document, such as an I-766 Employment Authorization Document (EAD), we recommend verifying status using the handwritten I-94 Number.

Message: RE: New Skilled Iowa Goals**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: Internal
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:53 PM
 Item ID: 40862287
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

RE: New Skilled Iowa Goals

From Schippers, Denise [IWD] **Date** Monday, March 17, 2014 8:35 AM
To Spencer, Todd [IWD]
Cc

Are you still working on Region 13s goals?

From: Spencer, Todd [IWD]
Sent: Sunday, March 16, 2014 8:25 PM
To: Schippers, Denise [IWD]
Cc: Waigand, Elizabeth [IWD]
Subject: FW: New Skilled Iowa Goals

For Region 14:

Todd Spencer
 District Manager
 Iowa Workforce Development
 Creston Office: 641-782-2119 Ext. 33
 Carroll Office: 712-792-2685 Ext. 33
 Cell: 641-344-3665

From: Waigand, Elizabeth [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2014 4:13 PM
To: Spencer, Todd [IWD]
Subject: RE: New Skilled Iowa Goals

1. Number of new Skilled Iowa member businesses
5 (Region 14 has already doubled the business metric goals)
2. Number of new internships
2 internships
3. Skilled Iowa regional and community metrics
Work on Clarke County Skilled Iowa proposal #1&2
(1) offer a challenge to 10 local businesses to send 5 people each, with the agreement that they would be recognized in the local paper as "skilled Iowa supporters"
(2) Partner with Clarke county supervisors to have them encourage the actual county employees to take the assessment.

Elizabeth Waigand
 Operations Lead
 Business Services Specialist
 215 N. Elm
 Creston, IA 50801
 (641)782-2119x41 - phone
 (641)782-7060 - fax
Elizabeth.waigand@iwd.iowa.gov

From: Spencer, Todd [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2014 12:42 PM
To: Waigand, Elizabeth [IWD]
Subject: FW: New Skilled Iowa Goals

What would you like to see for your region?

Todd Spencer
 District Manager
 Iowa Workforce Development
 Creston Office: 641-782-2119 Ext. 33
 Carroll Office: 712-792-2685 Ext. 33
 Cell: 641-344-3665

From: Schippers, Denise [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, March 13, 2014 8:04 AM

To: Jones, Marlys [IWD]; Slagle, Ronee [IWD]; Spencer, Todd [IWD]; Witt, Michael [IWD]
Cc: Wahlert, Teresa [IWD]; Adams, Lori [IWD]; Olivencia, Nicholas [IWD]
Subject: New Skilled Iowa Goals

We are once again asking you to set your regions' Skilled Iowa goals. The goals will be for March 15th to May 15th.

Please use the same three goal categories:
Send your district's goals to me no later than Wednesday, March 19.

Thank you,
Denise Schippers
Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-7538
Cell: 515-360-9542
Fax: 515-725-2999

Message: Skilled Iowa Goals for 4/30/14

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: Internal
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:56 PM
Item ID: 40862375
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **Skilled Iowa Goals for 4/30/14**

From Schippers, Denise [IWD] **Date** Thursday, March 20, 2014 8:48 AM
To Jones, Marlys [IWD]; Slagle, Ronee [IWD]; Spencer, Todd [IWD]; Witt, Michael [IWD]
Cc

 [140430 Skilled Iowa Goals.xlsx](#) (16 Kb HTML)

Attached are the goals due 4/30/14. Please review and let me know if any corrections need to be made. I will distribute to Director Wahlert, Ed Wallace, Lori, Kerry, Mike Wilkinson and Nina after I am sure what I have listed is correct.

Thank you,
Denise Schippers
Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-7538
Cell: 515-360-9542
Fax: 515-725-2999

Skilled Iowa Goals - 2/28/14

1. Number of new Skilled Iowa member businesses
 Number of New LOCs
 2. Number of new internships - you pick the sectors
 Number of New Internships
 3. Skilled Iowa regional & community metrics (member business number, member business employment, current labor force employed, unemployed N
 Result
 Region 1

10 LOC's / month
 2 internships
 a) Achieve business metrics (80% of goal) for Region 1 overall
 b) Achieve business metrics (80% of goal) for an overall 4 out of 8 counties in Region 1

Region 2

Achieve 100% of business metrics goal for Winnebago County
 2 internships
 Follow up contacts with all region 2 Skilled Iowa businesses to ensure using NCRC in recruitment, ads, management and employees all familiar
 Region 3&4

3/week or 24 LOCs
 4 internships
 3) Increase the Current Region Member Business (Number) Metric to 9%
 And move Dickinson County up to over 10%.

Region 5

2/week or 16 LOCs
 2 internships
 3. Minimum of at least four high schools signed on with LOC, or notes documenting refusal of principal and superintendent to sign on. (thes
 Region 6

8 LOCs
 2 internships
 Continue to work with Tama and Marshall counties to become Skilled Iowa Communities.
 Region 7

30 LOCs
 5 internships
 a. Continue to work with Buchanan County to achieve the Skill Iowa Community.
 i. Continue to work with the schools and encourage teachers to test as well
 ii. Continue to work with Nate Clayberg (ED) to meet our goals

Region 8

6 LOCs
 3 internships
 Greene County to reach 3 of 4 metrics
 Region 9

50 LOCs
 4 internships
 2 NCRC testing events in Jackson County; Meet the Member Business (Employment) metric in Jackson County. Obtain 2 additional public school I
 Region 10

50 LOCs
 6 internships
 Target Cedar County Skilled Iowa metrics by testing sessions, business outreach in partnership with economic development.
 Region 11

90 LOCs
 10 internships
 The BSR's will meet with ALL schools not currently members. And a goal of getting 12 signed LOCs from the schools (these LOCs are part of #1

Region 12

Obtain remaining high school LOCs
 2 internships, one with Hy-Vee
 Focus on Ida, Cherokee and Plymouth counties; hold mass testing event in each county.
 Region 13

20 LOCs
 2 internships
 To have 5 counties with 3 out of 4 metrics met

Region 14

5 LOCs
2 internships

Work on Clarke County Skilled Iowa proposal #162

- (1) offer a challenge to 10 local businesses to send 5 people each, with the agreement that they would be recognized in the local paper as "
- (2) Partner with Clarke county supervisors to have them encourage the actual county employees to take the assessment.

Region 15

22 LOCs
7 internships

Have the 5 remaining high schools sign LOCs: Harmony, Keota, Oskaloosa, North Mahaska and Seymour

Region 16

50 LOCs
5 internships

Continue to target Henry County and increase the current workforce percentage of employed NCRC recipients by conducting at least 2 NCRC test

Message: FW: tip sheets

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: Internal
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:57 PM
Item ID: 40862432
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **FW: tip sheets**

From Schippers, Denise [IWD] **Date** Monday, March 24, 2014 7:36 AM
To Johnson, Brei [IWD]
Cc

 [UI Tip Sheet - Absenteeism.docx](#) (28 Kb HTML)  [UI Tip Sheet - E FF Participation.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)  [UI Tip Sheet - General Info.docx](#) (29 Kb HTML)  [UI Tip Sheet - Intoxication.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)  [UI Tip Sheet - Off-duty Conduct.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)  [UI Tip Sheet - Work Refusal.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)

Are these on the legacy website or just the new website? Thank you.

From: Lewis, Devon [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2014 8:45 AM
To: Schippers, Denise [IWD]
Subject: tip sheets

Thanks,
Devon

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Absenteeism and Misconduct**

The employer has the burden to prove misconduct in order to deny unemployment insurance benefits. Absenteeism that is both unexcused and excessive is a form of misconduct. Absenteeism includes tardiness and leaving early from scheduled work hours and extending scheduled breaks. An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified in a timely manner as to when and why the employee is unable to report to work.

Absenteeism Policy

It is helpful for an employer to have a policy or work rules about attendance to give to employees. Get a signed receipt or acknowledgement for the policy. Include information about reporting an absence. The employee should be made aware in the employer's policy or work rules how to proceed with the following during their absence:

- To whom they must report the absence (supervisor, receptionist, coworker, etc.)
- How they should report the absence (direct conversation, voicemail message, email, text message, etc.)
- Time they should report their absence (minimum number of minutes before the shift start time, no later than the shift start, within a certain time after the shift start time, etc.)

Absences must be properly reported in order to be excused due to the reason for the absence. A fact-finder or administrative law judge (ALJ) may disregard unreasonable policies or work rules.

Excused and Unexcused Absences

Absences related to personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not excused. Failure to find a shift replacement worker does not necessarily make the absence unexcused. Properly reported absences due to illness or injury are excused, regardless of a no-fault or point attendance policy. If there is a pattern of absences or multiple day absences related to illness or injury, an employer may request medical documentation, such as an excuse and release to work. A good faith inability to find childcare for a sick child or family emergency may be excused. A third unexcused absence within a year after a warning will usually be considered excessive. Absences more than one year prior to the separation date may be too old to be considered in the excessive absenteeism analysis. The last absence must be for an unexcused reason in order to deny benefits. A final excused absence, even with previous multiple unexcused absences, will result in benefit allowance.

Attendance Records and Warnings

Deciding if unexcused absenteeism is also excessive requires review of past absenteeism and warnings. Written records of attendance violations and warnings may be used in a fact-finding interview or appeal hearing to help prove misconduct. Keep track of the date of the absence, appropriate time records for tardiness or leaving early, and the reason for the absence. If an employee violates the attendance policy more than once or twice, consider giving an initial verbal, but documented, warning. Then graduate to a written warning with clearly stated consequences for any further violations, including possible suspension or termination from employment. Sign and date the warning on the day it is given. Have the employee sign and date for the receipt of the warning and allow a space for employee comments, if they want to provide any. They do not have to agree with the warning, but should acknowledge receipt. Give a copy of signed warnings to the employee so they have specific notice that their attendance must improve in order to keep the job. Warnings about other issues, such as job performance, will not count as a warning towards a discharge for absenteeism, and vice versa. Follow the policy or work rules and progressive discipline the same for each employee.

Last Straw

Employers must take prompt action when an employee is discharged after a final instance of absenteeism. The Iowa Court of Appeals has suggested that an employee should not be allowed to continue working for more than ten work days after the last absence or act of misconduct, or the final incident or absence will be stale, the discharge will not be for a "current act" of misconduct, and benefits will be allowed.

No-call/No-show Absences as Quitting

If a worker fails to report for work or notify the employer of absences for *three consecutive* workdays in violation of a *specific employer policy*, the employee will be considered to have voluntarily quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer and benefits will be denied.

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-absenteeism-and-misconduct>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Employer Participation at Fact-finding Interview**

Effective July 1, 2013, an employer's account may be charged for failure to participate at a fact-finding interview even if the employer prevails on the appeal in the unemployment insurance hearing. See Iowa Code § 96.3(7)b.

Personal participation by an employer representative with *first-hand* knowledge will usually suffice to prevent charges to the employer's account.

Participation by documentation is also allowed. The employer must submit factual and *detailed* information that, if unrefuted, would be sufficient to allow the employer to win. See Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10(1).

Mandatory requirements when participating via documents:

- Employer must provide the name and telephone number of a representative with first-hand information who is available to be contacted at the time of the fact-finding interview.
- Employer must provide detailed written statements giving dates and specific circumstances of the discharge incident or reasons for a quit.
- The specific rule or policy relied upon must be submitted for a discharge case.
- For an absenteeism discharge the statement must include circumstances of all absences relating to the discharge with proof that the absences are unexcused under Iowa law.

The following are *inadequate* participation for a fact-finding interview:

- Written or oral statements and/or general conclusions without supported factual and detailed information
- Information submitted after a fact-finding interview has concluded

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IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **General Information****Discharge**

The general rule is that an individual is disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits if discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment. Misconduct is found in deliberate acts or omissions that constitute a material breach of the workers duty to the employer or in repeated acts of carelessness or negligence. Poor performance due to inability and good faith mistakes are not considered misconduct.

The employer has the burden of proof to establish misconduct. In order to justify disqualification, the evidence must establish that the final incident leading to the decision to discharge was a "current act" of misconduct. Information acquired after the discharge will not be considered, because as a general rule, it could not have been the basis for the decision to discharge.

Although the definition of misconduct excludes "good faith errors in judgment or discretion," a worker's subjective understanding and intent is not the end of the analysis. The key question is what a reasonable person would have believed under the circumstances.

Quit

Claimants who voluntarily leave employment without good cause attributable to the employer are disqualified for benefits. Claimants have the burden of proof in cases involving quits. In general, a voluntary quit requires evidence of an intention to sever the employment relationship (e.g. letter of resignation, verbal resignation).

The District Court has ruled in the past a claimant with limited English skills did not leave work voluntarily when he mistakenly believed he had been discharged.

Prior notification to the employer before resigning for *medical reasons* is required. The evidence must show before resigning the worker:

- Put the employer on notice of the condition
- Warned the employer that he/she may quit if the situation is not addressed
- Gave the employer reasonable opportunity to address legitimate grievances

Prior notification to the employer before resigning for *other reasons* is not required, but must still be for a good cause reason attributable to the employer.

Procedural Issues

Unemployment insurance hearings before an administrative law judge from Iowa Workforce Development or the Department of Inspections and Appeals are contested cases proceedings pursuant to Chapter 17A. The rules of evidence are found in section 17A.14 (1).

Irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence "should" be excluded. There is no residuum rule. All evidence may be hearsay. Even though admissible, hearsay is often NOT the best evidence (if possible witnesses that have first-hand information should participate in the hearings). In evaluating hearsay, the administrative law judge will conduct a common sense evaluation of:

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If filed by mail, an appeal must be postmarked by the final day.

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The statute gives 30 days to appeal the Employer's Statement of Charges or, in the case of a reimbursable employer, a billing statement (this applies if the employer did not receive a Notice of Claim).

The Supreme Court of Iowa has ruled that the time limit for filing appeals is jurisdictional (*Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W. 2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979) meaning that in the absence of a timely protest or timely appeal, the agency does not have jurisdiction to rule on the merits of the case.

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<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-general-fact-finding-information>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Intoxication at Work**

An employer may always terminate an employee for being "impaired on the job". Based on the credibility and quality of the evidence, the employer may establish a claimant committed work-connected misconduct.

The employer should question the employee about what led to that condition. This questioning is conducted immediately with a witness and documented. Local law enforcement may be of assistance with a specific line of questioning.

Allowing the employee to remain on the job in an impaired state may result in a conclusion of no misconduct.

If an employee is suspected of using drugs or alcohol, but does not appear to be impaired, a judge may look to the employer's **work rules**. If an employer has work rules which forbid using drugs or alcohol before or during work and that rule is violated, misconduct may be found. An employer will be asked to provide evidence of the employee's knowledge of the work rule either through signed work rules or prior warning.

Example: Employer X has a rule against using alcohol 8 hours before coming to work or during work hours. Worker Y has an alcoholic beverage at lunch. Worker Y is not "impaired" by any normal meaning of the word. However, since employer X has a policy (that Worker Y is aware of and Employer X consistently enforces), Worker Y may have committed misconduct by violating a known work rule. If Employer X has no work rule, then Worker Y's conduct is probably not misconduct under Iowa law absent a prior warning.

Proof is the key variable. **Hearsay** from a second-hand source may *not* establish work-connected misconduct in an appeal hearing.

Example: A supervisor's hearsay testimony that co-workers observed a claimant impaired at work will rarely hold up in an administrative hearing. The supervisor should have first-hand observations or have this witness testify at the hearing. The witness should testify about what was seen, heard, smelled, rather than give a general conclusion statement that the worker was impaired. (Hearsay information includes all out of court witness statements and reports. Hearsay information will normally be admitted at an administrative hearing, but the credibility or reliability of that information may be questionable. Some sources of hearsay information are given more weight than other sources. Witness testimony should include what was seen (condition of eyes, facial complexion, behavior, balance, etc.), heard (speech pattern, admissions, etc.) or smelled (type of odor, location of odor, etc.).

A private employer can choose to perform **drug and alcohol testing** pursuant to **Iowa Code § 730.5**. Positive drug tests under chapter 730.5 may prove misconduct. An employer should seek legal counsel to ensure compliance with the procedural requirements of this law. Failure to comply with any provisions of chapter 730.5 will usually result in a finding of no misconduct. However, a drug or alcohol test is not required if the employer has sufficient proof of the impairment. Proof may include firsthand observations by a credible witness:

- smelled like alcohol
- staggering
- slurred speech

If the witness is not available for the hearing, a signed document from the witness with a full account of what they observed is helpful. However, if the worker denies the allegation, a signed statement from a witness who is not at the hearing to testify is usually given less consideration.

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IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Off-duty Conduct**

Misconduct resulting in a denial of unemployment insurance benefits must be an act of any of the following:

- malicious or willful disregard of the employer's interest
- deliberate violation of the employer's rules
- disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of its employee
- negligence manifesting wrongful intent
- show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer

It has been recognized that an employee continues in **off-duty hours** to:

- regard the employer's interests
- observe the rules laid down by the employer in connection with the proper conduct of business
- honor the standards of behavior which the employer has a right to expect of an employee

If the violation of any of these requisites during the employee's off-duty hours leads to discharge, unemployment benefits may be denied for misconduct connected with the work. For off-duty conduct to be **grounds for disqualification** of unemployment benefits the conduct must be work related or the conduct must have direct, negative effect on the employer. Violation of a reasonable employer rule that is work related (such as a rule prohibiting illegal, immoral or indecent conduct) will constitute misconduct.

The Iowa courts have found the following circumstances to be off duty misconduct:

- truck driver was discharged for misconduct due to repeated off duty traffic violations that made him uninsurable, and thus unemployable
- claimant was disqualified from unemployment insurance benefits as a result of being convicted of selling cocaine off duty at home (the court ruled the claimant violated the employer's work rule prohibiting immoral or illegal conduct, and the claimant's act of selling cocaine in the face of that rule constituted misconduct)

Establishing Off-duty Conduct

Have a written policy outlining expected behaviors, and disciplinary action that could result from a violation of work rules, up to and including, discharge for a single act.

Have a work rule prohibiting illegal, immoral or indecent conduct, and loss of trust of management or board of directors (the work rule may include conduct subjecting the employer to public humiliation, scorn, or damage to reputation).

Have the work rules reviewed and signed by each employee (this is best accomplished by having the employee sign and date the work rules acknowledging that they have read, understand and are responsible for its contents). Anytime the work rules are updated each employee should be review and sign the updated version.

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<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-duty-conduct>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Refusal of Work or Recall****Disqualifying Factors**

The general rule is that an individual is disqualified for benefits for refusing a suitable offer of work, refusing a referral by the agency to suitable work or refusing a recall to suitable work.

To qualify as a **suitable offer** there must be a bona fide offer of work for an actual vacancy, specifying such things as duties, rate of pay, days and hours of work, etc. In addition, the offer must be made by personal contact and preferably in writing, (a registered letter constitutes personal contact only for recall to work). Both the offer and the refusal must occur during the unemployment insurance claimant's benefit year for the agency to have jurisdiction to determine if the refusal was a disqualifying event. An individual who willfully discourages a prospective employer from making a suitable work offer will also be disqualified for benefits.

Determining "Suitability"

Part 1: **Wage Suitability** is a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wage declining over the duration of the unemployment insurance claim:

- 100% of the average weekly wage in the base period if work is offered in the first five (5) weeks of claiming unemployment insurance.
- 75% if offered in the 6th through 12th weeks of unemployment.
- 70% if offered in the 13th through 18th weeks of unemployment.
- 65% if offered after the 18th week.

Part 2: **Job Suitability** includes the following factors:

- Prior training and experience
- Individual's physical fitness
- Degree of risk to health, safety, and morals
- Prospects of finding employment in claimant's normal occupation
- Commuting distance
- Other "reasonable" factors

Exceptions

An individual will not be disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits for the following:

- refusing a job offer that pays less than the federal minimum wage
- refusal to fill a vacancy caused by a strike or lockout
- refusing a job offer where the pay, hours and/or conditions are "substantially less favorable" than similar work in the area
- refusal of work requiring union membership, resignation from union membership or a promise to refrain from union membership

An offer of temporary work will not always disqualify if the unemployment insurance claim is based on wages earned in full-time or part-time permanent employment.

Reporting Refusal of Work

There are two ways to report a refusal of work.

- <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/ui/forms/jobdecline.asp>
- 1-866-239-0843

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<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-refusal-work-or-recall>

Message: Tip Sheets**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Outbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:57 PM
 Item ID: 40862436
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

Tip Sheets

From Schippers, Denise [IWD]

Date
 Monday,
 March 24,
 2014 9:20
 AM

To Adams, Lori [IWD]; Aimee Hammel; Amanda Holmes; Becker, Robert [IWD]; Carrie Turnquist; Conner, Elizabeth [IWD]; Connie Vanderploeg; Denise Baldwin; Elliott, Grant [IWD]; Farley, Carolyn [IWD]; Fox, Debra [IWD]; Gardner, Dee [IWD]; Goertz, Shari [IWD]; Hartschen, Keely [IWD]; Holloway, Mark [IWD]; Immerfall, Craig [IWD]; Julie Brammer; Karen Miller; Konig, Angie [IWD]; Koonce, Kerry [IWD]; Kyle Horn; Laura Manatt; Laurie Hempen; LeAnn Carlson; Lisa Warren; Lori Gelhaar; Messerly, Sara [IWD]; Mike Carlson; Morgan, Carol [IWD]; Murad, Jonathan [IWD]; Murray, Peggy [IWD]; Noe, Brenda [IWD]; Noonan, Daniel [IWD]; Pamela Beardmore; Pamela Wright; Paula Peterson; Poisel, Diane [IWD]; Rempfer, Doug [IWD]; Ricke, Matt (Matt_Ricke@baxter.com); Rubero, Frank [IWD]; Sanchez, Arturo [IWD]; Scott Younie; Shanda Hiatt; Sharon Wilkinson; Tammy Cronin; Valerie Corbin; Vaughn, Sherri [IWD]; Wahlert, Teresa [IWD]; Waigand, Elizabeth [IWD]; Wallace, Edward [IWD]; Wendy Jermier

Cc

[UI Tip Sheet - Absenteeism.docx](#) (28 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - E FF Participation.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - General Info.docx](#) (29 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Intoxication.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Off-duty Conduct.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Work Refusal.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)

Attached are the UI Tip Sheets Judge Devon Lewis provided at last week's State ECI Board Meeting. All tip sheets are available on the [new IWD website](#).

Denise Schippers
 Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
 Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
 1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
 Des Moines, IA 50319
 Phone: 515-281-7538
 Cell: 515-360-9542
 Fax: 515-725-2999

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Absenteeism and Misconduct**

The employer has the burden to prove misconduct in order to deny unemployment insurance benefits. Absenteeism that is both unexcused and excessive is a form of misconduct. Absenteeism includes tardiness and leaving early from scheduled work hours and extending scheduled breaks. An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified in a timely manner as to when and why the employee is unable to report to work.

Absenteeism Policy

It is helpful for an employer to have a policy or work rules about attendance to give to employees. Get a signed receipt or acknowledgement for the policy. Include information about reporting an absence. The employee should be made aware in the employer's policy or work rules how to proceed with the following during their absence:

- To whom they must report the absence (supervisor, receptionist, coworker, etc.)
- How they should report the absence (direct conversation, voicemail message, email, text message, etc.)
- Time they should report their absence (minimum number of minutes before the shift start time, no later than the shift start, within a certain time after the shift start time, etc.)

Absences must be properly reported in order to be excused due to the reason for the absence. A fact-finder or administrative law judge (ALJ) may disregard unreasonable policies or work rules.

Excused and Unexcused Absences

Absences related to personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not excused. Failure to find a shift replacement worker does not necessarily make the absence unexcused. Properly reported absences due to illness or injury are excused, regardless of a no-fault or point attendance policy. If there is a pattern of absences or multiple day absences related to illness or injury, an employer may request medical documentation, such as an excuse and release to work. A good faith inability to find childcare for a sick child or family emergency may be excused. A third unexcused absence within a year after a warning will usually be considered excessive. Absences more than one year prior to the separation date may be too old to be considered in the excessive absenteeism analysis. The last absence must be for an unexcused reason in order to deny benefits. A final excused absence, even with previous multiple unexcused absences, will result in benefit allowance.

Attendance Records and Warnings

Deciding if unexcused absenteeism is also excessive requires review of past absenteeism and warnings. Written records of attendance violations and warnings may be used in a fact-finding interview or appeal hearing to help prove misconduct. Keep track of the date of the absence, appropriate time records for tardiness or leaving early, and the reason for the absence. If an employee violates the attendance policy more than once or twice, consider giving an initial verbal, but documented, warning. Then graduate to a written warning with clearly stated consequences for any further violations, including possible suspension or termination from employment. Sign and date the warning on the day it is given. Have the employee sign and date for the receipt of the warning and allow a space for employee comments, if they want to provide any. They do not have to agree with the warning, but should acknowledge receipt. Give a copy of signed warnings to the employee so they have specific notice that their attendance must improve in order to keep the job. Warnings about other issues, such as job performance, will not count as a warning towards a discharge for absenteeism, and vice versa. Follow the policy or work rules and progressive discipline the same for each employee.

Last Straw

Employers must take prompt action when an employee is discharged after a final instance of absenteeism. The Iowa Court of Appeals has suggested that an employee should not be allowed to continue working for more than ten work days after the last absence or act of misconduct, or the final incident or absence will be stale, the discharge will not be for a "current act" of misconduct, and benefits will be allowed.

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IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Refusal of Work or Recall****Disqualifying Factors**

The general rule is that an individual is disqualified for benefits for refusing a suitable offer of work, refusing a referral by the agency to suitable work or refusing a recall to suitable work.

To qualify as a **suitable offer** there must be a bona fide offer of work for an actual vacancy, specifying such things as duties, rate of pay, days and hours of work, etc. In addition, the offer must be made by personal contact and preferably in writing, (a registered letter constitutes personal contact only for recall to work). Both the offer and the refusal must occur during the unemployment insurance claimant's benefit year for the agency to have jurisdiction to determine if the refusal was a disqualifying event. An individual who willfully discourages a prospective employer from making a suitable work offer will also be disqualified for benefits.

Determining "Suitability"

Part 1: **Wage Suitability** is a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wage declining over the duration of the unemployment insurance claim:

- 100% of the average weekly wage in the base period if work is offered in the first five (5) weeks of claiming unemployment insurance.
- 75% if offered in the 6th through 12th weeks of unemployment.
- 70% if offered in the 13th through 18th weeks of unemployment.
- 65% if offered after the 18th week.

Part 2: **Job Suitability** includes the following factors:

- Prior training and experience
- Individual's physical fitness
- Degree of risk to health, safety, and morals
- Prospects of finding employment in claimant's normal occupation
- Commuting distance
- Other "reasonable" factors

Exceptions

An individual will not be disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits for the following:

- refusing a job offer that pays less than the federal minimum wage
- refusal to fill a vacancy caused by a strike or lockout
- refusing a job offer where the pay, hours and/or conditions are "substantially less favorable" than similar work in the area
- refusal of work requiring union membership, resignation from union membership or a promise to refrain from union membership

An offer of temporary work will not always disqualify if the unemployment insurance claim is based on wages earned in full-time or part-time permanent employment.

Reporting Refusal of Work

There are two ways to report a refusal of work.

- <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/ui/forms/jobdecline.asp>
- 1-866-239-0843

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-refusal-work-or-recall>

Message: FW: Tip Sheets**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Outbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:57 PM
 Item ID: 40862440
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ FW: Tip Sheets

From Schippers, Denise [IWD] **Date** Monday, March 24, 2014 9:50 AM
To 'laura.manatt@powi80.com'
Cc

[UI Tip Sheet - Absenteeism.docx](#) (28 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - E FF Participation.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - General Info.docx](#) (29 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Intoxication.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Off-duty Conduct.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML) [UI Tip Sheet - Work Refusal.docx](#) (27 Kb HTML)

Laura,

My apologies for not being able to include you in previous state ECI email. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Denise Schippers
 Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
 Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
 1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
 Des Moines, IA 50319
 Phone: 515-281-7538
 Cell: 515-360-9542
 Fax: 515-725-2999

From: Schippers, Denise [IWD]
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2014 9:20 AM
To: Adams, Lori [IWD]; Aimee Hammel; Amanda Holmes; Becker, Robert [IWD]; Carrie Turnquist; Conner, Elizabeth [IWD]; Connie VanderPloeg; Denise Baldwin; Elliott, Grant [IWD]; Farley, Carolyn [IWD]; Fox, Debra [IWD]; Gardner, Dee [IWD]; Goertz, Shari [IWD]; Hartschen, Keely [IWD]; Holloway, Mark [IWD]; Immerfall, Craig [IWD]; Julie Brammer; Karen Miller; Konig, Angie [IWD]; Koonce, Kerry [IWD]; Kyle Horn; Laura Manatt; Laurie Hempen; LeAnn Carlson; Lisa Warren; Lori Gelhaar; Messerly, Sara [IWD]; Mike Carlson; Morgan, Carol [IWD]; Murad, Jonathan [IWD]; Murray, Peggy [IWD]; Noe, Brenda [IWD]; Noonan, Daniel [IWD]; Pamela Beardmore; Pamela Wright; Paula Peterson; Poisel, Diane [IWD]; Rempfer, Doug [IWD]; Ricke, Matt (Matt_Ricke@baxter.com); Rubero, Frank [IWD]; Sanchez, Arturo [IWD]; Scott Younie; Shanda Hiatt; Sharon Wilkinson; Tammy Cronin; Valerie Corbin; Vaughn, Sherri [IWD]; Wahlert, Teresa [IWD]; Waigand, Elizabeth [IWD]; Wallace, Edward [IWD]; Wendy Jermier
Subject: Tip Sheets

Attached are the UI Tip Sheets Judge Devon Lewis provided at last week's State ECI Board Meeting. All tip sheets are available on the [new IWD website](#).

Denise Schippers
 Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
 Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
 1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
 Des Moines, IA 50319
 Phone: 515-281-7538
 Cell: 515-360-9542
 Fax: 515-725-2999

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Absenteeism and Misconduct**

The employer has the burden to prove misconduct in order to deny unemployment insurance benefits. Absenteeism that is both unexcused and excessive is a form of misconduct. Absenteeism includes tardiness and leaving early from scheduled work hours and extending scheduled breaks. An employer is entitled to expect its employees to report to work as scheduled or to be notified in a timely manner as to when and why the employee is unable to report to work.

Absenteeism Policy

It is helpful for an employer to have a policy or work rules about attendance to give to employees. Get a signed receipt or acknowledgement for the policy. Include information about reporting an absence. The employee should be made aware in the employer's policy or work rules how to proceed with the following during their absence:

- To whom they must report the absence (supervisor, receptionist, coworker, etc.)
- How they should report the absence (direct conversation, voicemail message, email, text message, etc.)
- Time they should report their absence (minimum number of minutes before the shift start time, no later than the shift start, within a certain time after the shift start time, etc.)

Absences must be properly reported in order to be excused due to the reason for the absence. A fact-finder or administrative law judge (ALJ) may disregard unreasonable policies or work rules.

Excused and Unexcused Absences

Absences related to personal responsibility such as transportation, lack of childcare, and oversleeping are not excused. Failure to find a shift replacement worker does not necessarily make the absence unexcused. Properly reported absences due to illness or injury are excused, regardless of a no-fault or point attendance policy. If there is a pattern of absences or multiple day absences related to illness or injury, an employer may request medical documentation, such as an excuse and release to work. A good faith inability to find childcare for a sick child or family emergency may be excused. A third unexcused absence within a year after a warning will usually be considered excessive. Absences more than one year prior to the separation date may be too old to be considered in the excessive absenteeism analysis. The last absence must be for an unexcused reason in order to deny benefits. A final excused absence, even with previous multiple unexcused absences, will result in benefit allowance.

Attendance Records and Warnings

Deciding if unexcused absenteeism is also excessive requires review of past absenteeism and warnings. Written records of attendance violations and warnings may be used in a fact-finding interview or appeal hearing to help prove misconduct. Keep track of the date of the absence, appropriate time records for tardiness or leaving early, and the reason for the absence. If an employee violates the attendance policy more than once or twice, consider giving an initial verbal, but documented, warning. Then graduate to a written warning with clearly stated consequences for any further violations, including possible suspension or termination from employment. Sign and date the warning on the day it is given. Have the employee sign and date for the receipt of the warning and allow a space for employee comments, if they want to provide any. They do not have to agree with the warning, but should acknowledge receipt. Give a copy of signed warnings to the employee so they have specific notice that their attendance must improve in order to keep the job. Warnings about other issues, such as job performance, will not count as a warning towards a discharge for absenteeism, and vice versa. Follow the policy or work rules and progressive discipline the same for each employee.

Last Straw

Employers must take prompt action when an employee is discharged after a final instance of absenteeism. The Iowa Court of Appeals has suggested that an employee should not be allowed to continue working for more than ten work days after the last absence or act of misconduct, or the final incident or absence will be stale, the discharge will not be for a "current act" of misconduct, and benefits will be allowed.

No-call/No-show Absences as Quitting

If a worker fails to report for work or notify the employer of absences for *three consecutive* workdays in violation of a *specific employer policy*, the employee will be considered to have voluntarily quit the employment without good cause attributable to the employer and benefits will be denied.

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-absenteeism-and-misconduct>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Employer Participation at Fact-finding Interview**

Effective July 1, 2013, an employer's account may be charged for failure to participate at a fact-finding interview even if the employer prevails on the appeal in the unemployment insurance hearing. See Iowa Code § 96.3(7)b.

Personal participation by an employer representative with *first-hand* knowledge will usually suffice to prevent charges to the employer's account.

Participation by documentation is also allowed. The employer must submit factual and *detailed* information that, if unrefuted, would be sufficient to allow the employer to win. See Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-24.10(1).

Mandatory requirements when participating via documents:

- Employer must provide the name and telephone number of a representative with first-hand information who is available to be contacted at the time of the fact-finding interview.
- Employer must provide detailed written statements giving dates and specific circumstances of the discharge incident or reasons for a quit.
- The specific rule or policy relied upon must be submitted for a discharge case.
- For an absenteeism discharge the statement must include circumstances of all absences relating to the discharge with proof that the absences are unexcused under Iowa law.

The following are *inadequate* participation for a fact-finding interview:

- Written or oral statements and/or general conclusions without supported factual and detailed information
- Information submitted after a fact-finding interview has concluded

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-employer-fact-finding-interview>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **General Information****Discharge**

The general rule is that an individual is disqualified for unemployment insurance benefits if discharged for misconduct in connection with the individual's employment. Misconduct is found in deliberate acts or omissions that constitute a material breach of the workers duty to the employer or in repeated acts of carelessness or negligence. Poor performance due to inability and good faith mistakes are not considered misconduct.

The employer has the burden of proof to establish misconduct. In order to justify disqualification, the evidence must establish that the final incident leading to the decision to discharge was a "current act" of misconduct. Information acquired after the discharge will not be considered, because as a general rule, it could not have been the basis for the decision to discharge.

Although the definition of misconduct excludes "good faith errors in judgment or discretion," a worker's subjective understanding and intent is not the end of the analysis. The key question is what a reasonable person would have believed under the circumstances.

Quit

Claimants who voluntarily leave employment without good cause attributable to the employer are disqualified for benefits. Claimants have the burden of proof in cases involving quits. In general, a voluntary quit requires evidence of an intention to sever the employment relationship (e.g. letter of resignation, verbal resignation).

The District Court has ruled in the past a claimant with limited English skills did not leave work voluntarily when he mistakenly believed he had been discharged.

Prior notification to the employer before resigning for *medical reasons* is required. The evidence must show before resigning the worker:

- Put the employer on notice of the condition
- Warned the employer that he/she may quit if the situation is not addressed
- Gave the employer reasonable opportunity to address legitimate grievances

Prior notification to the employer before resigning for *other reasons* is not required, but must still be for a good cause reason attributable to the employer.

Procedural Issues

Unemployment insurance hearings before an administrative law judge from Iowa Workforce Development or the Department of Inspections and Appeals are contested cases proceedings pursuant to Chapter 17A. The rules of evidence are found in section 17A.14 (1).

Irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence "should" be excluded. There is no residuum rule. All evidence may be hearsay. Even though admissible, hearsay is often NOT the best evidence (if possible witnesses that have first-hand information should participate in the hearings). In evaluating hearsay, the administrative law judge will conduct a common sense evaluation of:

- the nature of the hearsay,
- the availability of better evidence,
- the cost of acquiring better evidence,
- the need for precision, and
- the administrative policy to be fulfilled.

An amendment to section 17A.10 provides that contested cases in which the agency is a named party or real party in interest shall be heard by an administrative law judge from the Department of Inspections and Appeals (DIA). Iowa Workforce Development adopted a regulation whereby it transfers to the DIA those cases in which it is the employer and those cases in which a subdivision of the agency desires to participate in the contested case hearing.

For additional information, please reference the Iowa Admin. Code r. 871-26 for IWD's rules of procedure for contested cases.

Timeliness of Protest or Appeal

Iowa Code 96.6(2) allows ten days for filing an initial protests and appeals from first level fact finding determinations.

The Code of Iowa gives an automatic extension until the next regular business day if the last day for filing an appeal fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or other legal holiday.

The time limits do not apply if the party does not receive the Notice of Claim or fact-finding decision in time to file a timely protest or appeal (the question becomes whether the party filed within a reasonable amount of time after learning of the Notice of Claim or fact finding decision).

If filed by mail, an appeal must be postmarked by the final day.

If filed by any other means besides mail, the agency must receive it by the end of the final day.

The statute gives 30 days to appeal the Employer's Statement of Charges or, in the case of a reimbursable employer, a billing statement (this applies if the employer did not receive a Notice of Claim).

The Supreme Court of Iowa has ruled that the time limit for filing appeals is jurisdictional (*Franklin v. Iowa Dep't of Job Serv.*, 277 N.W. 2d 877, 881 (Iowa 1979) meaning that in the absence of a timely protest or timely appeal, the agency does not have jurisdiction to rule on the merits of the case.

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-general-fact-finding-information>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Intoxication at Work**

An employer may always terminate an employee for being "impaired on the job". Based on the credibility and quality of the evidence, the employer may establish a claimant committed work-connected misconduct.

The employer should question the employee about what led to that condition. This questioning is conducted immediately with a witness and documented. Local law enforcement may be of assistance with a specific line of questioning.

Allowing the employee to remain on the job in an impaired state may result in a conclusion of no misconduct.

If an employee is suspected of using drugs or alcohol, but does not appear to be impaired, a judge may look to the employer's **work rules**. If an employer has work rules which forbid using drugs or alcohol before or during work and that rule is violated, misconduct may be found. An employer will be asked to provide evidence of the employee's knowledge of the work rule either through signed work rules or prior warning.

Example: Employer X has a rule against using alcohol 8 hours before coming to work or during work hours. Worker Y has an alcoholic beverage at lunch. Worker Y is not "impaired" by any normal meaning of the word. However, since employer X has a policy (that Worker Y is aware of and Employer X consistently enforces), Worker Y may have committed misconduct by violating a known work rule. If Employer X has no work rule, then Worker Y's conduct is probably not misconduct under Iowa law absent a prior warning.

Proof is the key variable. **Hearsay** from a second-hand source may *not* establish work-connected misconduct in an appeal hearing.

Example: A supervisor's hearsay testimony that co-workers observed a claimant impaired at work will rarely hold up in an administrative hearing. The supervisor should have first-hand observations or have this witness testify at the hearing. The witness should testify about what was seen, heard, smelled, rather than give a general conclusion statement that the worker was impaired. (Hearsay information includes all out of court witness statements and reports. Hearsay information will normally be admitted at an administrative hearing, but the credibility or reliability of that information may be questionable. Some sources of hearsay information are given more weight than other sources. Witness testimony should include what was seen (condition of eyes, facial complexion, behavior, balance, etc.), heard (speech pattern, admissions, etc.) or smelled (type of odor, location of odor, etc.).

A private employer can choose to perform **drug and alcohol testing** pursuant to **Iowa Code § 730.5**. Positive drug tests under chapter 730.5 may prove misconduct. An employer should seek legal counsel to ensure compliance with the procedural requirements of this law. Failure to comply with any provisions of chapter 730.5 will usually result in a finding of no misconduct. However, a drug or alcohol test is not required if the employer has sufficient proof of the impairment. Proof may include firsthand observations by a credible witness:

- smelled like alcohol
- staggering
- slurred speech

If the witness is not available for the hearing, a signed document from the witness with a full account of what they observed is helpful. However, if the worker denies the allegation, a signed statement from a witness who is not at the hearing to testify is usually given less consideration.

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-intoxication-work>

IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Off-duty Conduct**

Misconduct resulting in a denial of unemployment insurance benefits must be an act of any of the following:

- malicious or willful disregard of the employer's interest
- deliberate violation of the employer's rules
- disregard of standards of behavior which the employer has the right to expect of its employee
- negligence manifesting wrongful intent
- show an intentional and substantial disregard of the employer's interest or of the employee's duties and obligations to the employer

It has been recognized that an employee continues in **off-duty hours** to:

- regard the employer's interests
- observe the rules laid down by the employer in connection with the proper conduct of business
- honor the standards of behavior which the employer has a right to expect of an employee

If the violation of any of these requisites during the employee's off-duty hours leads to discharge, unemployment benefits may be denied for misconduct connected with the work. For off-duty conduct to be **grounds for disqualification** of unemployment benefits the conduct must be work related or the conduct must have direct, negative effect on the employer. Violation of a reasonable employer rule that is work related (such as a rule prohibiting illegal, immoral or indecent conduct) will constitute misconduct.

The Iowa courts have found the following circumstances to be off duty misconduct:

- truck driver was discharged for misconduct due to repeated off duty traffic violations that made him uninsurable, and thus unemployable
- claimant was disqualified from unemployment insurance benefits as a result of being convicted of selling cocaine off duty at home (the court ruled the claimant violated the employer's work rule prohibiting immoral or illegal conduct, and the claimant's act of selling cocaine in the face of that rule constituted misconduct)

Establishing Off-duty Conduct

Have a written policy outlining expected behaviors, and disciplinary action that could result from a violation of work rules, up to and including, discharge for a single act.

Have a work rule prohibiting illegal, immoral or indecent conduct, and loss of trust of management or board of directors (the work rule may include conduct subjecting the employer to public humiliation, scorn, or damage to reputation).

Have the work rules reviewed and signed by each employee (this is best accomplished by having the employee sign and date the work rules acknowledging that they have read, understand and are responsible for its contents). Anytime the work rules are updated each employee should be review and sign the updated version.

Note: The above is legal information, it is not legal advice.

<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-duty-conduct>



IWD Tip Sheet

Unemployment Insurance Benefits: **Refusal of Work or Recall****Disqualifying Factors**

The general rule is that an individual is disqualified for benefits for refusing a suitable offer of work, refusing a referral by the agency to suitable work or refusing a recall to suitable work.

To qualify as a **suitable offer** there must be a bona fide offer of work for an actual vacancy, specifying such things as duties, rate of pay, days and hours of work, etc. In addition, the offer must be made by personal contact and preferably in writing, (a registered letter constitutes personal contact only for recall to work). Both the offer and the refusal must occur during the unemployment insurance claimant's benefit year for the agency to have jurisdiction to determine if the refusal was a disqualifying event. An individual who willfully discourages a prospective employer from making a suitable work offer will also be disqualified for benefits.

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<http://www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.gov/unemployment-insurance-benefits-tip-sheet-refusal-work-or-recall>

Message: FW: Skilled Iowa Goals for 4/30/14**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: Internal
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:58 PM
Item ID: 40862460
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

FW: Skilled Iowa Goals for 4/30/14

From Schippers, Denise [IWD] **Date** Monday, March 24, 2014 3:22 PM
To Spencer, Todd [IWD]
Cc

 **140430 Skilled Iowa Goals.xlsx** (16 Kb HTML)

Did you reply? I don't remember receiving a response from you. Thanks!

From: Schippers, Denise [IWD]
Sent: Thursday, March 20, 2014 8:48 AM
To: Jones, Marlys [IWD] (Marlys.Jones@iwd.iowa.gov); Slagle, Ronee [IWD] (Ronee.Slagle@iwd.iowa.gov); Spencer, Todd [IWD] (Todd.Spencer@iwd.iowa.gov); Witt, Michael [IWD] (Michael.Witt@iwd.iowa.gov)
Subject: Skilled Iowa Goals for 4/30/14

Attached are the goals due 4/30/14. Please review and let me know if any corrections need to be made. I will distribute to Director Wahlert, Ed Wallace, Lori, Kerry, Mike Wilkinson and Nina after I am sure what I have listed is correct.

Thank you,
Denise Schippers
Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP
Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division
1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West
Des Moines, IA 50319
Phone: 515-281-7538
Cell: 515-360-9542
Fax: 515-725-2999

Skilled Iowa Goals - 2/28/14

1. Number of new Skilled Iowa member businesses

Number of New LOCs

2. Number of new internships - you pick the sectors

Number of New Internships

3. Skilled Iowa regional & community metrics (member business number, member business employment, current labor force employed, unemployed N

Result

Region 1

10 LOC's / month

2 internships

a) Achieve business metrics (80% of goal) for Region 1 overall

b) Achieve business metrics (80% of goal) for an overall 4 out of 8 counties in Region 1

Region 2

Achieve 100% of business metrics goal for Winnebago County

2 internships

Follow up contacts with all region 2 Skilled Iowa businesses to ensure using NCRC in recruitment, ads, management and employees all familiar
Region 3&4

3/week or 24 LOCs

4 internships

3) Increase the Current Region Member Business (Number) Metric to 9%

And move Dickinson County up to over 10%.

Region 5

2/week or 16 LOCs

2 internships

3. Minimum of at least four high schools signed on with LOC, or notes documenting refusal of principal and superintendent to sign on. (thes

Region 6

8 LOCs

2 internships

Continue to work with Tama and Marshall counties to become Skilled Iowa Communities.

Region 7

30 LOCs

5 internships

a. Continue to work with Buchanan County to achieve the Skill Iowa Community.

i. Continue to work with the schools and encourage teachers to test as well

ii. Continue to work with Nate Clayberg (ED) to meet our goals

Region 8

6 LOCs

3 internships

Greene County to reach 3 of 4 metrics

Region 9

50 LOCs

4 internships

2 NCRC testing events in Jackson County; Meet the Member Business (Employment) metric in Jackson County. Obtain 2 additional public school I

Region 10

50 LOCs

6 internships

Target Cedar County Skilled Iowa metrics by testing sessions, business outreach in partnership with economic development.

Region 11

90 LOCs

10 internships

The BSR's will meet with ALL schools not currently members. And a goal of getting 12 signed LOCs from the schools (these LOCs are part of #1

Region 12

Obtain remaining high school LOCs

2 internships, one with Hy-Vee

Focus on Ida, Cherokee and Plymouth counties; hold mass testing event in each county.

Region 13

20 LOCs

2 internships

To have 5 counties with 3 out of 4 metrics met

Region 14

5 LOCs
2 internships

Work on Clarke County Skilled Iowa proposal #1&2

- (1) offer a challenge to 10 local businesses to send 5 people each, with the agreement that they would be recognized in the local paper as "
- (2) Partner with Clarke county supervisors to have them encourage the actual county employees to take the assessment.

Region 15

22 LOCs
7 internships

Have the 5 remaining high schools sign LOCs: Harmony, Keota, Oskaloosa, North Mahaska and Seymour

Region 16

50 LOCs
5 internships

Continue to target Henry County and increase the current workforce percentage of employed NCRC recipients by conducting at least 2 NCRC test

Message: RE: Iowa Integrity-Related SBR 2013**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
 Item ID: 40861526
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **RE: Iowa Integrity-Related SBR 2013**

From OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA **Date** Friday, September 06, 2013 5:04 PM
To Douglas, Jodi [IWD]; OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA
Cc Belmonte, Steffanie - ETA; Wilkinson, Michael [IWD]

 [IA Notes.doc](#) (55 Kb HTML)

Hello Jodi,

Attached are comments to your SBR submission. Please address these comments and resubmit the revised proposal by COB Sept 10.

Thanks,

SBR Review Team

From: Douglas, Jodi [IWD] [mailto:Jodi.Douglas@iwd.iowa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2013 4:38 PM
To: OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA
Cc: Belmonte, Steffanie - ETA; Wilkinson, Michael [IWD]
Subject: Integrity-Related SBR 2013

Good afternoon,

Please see attached 2013 SBR application. The Focus Area SBR requests are prioritized in the following order which coincides with how they are assembled in the SBR.

1. UCX Enhancement
2. Alien Verification (SAVE)
3. Veterans Re-Employment
4. FEIN Identity Verification
5. UI Tax – TOP Integration
6. SSA Automation
7. UI Misclassification – Automation of Enforcement
8. County Jail Cross Match

Thank you for the opportunity to apply for this additional funding. If you have any questions, my contact information is provided below.

Sincerely,

Jodi Douglas, CPM

Quality Control Manager
Unemployment Insurance Services
1000 E Grand Ave
Des Moines, IA 50319
515-281-5225 (Office)
515-418-1153 (Cell)
Jodi.douglas@iwd.iowa.gov

Notes - Iowa 2013 SBRs

Core Strategies

Business Process Analysis – Improper Payments

For Rationalize UI Decision Inventory, project timeline, please provide estimated dates of steps relating to the project.

Business Process Analysis – Program Performance

Iowa is not an At Risk State therefore does not meet the criteria described in UIPL 24-13, to receive funding for this activity.

SIDES Implementation, Expansion, and Messaging

For the SIDES expansion, Project timeline, please provide specific dates for printing flyers and mailings flyers.

For the SIDES expansion, Description of Costs, under “other costs” please include the cost per flyer and the number of flyers being printed.

State-Identified Prevention Strategy

For the Case Management Project, please specify which individuals are staff and which are contractors.

Also, please provide more detail about the web profile, initial claim, and weekly claim interface will work and how they will benefit the state.

Merit Staffing

For the Securing Contract Support for Fraud OP collection, please breakout the costs for the vendor to reflect the cost per hour.

Focus Area Strategies

A total of \$750,000 is available to state in for the focus area strategies. The state has submitted projects in the focus area strategies that total \$1,328,250, (\$578,250 over the

maximum amount). Only the first five projects which are part of the prioritized list in the cover email from IA are being considered for funding. We request to not include these additional projects in the revised submission.

Additionally, the state needs to address the following:

For UCX Modernization, please break out the activities involved in the project timeline and provide relevant dates

For the SAVE project, please identify whether these are contractors or merit staff.

For Reemployment of UI Veterans, please explain how "implementation of job match as a service" as being an item cost in the amount of \$250,000. Please explain what that represents. Also, in reference to the direct mail and marketing costs, please identify what is being sent, how many, and the cost per mailing.

For UI Tax - TOP Integration, Description of Costs, please identify whether these are merit or contract staff.

Note: Please resubmit the revised proposal after the comments are addressed.

Message: RE: Iowa Integrity-Related SBR 2013**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
 Item ID: 40861527
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ RE: Iowa Integrity-Related SBR 2013

From OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA **Date** Friday, September 06, 2013 5:04 PM
To Douglas, Jodi [IWD]; OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA
Cc Belmonte, Steffanie - ETA; Wilkinson, Michael [IWD]

 [IA Notes.doc](#) (55 Kb HTML)

Hello Jodi,

Attached are comments to your SBR submission. Please address these comments and resubmit the revised proposal by COB Sept 10.

Thanks,

SBR Review Team

From: Douglas, Jodi [IWD] [mailto:Jodi.Douglas@iwd.iowa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, August 28, 2013 4:38 PM
To: OUI, Integrity SBRs - ETA
Cc: Belmonte, Steffanie - ETA; Wilkinson, Michael [IWD]
Subject: Integrity-Related SBR 2013

Good afternoon,

Please see attached 2013 SBR application. The Focus Area SBR requests are prioritized in the following order which coincides with how they are assembled in the SBR.

1. UCX Enhancement
2. Alien Verification (SAVE)
3. Veterans Re-Employment
4. FEIN Identity Verification
5. UI Tax – TOP Integration
6. SSA Automation
7. UI Misclassification – Automation of Enforcement
8. County Jail Cross Match

Thank you for the opportunity to apply for this additional funding. If you have any questions, my contact information is provided below.

Sincerely,

Jodi Douglas, CPM

Quality Control Manager
Unemployment Insurance Services
1000 E Grand Ave
Des Moines, IA 50319
515-281-5225 (Office)
515-418-1153 (Cell)
Jodi.douglas@iwd.iowa.gov

Notes - Iowa 2013 SBRs

Core Strategies

Business Process Analysis – Improper Payments

For Rationalize UI Decision Inventory, project timeline, please provide estimated dates of steps relating to the project.

Business Process Analysis – Program Performance

Iowa is not an At Risk State therefore does not meet the criteria described in UIPL 24-13, to receive funding for this activity.

SIDES Implementation, Expansion, and Messaging

For the SIDES expansion, Project timeline, please provide specific dates for printing flyers and mailings flyers.

For the SIDES expansion, Description of Costs, under “other costs” please include the cost per flyer and the number of flyers being printed.

State-Identified Prevention Strategy

For the Case Management Project, please specify which individuals are staff and which are contractors.

Also, please provide more detail about the web profile, initial claim, and weekly claim interface will work and how they will benefit the state.

Merit Staffing

For the Securing Contract Support for Fraud OP collection, please breakout the costs for the vendor to reflect the cost per hour.

Focus Area Strategies

A total of \$750,000 is available to state in for the focus area strategies. The state has submitted projects in the focus area strategies that total \$1,328,250, (\$578,250 over the

maximum amount). Only the first five projects which are part of the prioritized list in the cover email from IA are being considered for funding. We request to not include these additional projects in the revised submission.

Additionally, the state needs to address the following:

For UCX Modernization, please break out the activities involved in the project timeline and provide relevant dates

For the SAVE project, please identify whether these are contractors or merit staff.

For Reemployment of UI Veterans, please explain how "implementation of job match as a service" as being an item cost in the amount of \$250,000. Please explain what that represents. Also, in reference to the direct mail and marketing costs, please identify what is being sent, how many, and the cost per mailing.

For UI Tax - TOP Integration, Description of Costs, please identify whether these are merit or contract staff.

Note: Please resubmit the revised proposal after the comments are addressed.

Message: FW: phone and fax backlog progress**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
 Item ID: 40861520
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ FW: phone and fax backlog progress

From Peddy, Don - OSHA State (IA-E) **Date** Monday, July 07, 2014
 4:27 PM
To Slater, Steve [IWD]; Nissen, Jens - OSHA
 State (IA-E)
Cc

 [image001.jpg](#) (24 Kb HTML)

I say we assign Joanna to this and help Peggy get caught up.

Don

From: Peterson, Peggy - OSHA State (IA-SP)
Sent: Monday, July 07, 2014 4:02 PM
To: Nissen, Jens - OSHA State (IA-E); Peddy, Don - OSHA State (IA-E); 'Slater, Steve [IWD]' (Stephen.Slater@iwd.iowa.gov)
Subject: phone and fax backlog progress

Managers,

Update on backlog for phone and fax. I have seven non-formals to process, 3 formals, 5 non-formals that need contact as no response has been received, 11 non-formals to review, 16 employers that need to provide more information or I need to provide them with additional information. Jens has graciously offered to response to the e-correspondences I believe are up to 8. As you can see from June 27th the numbers are not decreasing as quickly as I would like.

Any help is appreciated.

Peggy

Message: just to keep you posted**Case Information:**

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:19 PM
 Item ID: 40861588
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **just to keep you posted**

From Peterson, Peggy [OSHA]

Date Friday,
December 13, 2013 8:00
AM

To Nissen, Jens - OSHA State (IA-E); Peddy, Don -
OSHA State (IA-E); Slater, Steve [IWD]

Cc

Progress on phone/fax backlog...

I had 8 messages to return (may have a couple left)
 6 questions from emails through Steve
 15 e complaints 12 will only be p/f 3 need contact
 1 question that was received from an inmate by mail
 1 last signed complaint that I am processing now for inspection
 Many responses to review!!!

Had 14 calls yesterday one just questions on understanding the information off the federal website
 took 40 minutes. I passed one on to you and one on to Don that seem to be questions. If it seems out
 of control today and the p/f are increasing not decreasing I may put my phone on voice mail and have
 Kathy send the questions on to consultation.

Thanks for your help, I will keep you updated on progress through next week.

Peggy Sue Peterson
 Senior Industrial Hygienist
 Compliance Officer
 1000 East Grand Ave
 Des Moines, IA 50319
 (515)281-6865

Message: call today licensing question

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:22 PM
 Item ID: 40861669
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **call today licensing question**

From Peterson, Peggy [OSHA]

Date Wednesday,
May 14, 2014 12:19 PM

To Cook, Jamie [IWD]; Peddy, Don - OSHA State (IA-E); Ellis, Jeffrey [OSHA]; Sheridan-Lucht, Gail [IWD]

Cc

 [image001.jpg](#) (24 Kb HTML)

Asbestos staff FYI-

I received a call today regarding asbestos licensing, the question was more specifically asking about social security numbers. A person from Japan would like to become licensed for asbestos work, but will not have a social security number. I was not able to get an answer through the regulations or codes. I asked Kathleen as Gail was on another call and she was pretty sure we have never had that question. I believe this individual has left messages for all parties involved with asbestos (at least Jamie and Don). I did provided Gail's number as the attorney working with asbestos at this time.

Peggy

Message: Phone and fax backlog

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: External, Inbound
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
Item ID: 40861500
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **Phone and fax backlog**

From Peterson, Peggy [OSHA]

Date Monday, June
23, 2014 12:52 PM

To Nissen, Jens - OSHA State (IA-E); Peddy, Don -
OSHA State (IA-E); Slater, Steve [IWD]

Cc

 [image001.jpg](#) (24 Kb HTML)

Managers – I am facing a backlog of non-formal and formal complaints as well as e-correspondences (questions from website). I have had back to back lobby visitors one on Friday and the other today (5.5 hours of time spent with those complainants). I have transferred my phone to Jens. I have a huge headache and my blood pressure is a little high. I am trying to get this caught up and I will let you know when I'm able to resume taking phone calls.
Peggy

Message: backlog

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: External, Inbound
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
Item ID: 40861511
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **backlog**

From Peterson, Peggy [OSHA]

Date Friday, June
27, 2014 3:57 PM

To Nissen, Jens - OSHA State (IA-E); Peddy, Don -
OSHA State (IA-E); Slater, Steve [IWD]

Cc

 [image001.jpg](#) (24 Kb HTML)

Managers –

As of Friday June 27, 2014 at 1540 I have 11 responses that need to be reviewed, 16 responses that need more information or concerns with the employers response, 11 non-formals that the response is passed due that need contact with the employer or schedule an inspection. I have three non-formal's and one formal on my desk. I have three new e-correspondence questions waiting to be answered. Any help that you can provide to get the backlog caught up would be appreciated. Jens helping out with calls was helpful and I did make a pretty good size dent in the response reviews.

Any help will be appreciated to keep my health in check. Thanks.
Peggy

Message: phone and fax backlog progress

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
Message Direction: External, Inbound
Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:16 PM
Item ID: 40861519
Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

 **phone and fax backlog progress**

From Peterson, Peggy [OSHA]

Date Monday, July
07, 2014 4:02 PM

To Nissen, Jens - OSHA State (IA-E); Peddy, Don -
OSHA State (IA-E); Slater, Steve [IWD]

Cc

 [image001.jpg](#) (24 Kb HTML)

Managers,

Update on backlog for phone and fax. I have seven non-formals to process, 3 formals, 5 non-formals that need contact as no response has been received, 11 non-formals to review, 16 employers that need to provide more information or I need to provide them with additional information. Jens has graciously offered to response to the e-correspondences I believe are up to 8. As you can see from June 27th the numbers are not decreasing as quickly as I would like.

Any help is appreciated.

Peggy

Message: Practical News-Apr. 3, 2014--We Are Hiring!

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: External, Inbound
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:40 PM
 Item ID: 40861931
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

No reviewing has been done

Policies:

No Policies attached

Practical News-Apr. 3, 2014--We Are Hiring!

From Practical Farmers of Iowa **Date** Friday, April 04, 2014 4:35 PM
To Eklund, David [IWD]
Cc

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#)



Practical News is a weekly update from Practical Farmers of Iowa.
 Not a member? [Join PFI today!](#)

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- [News](#)

Blogs

The Season of Learning:
 Tidbits from Recent
 Webinars
 Apr. 3, 2014

Photo of the week



Tom Wahl and Kathy Dice of Red Fern Farm

Practical Farmers of Iowa is hiring!

Our wonderful livestock coordinator Margaret Dunn is getting married and moving to the Kansas City area, so we are looking for a livestock coordinator to start late summer. [Click here](#) for more information. Please share this opportunity widely!

Upcoming Cover Crop Meetings

If you are curious to learn more about cover crops but haven't been able to attend a meeting yet, never fear! There are lots more chances coming up.


Here is what's happening around the state over the next two weeks:

- Arcadia, Iowa, Tuesday, April 8 from 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- Oakland, Iowa, Wednesday, April 9 from 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
- Cherokee, Iowa, Wednesday, April 9 at 1 p.m.
- Preston, Minn. Thursday, April 17 from 1-3 p.m.

proudly display their Practical Farmers of Iowa sign in Wapello.

Stay Connected

Like us on **Facebook** 

Follow us on **Twitter** 

View our videos on **YouTube** 

View our profile on **LinkedIn** 

 Forward to a Friend

- Pomeroy, Iowa, Tuesday, April 15 from 9-11 a.m.

For more information about these meetings and future dates, [click here](#).

Check Out Our New Website!

Have you explored our new website yet? If not, take a few minutes to visit the new and improved www.practicalfarmers.org. The redesigned site features new content; a design that's more intuitive, easier to navigate and updated for viewing on mobile devices; and a structure that better reflects Practical Farmers' member- and farmer-centered focus.

Some of the highlights include:

- a streamlined but dynamic navigation structure
- categorized and searchable research reports
- a newsroom, where you can access our news releases, photos, logos and more
- an improved homepage
- a new gallery of our YouTube videos
- a new "Get Involved" section
- and more!

Read a news release announcing the new website [here](#), or click [here](#) to explore the new site.

Members in the News

- **Joan Fumetti** of Windsor Heights and **Matt Russell** of Lacona were featured in the *Des Moines Register* regarding climate change. [Climate change forces ag talk](#)
- **Arliss Nielsen** of Woolstock and **Tim Smith** of Eagle Grove were featured in the March 27 issue of *Agri News* regarding cover crops. [Cover crops: Change is good](#)
- **Chris Goedhart** of Sioux Center was featured in the *Sioux City Journal* regarding field variety testing. [Dordt test plot results help farmers plan for future crops](#)
- **Luke and Sally Gran** of Nevada and **Ty and Bobbie Gustafson** were featured in *Facets* regarding their CSA's. [Farming a fair share](#)
- **Angie Carter** of Ames and **Liz Kolbe** of Ames were featured in *Facets* regarding serving on Wheatsfield Board of Directors. [Faceted Women: Wheatsfield CO-OP Board](#)

Have you been featured in the media recently? We want to know! Tell us when and where, and we'll feature you in a future issue of "Practical

News." Contact erica@practicalfarmers.org

Donate to Practical Farmers of Iowa!

Practical Farmers of Iowa | (515) 232-5661 | info@practicalfarmers.org |
<http://www.practicalfarmers.org>
600 Fifth Street, Suite 100
Ames, IA 50010

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Practical Farmers of Iowa | 600 Fifth Street, Suite 100 | Ames | IA | 50010

Message: Undeliverable: Tip Sheets

Case Information:

Message Type: Exchange
 Message Direction: Internal
 Case: IWD Senator Petersen Request - Version 3
 Capture Date: 7/10/2014 1:32:57 PM
 Item ID: 40862435
 Policy Action: Not Specified

Mark History:

Date	Action Status	Reviewer
7/21/2014 10:16:33 AM	Reviewed	Koonce, Kerry

Policies:

No Policies attached

✉ Undeliverable: Tip Sheets

From Postmaster@iowa.gov [DAS] **Date** Monday, March 24, 2014 9:22 AM
To laura.manatt@powi81.com
Cc

✉ Tip Sheets

The original message was received at Mon, 24 Mar 2014 09:20:38 -0500 from:
 <Denise.Schippers@iwd.iowa.gov>

----- The following addresses had permanent fatal errors -----
 <laura.manatt@powi81.com>
 (reason: 550 Host unknown)

----- Transcript of session follows -----
 550 5.1.2 Host unknown (Name server: powi81.com.: host not found)

Attached are the UI Tip Sheets Judge Devon Lewis provided at last week's State ECI Board Meeting. All tip sheets are available on the [new IWD website](#).

Denise Schippers

Business Services Manager | Foreign Labor Certification | OFCCP

Iowa Workforce Development | Workforce Services Division

1000 East Grand Avenue – 1st floor West

Des Moines, IA 50319

Phone: 515-281-7538

Cell: 515-360-9542

Fax: 515-725-2999
