

**FY 2024**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2024 request for the Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is \$15.1 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,778 full-time equivalent employees (FTE), with additional mandatory funding and FTE.

DOL promotes the welfare of workers, job seekers, and retirees by helping them improve their skills, find work, and get back on their feet after job loss, injury, or illness; and by safeguarding their working conditions, health and retirement benefits, and pay. DOL's goal is to empower workers morning, noon, and night. This includes addressing the care needs of workers and their families – the things they need at the start of a day to thrive at work; empowering workers during their workday with fair wages, safety and equity in the workplace, access to job training and career advancement, and support for their right to organize; and safeguarding workers' economic security even when they are off the job by protecting their health care coverage, retirement security, and access to unemployment insurance to ensure these benefits are available when needed. The FY 2024 Budget furthers the goals of the Biden Administration by requesting critical initiatives to: bolster the Department's capabilities through hiring and IT modernization initiatives; strengthen the Federal-State unemployment compensation program; protect workers' rights, health and safety, and compensation; support evidence-based training opportunities that provide pathways to good jobs and careers; fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws; and more.

The FY 2024 Budget continues the Administration's commitment to rebuild DOL's capacity and reverse years of declining staffing levels that harmed the Department's ability to meet its mission. This Budget demonstrates the Administration's unwavering support for workers, particularly those from disadvantaged and marginalized communities. The Department is guided in this effort by President Biden's commitment to build an economy that equitably distributes economic opportunity and security.

## **Building Equitable Pathways to Prosperity**

The FY 2024 President's Budget renews DOL's pledge to help all workers and job seekers in America, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, access training and find pathways to high-quality jobs with family-sustaining wages. Building on the successful progress to bring the economy back from the pandemic, the Administration will continue to support workers while also addressing the preexisting structural deficiencies in the labor market highlighted by the pandemic. The FY 2024 Budget includes a total request of \$11.5 billion for the Employment and Training Administration, a \$992 million increase over the FY 2023 enacted level.

- The FY 2024 Budget requests \$3.7 billion, a \$109 million increase over the FY 2023 enacted level, for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and Employment Service State Grants. This request will make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth as well as veterans and military spouses. The Budget aligns with the President's priority of advancing racial and gender equity and support for underserved communities through services that by statute are focused on those who have been disadvantaged in the labor market, such as recipients

of public assistance, individuals who are basic skills deficient, and low-income individuals.

- The Budget requests \$335 million, a \$50 million increase above the FY 2023 enacted level, to expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA) opportunities, in line with the President’s goal to serve at least 1 million apprentices annually within ten years, as well as the Administration’s priority of advancing racial and gender equity and support for underserved communities. RA is a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants’ wages and is a reliable pathway to the middle class. This investment will launch large-scale projects that build on prior and current efforts to create model, expansive and equitable apprenticeship ecosystems and increase the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups who participate in RA.
- The Budget requests a \$20 million investment for DOL’s role in the new multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, which aims to assist displaced workers and transform communities transitioning from fossil fuel production to new, sustainable industries. Furthering the Administration’s emphasis on addressing climate change by creating opportunities for workers in America, the Budget requests \$20 million to establish the Civilian Climate Corps, in partnership with other Federal agencies, which will fund paid work experiences, pre-apprenticeship programs, and RA programs for youth in industries and jobs related to climate resilience and mitigation.
- The Budget includes \$100 million for the Strengthening Community Colleges (SCC) program. SCC builds the capacity of community colleges to collaborate with employers and the public workforce development system to meet local and regional labor market needs for a skilled workforce. Further, the grant program aims to help marginalized and underrepresented populations overcome barriers to complete career and technical education programs that they need to connect with quality jobs.
- The FY 2024 Budget includes \$200 million to create the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program to support evidence-based sector partnership models, including high-road training partnerships that are both industry-focused and worker-centered. SECTOR is built on the idea that when employers take a leading role in the design and implementation of training, workers – especially underserved workers – gain access to high-quality programs that lead directly to good, in-demand jobs. Numerous rigorous studies have demonstrated that sector-based training programs generate substantial earnings gains (11-40 percent) for low-income workers. This grant program will incorporate equity, job quality, worker empowerment, and partnerships with labor and management that prioritize worker voice, enabling disadvantaged workers to enter on-ramps to middle-class jobs, and creating the skilled workforce the economy needs to thrive. SECTOR will build equitable pathways to the millions of high-quality jobs that are being created through the President’s historic legislative accomplishments to rebuild U.S. infrastructure, support clean energy, and boost American semiconductor manufacturing.

- The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system offers crucial income replacement to workers who have lost a job through no fault of their own, as well as macroeconomic support during downturns. The UI system proved essential during the COVID-19 pandemic, helping over 53 million workers, and pumping \$888 billion into the economy. However, this period also uncovered many issues that must be addressed to ensure that the Department is able to equitably support America's workforce while also guarding against fraud. The FY 2024 Budget addresses these deficiencies with investments to ensure states are better equipped to handle higher volumes of claims and better prepared for future crises. The Budget provides \$3.7 billion for administration of the UI system. This amount includes fully funding states' projected workload to administer UI and a \$150 million increase to promote integrity through state grants for identity verification services and other IT infrastructure improvements. This funding will increase UI's overall effectiveness to serve workers while also defending against fraud. In addition to outlining the Administration's principles for reform of the UI system, the Budget also proposes a package of legislative changes to improve UI program integrity by providing new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers.
- The Budget invests in our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and their spouses by better assisting their transitions in the workplace, including from active duty to civilian life. The Budget provides \$348 million in funding, an increase of \$12 million above the FY 2023 enacted level, for the Veterans' Employment and Training Service's (VETS) core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans and military spouses across the country. Additionally, the Budget proposes expanding anti-discrimination and reemployment protections to military spouses, who often face discrimination from current and prospective employers due to the frequent and unpredictable nature of military families' deployments and relocations.

### **Protecting and Empowering Workers**

DOL's worker protection agencies are positioned at the heart of the Department's mission—working morning, noon, and night to protect workers' health and safety, wages, and retirement. The FY 2024 Budget invests \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$430 million over the FY 2023 enacted level, in the Department's worker protection agencies.

Between 2016 and 2020, DOL worker protection agencies lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting DOL's ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations. The Budget will enable the Department to conduct the enforcement and regulatory work needed to ensure workers' wages and benefits are protected, address the misclassification of workers as independent contractors, and improve workplace health and safety. The Budget also ensures fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including construction contractors leading large infrastructure projects, protecting their employees against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

- Staff losses at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) have left workers less safe on the job, particularly amid the increased threats to workplace health and safety created by the pandemic. The FY 2024 Budget provides an increase to OSHA of more than \$106 million over the FY 2023 enacted level, enabling OSHA to focus on the national care economy workers; increase and enhance OSHA's enforcement presence; meet increased employer and worker requests for outreach, training, and compliance assistance, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities; and continue to build a transformative agency that is both proactive and responsive to improving workplace safety and health across the country. The request also includes an increase of over \$50 million for MSHA, enabling MSHA to deepen their work to reduce accidents, injuries, illnesses, and fatalities by hiring additional mine inspectors to enforce mandatory safety and health standards, continue existing enforcement initiatives, and initiate new special emphasis programs in targeted areas.
- The FY 2024 Budget increases funding to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) by nearly \$81 million over the FY 2023 enacted level. This funding increase will enable WHD to aggressively rebuild their workforce through a robust hiring initiative, while also retaining their existing workforce through a pay grade restructuring to better align with other enforcement agencies. It will also fund WHD's effort to protect our Nation's essential workers by safeguarding their pay and recovering back wages, with particular emphasis on the workers most vulnerable to wage violations and exploitive labor conditions. WHD will also be able to fully enforce the other areas under its purview like prevailing wages, the Family and Medical Leave Act, protections for nursing mothers, and combatting exploitive child labor.
- The Budget requests a \$40 million increase in funding for the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP), enabling them to fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws to ensure Federal contracting fulfills America's promise to all workers in this Nation. The request promotes fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including protections against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation. This includes additional staff and technology to support early, customized compliance assistance and oversight to contractors on large Federal construction projects, including projects funded under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), CHIPS and Science Act, and Inflation Reduction Act. This funding will allow OFCCP to build its capacity to remove systemic barriers that workers in underrepresented communities face to access good jobs in construction and other growth industries.
- In addition to these increases, the Budget requests resources to rebuild the Department's enforcement and outreach efforts through increases to the Employee Benefit Security Administration's (EBSA), Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), and Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS).



- Critical to all these investments in protecting workers' pay, benefits, safety and health, and rights is ensuring the Department has the capacity to meet its demand for legal services at all steps in the enforcement process. The Office of the Solicitor (SOL), the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department, continues to experience operational costs that increase faster than appropriation and rising demand for legal support in litigation, advice, and regulatory work. The Budget recognizes that without adequate resources for SOL, DOL will be poorly positioned to achieve its mission in any area. To avoid this, the Budget increases funding to SOL by \$60 million in discretionary funds, sufficient to support 203 additional FTE.
- To deter employers from violating workers' rights, ensure those who do violate workers' rights are held accountable, and level the playing field for responsible employers, the Budget proposes meaningfully increasing penalties at the Department for employers that violate workplace safety, health, wage and hour, and child labor laws.

### **Creating Good Jobs for All Workers in America**

- President Biden has made the creation of good jobs with the free and fair choice to join a union a cornerstone of his Administration. Fulfilling this promise requires a comprehensive rethinking compared to past Administrations of how to use the Department's authority to improve job quality. The Budget requests over \$4 million to grow the work of the Good Jobs Initiative, through which the Department will continue to provide training and technical assistance to agencies as they work to embed and promote good jobs principles in procurement, loans, and grants; engage employers on strategies and initiatives to improve job quality; and provide a centralized location of information and services on workers' rights under key workplace laws and on unions and collective bargaining for use by workers, unions, employers, researchers, other government agencies, and policymakers. In addition, the Program Direction and Support budget activity includes an increase of \$2.5 million for the Equity Technical Assistance Center to support the Administration's mission to advance equity and remove barriers for members of underserved communities.
- Safeguarding equal opportunity and nondiscrimination is essential to DOL's mission and a key emphasis across the Department's programs and activities. The Budget makes important investments to enhance that effort. The request includes additional funding for:
  - The Civil Rights Center to expand its enforcement work to protect equal opportunity for the more than 60 million individuals served by programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance from the Department;
  - The Women's Bureau to support its efforts to remedy the negative impact of the pandemic on women, especially women of color and low-paid workers, by improving wages and working conditions, disrupting occupational segregation, eliminating gender-based discrimination in the workplace, strengthening the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grants program, helping States expand access to paid leave benefits, and helping marginalized women workers understand and access their employment rights and safety net benefits;

- The Office of Disability Employment Policy to fund grants to states for Equitable Transition Model programs that will develop scalable strategies to enable low-income youth with disabilities to transition to employment;
- The Chief Evaluation Office for a new rigorous interagency evaluation of actions aimed at improving Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility across the Federal workforce; and
- The Office of the Assistant Secretary and Management to support the Department's transition to a workplace designed for the future.

FY 2024 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change
<b>Discretionary</b>	\$13.2	\$13.8	\$15.5	\$1.7
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	<i>\$13.1</i>	<i>\$13.6</i>	<i>\$15.1</i>	<i>\$1.5</i>
<i>Budgetary Adjustments</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>	<i>\$0.4</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>
<b>Mandatory</b>	\$31.2	\$83.7	\$61.6	-\$22.1
<b>Total, Current Law</b>	\$44.4	\$97.5	\$77.1	-\$20.4
<b>Legislative Proposals, Mandatory</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$0.6	-\$0.6
<b>Total with Legislative Proposals</b>	\$44.4	\$97.5	\$76.5	-\$21.0
<b>Full-Time Equivalents</b>	14,895	16,031	17,983	1,952
<i>Annual</i>	<i>14,443</i>	<i>15,645</i>	<i>17,778</i>	<i>2,133</i>
<i>Supplemental</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>-226</i>
<i>Legislative Proposals</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</i>

## ***EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION***

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers Federal workforce development and worker dislocation programs, Federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems with support from Federal and other funding sources. ETA also plays an important role in supporting equitable economic opportunity, reducing racial and gender inequity, and ensuring that workers have access to the skills and opportunities they need to succeed.

Within ETA, the FY 2024 President's Budget increases skill-building opportunities, invests in quality customer service, and expands services to disadvantaged groups so that all workers can build a better future. America's future growth and prosperity depend, in part, on ensuring that workers have multiple pathways to high-quality, good-paying jobs that can support a middle-class life.

The Budget prioritizes investments in evidence-based programs that provide various pathways to high-quality jobs and careers for diverse groups of workers. It invests in programs that provide workforce development services to disadvantaged groups, including justice-impacted individuals, at-risk youth, low-income seniors, and low-income veterans. In particular, the Budget includes a \$55 million increase for the Reentry Employment Opportunities program, for a total of \$170 million. These funds will continue to support a partnership with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), authorized by the First Step Act, to provide workforce development services to people in BOP custody as they serve their sentences and continue services during their transition into the community after exiting BOP custody. This program aims to improve employment outcomes and reduce recidivism by bringing much-needed workforce development services to new populations that currently face numerous barriers to quality employment.

The Department will continue to address the challenges of the transforming economy and better connecting our education system to growing career pathways by building community colleges' capacity to deliver high-quality job training programs. The Budget invests \$100 million in the Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants program, which will be implemented in coordination with the Department of Education to build partnerships between community colleges and industry to provide effective training for in-demand jobs.

The Budget also makes a foundational investment in sector-based training programs, which have been shown to significantly increase wages, including for low-income workers and workers of color. The Budget provides \$200 million to launch the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which will seed and scale a comprehensive approach to sector partnerships, needed wraparound services, and training programs focused on growing industries that lead to job placement in a high-quality job. This evidence-based program will give industry a leading role in the development and implementation of training programs, in turn enabling underserved workers to access good jobs, with a particular focus on clean energy and other critical and growing industries.

In FY 2024, the Department will continue efforts to increase Job Corps enrollment, with a focus on helping Job Corps students attain credentials and transition from training opportunities to the

workforce. However, in many Job Corps centers, students from underserved populations currently reside in sub-standard conditions and are learning using outdated training resources. Increasing funding for Job Corps' Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition account to \$183 million will enable the Department to better ensure Job Corps students have a safe and healthy living and learning environment and industry-standard training resources that foster their success.

The Budget also provides an increase of \$50 million in apprenticeship programs, for a total of \$335 million. This funding will expand access to Registered Apprenticeships, a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and provides a reliable pathway to the middle class. The Department will particularly focus apprenticeship resources on increasing the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups, including women and people of color, who participate in Registered Apprenticeships; growing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized; and expanding pre-apprenticeship programs to increase equity and access to Registered Apprenticeship.

The UI system is critical to protecting workers and our economy during downturns, but the pandemic shed light on inadequacies in the UI system after decades of underinvestment. Overburdened and outdated State UI programs prevented millions of workers from getting benefits quickly—and left many unable to access benefits at all. To continue addressing these issues and to better prepare for future crises, the Budget invests \$3 billion for grants to states for administration of the UI program, fully funding states' anticipated workload. The Budget also aims to improve program integrity in the UI system by investing \$150 million in identity verification services for states and IT infrastructure modernization projects to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience. This commitment to UI program integrity is augmented by a package of legislative proposals that will provide new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, which provides job training assistance and support to workers adversely affected by foreign trade, entered a phase-out termination on July 1, 2022—meaning the program was no longer allowed certify new petitions to make additional workers eligible for benefits or training. TAA is vital for workers displaced by foreign trade, who are generally older, more diverse, and have lower educational attainment than the civilian labor force at large. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the TAA reversion program that was in effect from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, to ensure that TAA can continue serving newly eligible manufacturing workers. Further, the Administration and the Department have broad interest in working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization of the TAA program that includes reforms to improve employment outcomes for workers.

Successful implementation of all these programs requires adequate funding for the ETA staff who administer them. The Budget provides \$49 million for Job Corps Administration and \$225 million for ETA Program Administration. The number of grants and grant programs have both increased in recent years, significantly stretching ETA's oversight capacity. The requested resources for FY 2024 would provide sufficient administrative capacity to manage the additional workload.

The FY 2024 Budget represents the Department's commitment, through investment, to provide workers in America the skills they need to succeed, strengthen the pathways to success, and ensure that the jobs that are created are good jobs. Structural racism and persistent economic inequities have undermined opportunity for millions of workers. These investments will prioritize underserved communities and communities negatively impacted by the transforming economy.

### Burden Reduction for Public Benefit Programs

Using funding provided under the American Rescue Plan Act, ETA's Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI) issued a competitive grant opportunity to launch a UI Navigator Program aimed at improving claimant access to UI benefits. DOL has awarded more than \$18 million to seven states (Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin) to partner with community-based organizations to reach workers in marginalized populations that may experience hardship or barriers to accessing UI. The UI Navigator Grants states and community partners provide outreach, training, education, and general UI application assistance to the public.

Additionally, ETA currently operates 93 active information collections across its programs. ETA is continuously working to make these efforts easier for respondents to participate in. Recent examples of these efforts include the following:

1. Merging information technology systems and revising outdated forms. A specific example of this is ETA's Office of Foreign Labor Certification's (OFLC) recent efforts to merge all agency reporting under one IT system (the Foreign Labor Application Gateway (FLAG) system). Further, OFLC worked to update the Form ETA-9141, and its instructions, to provide more precise explanations of terminology to ensure that the form is properly completed. OFLC works in tandem with other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security, to confirm that similar information collection efforts are coordinated and nonduplicative.
2. Revising forms to be more straightforward. ETA is currently in the process of revising its Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) information collection request (OMB Control Number 1205-0371) to reduce burden and increase the ease of filing. This includes efforts to work with states to modernize and automate filing systems and update forms to use more plain, instructive language.

ETA continues to evaluate its information collection efforts to reduce burden and create simpler and stronger avenues for the public to obtain and retain the benefits the agency offers.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	Request
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Adult Employment and Training Activities	870,649	885,649	899,987
Youth Activities	931,834	948,130	963,837
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,519,664
Formula Grants	1,075,553	1,095,553	1,155,278
National Dislocated Worker Grants	299,859	325,859	364,386
Indian and Native American Programs	56,921	60,000	63,800
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	95,264	97,396	97,396
Reentry Employment Opportunities	101,937	115,000	170,000
Apprenticeship Program	234,674	285,000	335,000
Community Projects	137,638	217,324	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	5,992	6,000	11,000
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	15,000
YouthBuild	98,897	105,000	145,000
SECTOR Program	0	0	200,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,909,218</b>	<b>4,140,911</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs help workers get and keep family-sustaining jobs and provide employers with skilled and qualified workers to fill their current and future openings. The majority of the program activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The funding for the TES activity is provided on a program year (PY) basis. Funding requested in FY 2024 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 or September 30, 2025.

The Administration looks forward to working with Congress on WIOA reauthorization.

### **Adult Employment and Training Activities**

The WIOA Adult program helps adults with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in-demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Adult program also provides employment services to our Nation's separating military service members, as well as military spouses having difficulty in finding employment. The Budget includes \$899,987,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2024, an increase of \$14,338,000. This funds the Adult program at its full authorized level

and will provide services to an estimated 300,096 participants in 2024.

### **Youth Activities**

The WIOA Youth program supports a wide range of activities and services to prepare low-income youth for academic and employment success, including summer and year-round jobs. To address the skill and youth employment needs anticipated in FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$963,837,000, an increase of \$15,707,000. This funds the Youth program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 130,495 eligible in-school and out-of-school youth who face barriers to employment in 2024.

### **Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities**

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program helps workers who have lost their jobs gain new skills and find meaningful jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The DW program provides an array of employment, supportive, and workforce development services to veterans and military spouses; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced people who had previously been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income. Additionally, a portion of DW program funds are set aside to the National Reserve, which funds National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance, workforce development activities, and DW programs in the United States' outlying areas.

To provide dislocated workers with employment and training services and disaster-affected communities with needed resources, the Department is requesting \$1,519,664,000 for FY 2024. Of the requested amount, \$364,386,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. This includes \$100,000,000 for the Strengthening Community Colleges program, \$67,000,000 for the Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities grant program, and \$20,000,000 for the multi-agency POWER+ initiative focused on transforming local economies in communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction or energy production.

The remaining \$1,155,278,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to states to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services, an increase of \$59,725,000. This increase funds the DW program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 248,607 dislocated workers in 2024.

### **Indian and Native American Programs**

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

To meet the employment and training needs of the American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2024, the Department requests \$63,800,000, an increase of \$3,800,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 10,513 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian adults in 2024.

### **Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers**

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to address the chronic unemployment and underemployment they face and help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as supportive services such as nutrition, health, childcare, and temporary shelter. The request for NFJP for FY 2024 is \$97,396,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 12,294 participants through Career Services and Training grants and will provide housing services to 9,231 individuals through Housing grants.

### **Reentry Employment Opportunities**

The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-impacted adults and youth for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and occupational skills training in industries that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement. REO participants receive comprehensive career assistance and supportive services to ensure they can complete the workforce development programs that they have started.

The Department requests \$170,000,000 for FY 2024 to serve adult and juvenile offenders, an increase of \$55,000,000. This funding will serve an estimated 13,178 adult participants in PY 2023 and an estimated 5,217 young adult participants in 2024. The Department will focus on testing and replicating evidence-based strategies for serving individuals leaving incarceration. These funds will also continue to support a partnership with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), authorized by the First Step Act, to provide workforce development services people in BOP custody as they serve their sentences and continue services during their transition into the community after exiting BOP custody. The Department will continue to coordinate closely with the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies in carrying out all aspects of this program.

### **Apprenticeship Program**

Registered Apprenticeship is a work-based training model that combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. Apprentices earn a salary from the start of their training and receive wages that rise with their skill attainment throughout the program. This funding will support approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs to upgrade the skills of workers and meet the 21<sup>st</sup> century needs of employers and industry.



In FY 2024, the Department requests \$335,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity, an increase of \$50,000,000. The Department will use these resources to expand Registered Apprenticeship opportunities while increasing the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, who participate in Registered Apprenticeships and diversifying the industry sectors involved. The increase will also enhance the Department's support for pre-apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and degreed apprenticeships to ensure that more Americans have career pathways to good jobs.

### **Workforce Data Quality Initiative**

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$11,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000. The Department will focus on using WDQI resources to enable the disaggregation of employment and earnings outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender as well as help states to develop linkages of program and other data sources with the goal of improved performance information.

### **YouthBuild**

The YouthBuild program helps ensure that youth have an opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The YouthBuild program specifically targets at-risk youth ages 16-24 who have previously dropped out of high school. The program addresses the challenges these youth face by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage in their chosen career field. Participants obtain industry-recognized credentials which support placements in postsecondary education, Registered Apprenticeships, and employment. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$145,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000. Funding will support approximately 115 grants to serve an estimated 7,820 youth. The Department is also requesting a legislative proposal to allow YouthBuild grant funds to be applied to matching requirements for AmeriCorps programs.

### **SECTOR Program**

The Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) grant program will provide funds to support sector partnership models—high-road training partnerships that are both industry-focused and worker-centered. SECTOR is built on the idea that when employers take a leading role in the design and implementation of training, workers—especially underserved workers—gain access to high-quality programs that lead directly to good, in-demand jobs. Numerous rigorous studies have demonstrated that sector-based training programs generate substantial earnings gains (11-40 percent) for low-income workers, while meeting the workforce needs of employers. This grant program will incorporate equity, job quality, worker empowerment, and partnerships with labor and management that prioritize worker voice, enabling disadvantaged workers to enter on-ramps to middle-class jobs, with a

particular focus on clean energy and other critical and growing industries. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$200,000,000 for the SECTOR program.

### **Civilian Climate Corps**

The FY 2024 Budget includes funding for a new Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) to pilot climate resilience and mitigation demonstration grants. The FY 2024 request for this new grant pilot is \$15,000,000 and will rely on strong DOL partnerships with other Federal agencies. With these resources, DOL will focus on job training and paid community service, including pre-apprenticeships and Registered Apprenticeships, along with supportive services, for underrepresented populations in clean energy and climate mitigation, to connect participants to high quality jobs in those growing sectors.

### **Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries**

Funding for job training for employment in high growth industries is provided through a portion of H-1B visa fees, which are authorized under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA). The Department awards competitive grants to entities preparing American workers for jobs currently filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields.

*JOB CORPS*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 Request
Operations	1,601,825	1,602,310	1,603,133
Construction	113,000	123,000	183,000
Administration	32,330	34,845	49,334
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,747,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>165</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

Job Corps is the nation's largest residential workforce development program for disadvantaged youth. The Department's request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,603,133,000. This reflects funding to continue operating 121 Job Corps Centers in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. These centers are operated by both contractors and the U.S. Forest Service. The Department will maintain focused efforts on increasing enrollment, expanding credentialing opportunities, and connecting students and employers to build pipelines to careers. The Department will continue to maintain strong oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA. For Job Corps Construction, the Department is requesting \$183,000,000. In addition, the Department is requesting the authority to transfer funds from the Operations account to the Construction account. Updating and rehabilitating Job Corps Centers and maintaining student safety and security will continue to be a top priority for the Job Corps program.

The Department is requesting \$49,334,000 and 165 FTE for Job Corps Administration. This includes an increase in staff and resources to provide the necessary oversight of all 121 center locations. ETA will continue to focus on program quality and risk management within the Job Corps program. The FY 2024 Budget also requests that the Job Corps Administration appropriation become two-year funding. This change would enable ETA to continue making progress on hiring and help minimize the impact of continuing resolutions.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	402,438	403,500	405,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>402,438</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>405,000</b>

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. For FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$405,000,000.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	509,220	466,219	292,900
TAA Benefits	272,000	219,000	26,000
TAA Training	224,220	238,219	265,900
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	13,000	9,000	1,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>292,900</b>

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade, providing them with an opportunity to reskill for a new career. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions that went into effect on July 1, 2021, transitioning the TAA Program to an earlier version of the program, known as Reversion 2021, for one year. Compared to the 2015 Program, Reversion 2021 provided states with reduced funding for training and stringent eligibility criteria, among other changes. Beginning on July 1, 2022, the TAA program entered a phase-out termination. Under this termination provision, DOL could only provide TAA benefits and services to workers covered by petitions certified prior to July 1, 2022, who were also adversely affected (totally or partially separated from their job or threatened with separation) prior to that date.

The FY 2024 Budget proposes a reauthorization of Reversion 2021. Restoring Reversion 2021 would ensure that newly eligible manufacturing workers displaced by foreign trade can receive the critical services of the TAA program, including employment and case management services, training, and income support. Additionally, the Biden-Harris Administration and the Department are committed to working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization of TAA that includes reforms to improve employment outcomes for workers.

The FY 2024 Budget request for TAA under Reversion 2021 is \$292,900,000. This request includes \$26,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$265,900,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$1,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

***STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS***

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,867,566	3,157,635	3,679,573
State Administration	2,600,816	2,759,635	2,956,318
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	115,750	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	133,000	258,000	433,000
National Activities	18,000	23,000	173,255
Employment Service	699,145	705,052	723,862
Grants to States	674,145	680,052	698,862
Employment Service National Activities	25,000	25,000	25,000
Technical Assistance and Training	3,015	4,015	4,015
WOTC	21,985	20,985	20,985
Foreign Labor Certification	79,810	83,810	103,326
Federal Administration	58,528	60,528	75,044
FLC State Grants	21,282	23,282	28,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,566	62,653	85,653
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,709,087</b>	<b>4,009,150</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>244</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

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

## Unemployment Insurance

The Federal-State UI system provides temporary, partial wage replacement to workers temporarily or permanently laid off from their jobs.

States administer the UI program directly. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to former Federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters. During the unprecedented economic upheaval created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal-State UI system provided lifesaving benefits to millions of workers through Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and other emergency programs.

The FY 2024 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,956,318,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,365,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$47,500,000,000 in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$46,200,000,000 in Federal and State UI benefits to 5.1 million beneficiaries.

The Budget includes \$196,683,000 above FY 2023 enacted to improve states' ability to serve claimants more quickly and effectively by fully funding states' projected workload to administer UI benefits. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. The request also includes \$9,000,000 for continued support for the UI Integrity Center of Excellence.

In addition to outlining the Biden-Harris Administration's principles for reform of the UI system, the Budget proposes a package of legislative changes to improve UI program integrity. This compilation of proposals would provide new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers. The package would require states to conduct certain anti-fraud steps, incentivize them to recover overpayments, and provide the Department with more actionable enforcement authority.

The FY 2024 Budget includes \$550,000,000 for RESEA, which combines reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. This request level consists of \$117,000,000 in base funding and \$433,000,000 in allocation adjustment. Research has shown that the approach of combining eligibility assessments and reemployment services reduces UI duration and saves UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals.

UI National Activities provides funds to support states collectively in administering their State UI programs. The FY 2024 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$173,255,000. This total request includes more than \$150,000,000 to promote integrity and reduce fraud in the UI system. This funding increase will be used to support the implementation and improvement of states' identity verification processes, with strong protections against racial bias. Additionally, the funds will be used to update UI IT infrastructure to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience, including through funding demonstration projects to seed promising state work.

## **Employment Service**

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). ES provides labor exchange services to all job seekers and helps businesses to meet their hiring needs by referring qualified workers. The FY 2024 Budget requests \$698,862,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. This request includes an increase of \$18,810,000 to enable the ES to help 70,187 more job seekers find work. The ES funding allotments for states are based on formula provisions defined in the Wagner-Peyser Act. States then distribute resources to local ES offices, which are part of the American Job Center network.

The ES National Activities appropriation provides funding to support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program and technical assistance activities. The WOTC program provides a Federal tax incentive to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. Technical assistance resources support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies to ensure local workers have the skills employers seek and speeding reemployment of the long-term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$25,000,000 for ES National Activities. The Budget also proposes a legislative change to require longer-term employment of at least 400 hours in order to receive a tax credit under the WOTC program. This proposal better aligns the WOTC program with its original legislative intent by ensuring that taxpayer funds are only being used to help workers with significant barriers to employment find permanent jobs.

## **Foreign Labor Certification**

The programs currently administered by the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) include the: immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (commonly referred to as PERM or the “Green Card” program); non-immigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages. OFLC’s funding supports Federal program administrative activities and, separately, grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) performing key labor certification support functions.

For FY 2024, the Department requests \$75,044,000 and 244 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The request includes \$6,500,000 and 15 FTE to support the Administration's priority to expand legal pathways for foreign nationals in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Northern Triangle Countries) by increasing the use of the H-2A program by foreign nationals from those countries by an estimated 40,000. The Budget also requests \$2,000,000 and 15 FTE to expand OFLC's capacity to meet its increased workload and reduce backlogs in the PERM program. Additionally, the Budget requests \$1,221,000 and 5 FTE to support OFLC's case-processing capacity and mitigate the risk of backlogs and delays as application levels continue to rise. Alongside addressing case-processing improvements is the need to restore OFLC's case



adjudication capacity, which has fallen by as much as 40 percent in some foreign labor certification programs. The Budget requests \$2,838,000 and 15 FTE to address this shortfall and enable OFLC to better protect the wages and working conditions of U.S. and foreign workers by dedicating resources to ensure employer compliance with program requirements.

The FY 2024 Budget also requests that the FLC Administration annual appropriation become two-year funding. This change would give OFLC greater flexibility, enable ETA to better support the foreign labor certification programs, and help minimize the impact of continuing resolutions.

For FY 2024, the Department requests \$28,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' foreign labor certification activities, an increase of \$5,000,000. Under the State Grants budget activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs. The requested increase would help grantees improve case processing rates. It includes \$2,000,000 to support the increased workload on SWAs from the additional estimated 40,000 H-2A program participants from Northern Central America.

The FY 2024 Budget also proposes two legislative changes to improve the efficiency and efficacy of the foreign labor certification process. The first proposal would provide the Department with authority to charge cost-based filing fees to employers filing foreign labor certification applications. A fee-based structure would better align the supply of funding to the demand for certifications, reduce reliance on annual appropriations, and impose the costs of administering certification programs on the group of employers that uses and most benefits from these programs rather than on all employers subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The second proposal would confirm the Department's independent authority to regulate the H-2B program. Codifying this authority would halt costly, delaying litigation and streamline the rulemaking process, providing stability in administering the H-2B program.

### **Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building**

The resources supported through this line item are foundational to creating innovative workforce strategies and ensuring a skilled workforce for high demand and emerging industries and occupations.

Program activities include: 1) collecting, producing, and analyzing workforce information through activities such as state and local employment projections for occupations and industries; 2) collecting information on the skills necessary to perform work in occupations; and 3) disseminating information through Web-based guidance on how to search for work; where to obtain employment counseling; how to identify related education, workforce development, credentials, or licenses to qualify for careers; and where to find relevant course offerings.

In FY 2024, the Department requests \$85,653,000, an increase of \$23,000,000. This includes an increase of \$8,000,000 to support workforce information grants to states and an increase of \$5,000,000 for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, and

performance reporting systems. This increased funding would support data and capacity-building enhancements at the national and state levels. The Department intends to provide increases to states through the workforce information grants to procure and/or to train staff in the use of data integration, data analytics, and data visualization software or tools to improve customer service and the utility of information produced. The increased funding to states would improve the usefulness and accessibility of labor market information for a diverse range of customers and users, enabling workers, students, and others to identify opportunities more easily for training and employment and make data-driven decisions about their education and careers. The request also includes \$10,000,000 to support a skills-based hiring initiative that will be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. This initiative will provide technical assistance to businesses aiming to implement skills-based hiring approaches, in addition to developing and enhancing skills-based hiring tools.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	0	0	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to states to fund unemployment benefits. In addition, the account has provided repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) when its balances proved insufficient to make payments from that account. The BLDTF now has authority to borrow directly from the Treasury under the trust fund debt restructuring provisions of Public Law 110-343. Repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

This account also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (FEC Account) to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicemembers, to a revolving fund from which the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA) may borrow to cover administrative costs, and to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program. These non-repayable advances show as budget authority and outlays in the Advances account.

Advances were not needed for the FUA and EUCA accounts in FY 2022, and the Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2023 or FY 2024. Due to the potential need for significant and somewhat unpredictable advances to various accounts, this request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority to permit advances should they become necessary.

*PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	<u>2022</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	78,725	78,172	103,915
Workforce Security	43,985	46,195	59,187
Apprenticeship	37,245	38,913	50,397
Executive Direction	9,386	9,635	11,967
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>169,341</b>	<b>172,915</b>	<b>225,466</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>754</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the Federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. Federal staff in the national office and six regional offices provide leadership and policy direction, oversight and performance management, technical assistance to grantees, administrative infrastructure and customer-oriented workforce tools, funds management, and administration for programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the National Apprenticeship Act, and the Trade Act of 1974. The PA appropriation also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). The PA account will also be the primary source of funding for the Department's administration of newly appropriated workforce development investments. Federal staff also provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department. The PA account provides funds to support IT costs as well.

The FY 2024 request is \$225,466,000 and an estimated 754 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in Federal investments. This request includes \$52,551,000 in built-in, and program increases:

- \$26,414,000 and 80 FTE to support new programs (such as Civilian Climate Corps and SECTOR), increases to grant funding (such as Apprenticeship and YouthBuild), and to restore FTE capacity that has been lost over prior years;
- \$18,304,000 to absorb increases in contracts and other staff-related costs, support the operations and maintenance and additional customizations ETA requires in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) GrantSolutions system for grants management, and continue to develop the Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS) and Petition Automated Workflow System (PAWS); and

- \$7,833,000 of built-in increases for inflationary costs related to compensation and benefits for existing staff, FECA increases, and administrative costs.

PA's annual budget authority did not increase between FY 2017 and FY 2021, despite increases in the Federal pay scale, increases to non-personnel administrative costs, and new requirements, including implementing and overseeing funding increases, new statutory requirements, and provisions and funding from supplemental appropriations. Although the agency received some inflationary increases in FY 2022 and FY 2023, these increases have not realigned PA's funding with its required activities. In addition, ETA continues to fund and support shared service consolidation of IT, human resources, and procurement staff, along with the Department's space optimization efforts.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that the PA appropriation become two-year funding. This change would enable ETA to continue making progress on hiring by minimizing the impact of continuing resolutions. ETA had seen net decreases in FTE utilization in recent years; however, more recently hiring on the PA account has picked up, attrition has slowed, and ETA has begun to rebuild its staffing capacity. With two-year budget authority, ETA would have greater certainty to continue hiring early in the fiscal year even if operating under a continuing resolution.

In FY 2024, the Department will continue to utilize the HHS GrantSolutions system as a shared service providing grants management services and will decommission the legacy e-Grants system. The Department awarded the first ETA grants in GrantSolutions in FY 2023. By Q1 FY 2023, the Department provided over \$15,000,000 from Program Administration and the Program Integrity transfer to Program Administration to support ETA's transition and operations within the GrantSolutions system, including incorporating an integrated Grants Risk Monitoring component. Current estimated costs for operations and maintenance of ETA grants in the GrantSolutions environment is approximately \$5,800,000.

The Department's grants management system processes and administers approximately \$46,000,000,000 in active grants. Under the Enterprise Shared Services delivery model, the decision was made to migrate all DOL grants into the HHS GrantSolutions environment by FY 2023. Major improvements in reliability and functionality will allow stakeholders across the Department's eight grant-making agencies to better process and manage more than 5,100 active grants. The modernization effort aims to address issues of limited functionality, high operating and maintenance costs, poor data quality, inadequate reporting capabilities, fragmented architecture, and vulnerable system security.

ETA plans to use the requested contracts increase to support other IT projects and increased IT costs as well.

The Department continues to request authority to make the following transfers: 1) transfer funds made available to ETA either directly or through a set-aside, for technical assistance services to grantees to "Program Administration" when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by Federal employees; and 2) transfer 0.5 percent of funds made available to the ETA programs to Program Administration to carry out program integrity activities.

*EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	151,173	155,758	202,596
Policy and Compliance Assistance	27,445	28,239	37,045
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,882	7,103	9,318
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>185,500</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>248,959</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>950</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration's (EBSA) mission is to ensure the security of the retirement, health, and other workplace-related benefits of America's workers and their families. Although EBSA is a small agency, currently employing less than 850 people, it is responsible for protecting more than 152 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by approximately 747,000 private retirement plans, 2.5 million health plans, and 673,000 other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of \$11.7 trillion. At current staffing levels, EBSA has less than one investigator for every 12,000 plans. In addition, the agency has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), which hold about \$11 trillion in assets, and audit responsibilities with respect to the Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which is the world's largest employee contributory plan with more than 6.0 million participants and \$769,000,000,000 in assets.

The FY 2024 Budget request for EBSA is \$248,959,000 and 950 FTE. EBSA will continue to: provide a multi-faceted employee benefits security program that effectively targets the most egregious and persistent violators; carry out the agency's interpretive activities concerning the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) and related statutes through the timely issuance of advisory opinions and field assistance bulletins addressing relevant interpretive issues; provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers in protecting their pension and health benefits; and conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis. The request includes \$50,283,000 and 226 FTEs in program restoration and increases:

- \$27,083,000 and 145 FTE to restore enforcement program resources from years of downsizing because of absorbing mandatory annual increases in salaries, administrative costs, and other expenses.
- \$6,522,000 and 35 FTE to restore employee benefits programs that will advance equity by specifically addressing how opportunities can be expanded for underserved communities and vulnerable populations. EBSA will prioritize resources through

employee engagement and create a renewed focus for Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) training, leadership development, mentorship, and affinity group outreach. With additional resources, EBSA will have the capacity to conduct outreach to underserved populations who generally save less for retirement, individuals for whom English is not a primary language, those nearing retirement, and new entrants into the workforce. EBSA will also update fact sheets/publications geared towards women and other underrepresented groups, as well as expand the languages for publications. The agency will conduct additional rapid response sessions for individuals facing job loss; additional webinars conducted for plan sponsors/participants; and additional compliance seminars for participants/plan sponsors who are historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected by economic, racial, or gender inequities.

- \$2,000,000 for cybersecurity investigations of the Federal TSP. The additional resources will enhance oversight and administration of the Federal TSP and enable EBSA to recruit and hire investigators with cybersecurity backgrounds and to fund specialized training required for staff to identify patterns or targets to open plan or service level investigations.
- \$5,000,000 and 22 FTE to establish a formal program dedicated to protecting “missing participants” and participants in abandoned plans, ongoing accrued defined benefit and contribution plans; and ensuring that they receive the benefits they were promised. The creation of a permanent, dedicated, and properly funded program will promote the financial security of America’s workers and help ensure that vulnerable workers receive the benefits they earned through their hard work and that they sorely need. This program will play a significant role in improving economic equity because of its focus on elderly and underserved populations.
- \$2,162,000 to restore employee benefits programs for research, outreach and education, program evaluation, litigation support, and advisory/contract services. In performing this work, EBSA will also give special attention to individuals and populations that have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.
- \$2,844,000 and 12 FTE to modernize the outreach and education program with a national campaign using a variety of mass communication channels to inform the public about ERISA and other laws within the agency’s jurisdiction including the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA), the No Surprises Act, the Affordable Care Act, and other laws. EBSA will also engage in broader public outreach and education on retirement and health plans and improve the quality and effectiveness of the information it provides about available assistance and resources.
- \$4,672,000 and 12 FTE to allow EBSA to fulfill statutory obligations under SECURE 2.0, which includes a wide range of retirement-focused provisions and numerous new requirements for EBSA, such as: the establishment of an online searchable database for Retirement Savings “lost and found,” exemptions for certain automatic portability

transactions, emergency savings accounts linked to individual account plans, and performance benchmarks for asset allocation funds.

The FY 2024 Budget builds on existing consumer protections to provide Americans with access to comprehensive mental health and substance use disorder benefits by closing various loopholes that have resulted in disparate coverage practices, and most importantly, by requiring all plans to cover mental health and substance use disorder treatments and services in a manner that is in parity with medical/surgical services and treatments.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that the EBSA appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, EBSA would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

The Budget proposes new mandatory funding for EBSA and SOL, to increase capacity for the agency to conduct investigations and otherwise pursue enforcement of the parity requirements of MHPAEA with respect to mental health and substance use disorder benefits, including reviewing compliance with MHPAEA in nonquantitative treatment limitations. Additionally, DOL, along with HHS and Treasury, propose five legislative recommendations that span three critical areas essential to achieving meaningful mental health and substance use disorder benefit parity: (1) enhanced enforcement; (2) ensuring and protecting coverage of promised benefits; and (3) requiring group health plans and health insurance issuers to further prove compliance. Finally, the Budget proposes to provide EBSA with access to Social Security Administration and Medicare data to improve their ability to locate missing participants.



*PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Consolidated Administrative Activities	465,003	484,720	512,900
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	7,287	7,626	7,857
Investment Management Fees Program	138,000	139,800	139,800
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	7,140,000	8,009,000	7,419,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	270,000	239,000	197,000
<b>Total Budget Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,013,003</b>	<b>8,872,520</b>	<b>8,268,700</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>970</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC or the Corporation) is a Federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by more than 33,000,000 of America's workers and retirees participating in more than 25,000 private sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single-Employer Program protects about 22,300,000 workers and retirees in about 23,800 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 11,200,000 workers and retirees in about 1,360 pension plans. The Corporation's two insurance programs are legally separate and operationally and financially independent. PBGC strengthens retirement security by preserving plans and protecting participants' benefits. When companies undertake major transactions that might threaten their ability to pay pensions, PBGC negotiates protections for their pension plans.

The Single-Employer Program is financed by insurance premiums paid by companies that sponsor defined benefit pension plans, investment income from plan assets trusted by PBGC and recoveries from companies formerly responsible for the plans. The Multiemployer Program is financed by premiums paid by insured plans and investment income. Congress sets PBGC premium rates.

In addition, the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 — a historic law passed by Congress and signed by President Biden on March 11, 2021 — established the Special Financial Assistance (SFA) Program for financially troubled multiemployer pension plans. The law addresses the solvency of the Multiemployer Program, which was projected to become insolvent in 2026. The SFA Program provides funding assistance to severely underfunded multiemployer pension plans and will ensure that millions of America's workers, retirees, and their families

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<sup>1</sup> FY 2022 and FY 2023 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

receive the pension benefits they earned through many years of hard work. The SFA payments are derived from appropriated funds and financed by general revenues of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

PBGC is requesting \$512,900,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2024 with increases as follows:

**Mandates that Deliver Secure Federal Services (\$10,361,000).** Funding will provide the necessary resources to implement Zero Trust Architecture, enable enterprise-wide governance structure and enhancements to the IT infrastructure and cybersecurity, and support Freedom of Information Act data requests. These requests are a recurring cost.

**Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility Program (\$515,000).** Funding will provide two additional FTEs and the necessary resources to support diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) program and training initiatives. Focused talent acquisition will enable PBGC to enhance its ability to deliver services effectively and efficiently in areas critical to PBGC's mission. These requests are a recurring cost.

**Cost of Living Adjustment (\$8,710,000).** Built-ins have been included to fund a 5.2 percent cost of living adjustment. This request is a recurring cost.

PBGC's Single-Employer Program: The financial status of the Single-Employer Program showed improvement and achieved a positive net position of \$36,600,000,000 at the end of fiscal year 2022. The Single-Employer Program's financial status has evolved to a positive net financial position which is projected to grow over the next ten years.

PBGC's Multiemployer Program: The net financial position of the Multiemployer Program improved during FY 2022 to a positive net position of \$1,100,000,000. Estimates from PBGC's FY 2021 Projections Report show that the Multiemployer Program is likely to remain solvent for more than forty years, primarily due to the enactment of ARP and PBGC's implementation of the final rule for SFA. The SFA program is expected to protect the benefits of millions of participants in financially troubled plans and reduce the demand on PBGC to provide traditional financial assistance to insolvent plans.

Premiums: The Budget calls for the repeal of the provision accelerating FY 2026 premiums into FY 2025. This provision creates unnecessary confusion and burden on insured plans and employers because they are forced to pay PBGC premiums early for just one year. The provision will create unnecessary accounting and management costs for both the plans and PBGC given the high likelihood of late or incorrect premium payments, which trigger interest and late payment penalty charges. In addition, the early premium due date disrupts the timing of employer pension contributions for the prior plan year. That is because premiums and plan contributions are due on the same day and the employer contribution to the plan affects the amount of premium owed to PBGC. It is impractical for plans to receive employer contributions and then calculate, file, pay, and certify PBGC premium payments on the same day. Most employers that sponsor PBGC-insured plans are small, so repeal of the provision supports the goal of reducing compliance burdens and cost for small businesses. Repealing this provision will

be budget neutral, enhance compliance, and avoid unnecessary administrative costs for pension plans and the PBGC.

*OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	117,924	120,500	149,675
Longshore Trust	2,205	2,205	2,271
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	39,101	39,789	44,059
Trust Funds	41,306	41,994	46,330
<b>Total Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation Budget Authority</b>	<b>159,230</b>	<b>162,494</b>	<b>196,005</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>976</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

	2022 <sup>1</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <sup>1</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits (FECA) <sup>2</sup>	2,865,832	2,981,506	3,497,030
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program <sup>2</sup>	1,950,331	2,116,812	2,258,894
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners <sup>2</sup>	43,687	45,994	29,890
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) <sup>3</sup>	290,988	419,612	452,867
Special Workers' Compensation Fund (Longshore)	106,308	100,015	97,746
<b>Total Mandatory Budget Authority</b>	<b>5,257,146</b>	<b>5,663,939</b>	<b>6,336,427</b>
<b>Total OWCP FTE<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,628</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2022 and FY 2023 Revised Enacted reflect reductions for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended: 5.7 percent non-defense for Division of Coal Mine Worker's Compensation and Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners and 8.3 percent defense reduction for Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> Includes amounts for program administrative costs and estimates for benefits costs.

<sup>3</sup> Includes definite amounts for program administrative costs and indefinite amounts for the cost of benefits and payment of interest.

<sup>4</sup> Includes FTE for Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers four benefit programs for workers who become ill or are injured on the job. These programs ensure income support for these workers when work is not possible due to their injury or illness.

The Division of Federal Employees', Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DFELHWC) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Act (LHWCA) programs. The Federal Employees' Program provides benefits to civilian employees of the Federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. The Longshore Program provides benefits to injured private sector workers engaged in certain maritime and related employment, plus certain non-maritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act. Requested administrative resources for DFELHWC are \$234,953,000 and 992 FTE. In addition, American Rescue Plan Act funding authority provides reimbursable resources from the Employee Compensation Fund for 55 FTE to support the COVID-19 related workload in DFELHWC.

The Black Lung Benefits Act program, administered by OWCP's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) provides compensation and medical benefits to coal miners totally disabled by pneumoconiosis stemming from mine employment, and monetary benefits to their dependent survivors. Requested administrative resources for DCMWC are \$49,199,000 and 165 FTE.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that OWCP discretionary appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, OWCP would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex. Requested administrative resources for OWCP's Division of Energy Employees Occupation Illness are \$149,909,000 and 416 FTE.

OWCP requests include a program increase in FY 2024 of \$23,273,000 and 149 FTE in DFELHWC for restoration of FTE in the Federal Employees Program. The additional funding in FECA's request will increase the program's ability to process claims for injured workers, detect improper payments, and increase program effectiveness, oversight, and integrity.

The Budget also includes mandatory administrative funding to fully meet program and claims processing needs.

## *WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	251,000	260,000	340,953
Wage Hour H-1B	48,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>390,953</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,863</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces fundamental worker protections including minimum wage, overtime, and other laws under the authorization set forth in 29 U.S.C. 207, et seq. WHD ensures America's workers receive wages earned as required by law and provides resources and assistance to employers to promote and achieve compliance with labor standards. Collectively, the laws WHD enforces include most private, state, and local government employment and protect more than 165 million of America's workers in more than 11 million workplaces throughout the United States and its territories.

WHD enforces and administers:

- The minimum wage, overtime, child labor, recordkeeping, anti-retaliation, and break time and private space to pump breast milk provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA);
- The prevailing wage requirements and wage determination provisions of the Davis Bacon Act (DBA) and Related Acts (DBRA); the Service Contract Act (SCA); the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSA); the Walsh-Healey Act; the Copeland Act, an anti-kickback law; and Executive Orders 13658 and 13706, establishing a minimum wage and paid sick leave, respectively, for Federal contractors;
- The wages and working conditions (including housing and transportation standards) under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA);
- The field sanitation and temporary labor camp standards in agriculture under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act);
- The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA);
- Enforcement of the labor standards protections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for certain temporary nonimmigrant workers admitted to the U.S. This includes enforcing the labor protections of the H-1B, H-2A, and H-2B programs so that the employment of non-immigrant workers does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers;
- The Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA);
- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA); and

- The Labor Value Content (LVC) requirements of the United States-Mexico-Canada Implementation Act (USMCA).

WHD prioritizes resources to achieve the greatest impact on compliance. Outreach, education, compliance assistance and strong enforcement strategies, including investigations, are effective in improving employer compliance with laws and regulations. WHD strengthens enforcement results through industry-based approaches, extensive outreach, worker education, stakeholder engagement, and strategic partnerships.

The FY 2024 Budget request provides for a total programmatic increase of \$67,678,000 and 389 FTE to support WHD's role in protecting essential workers, improving access to economic equity, ensuring Federal infrastructure investments create quality jobs, and advancing progress on the agency's information technology roadmap. The FY 2024 total request of \$340,953,000 will support efforts focused on addressing barriers faced by underserved communities, including developing stakeholder partnerships and worker-focused resources to reach those communities. WHD will further strengthen national initiatives focused on combatting exploitative child labor and protecting essential workers, including care workers, warehouse and logistics workers, farm laborers, restaurant workers, residential construction workers, and the range of workers providing support services to building operations. WHD will also ensure that the labor standards protections on federally funded and federally assisted construction projects and Federal service contracts are enforced. WHD will develop and implement stakeholder engagement strategies designed to establish and strengthen strategic partnerships around the shared goal of ensuring that workers' rights are protected. WHD is also seeking additional resources to maximize back wages collected and distributed to workers, particularly those workers most vulnerable to wage violations and exploitive labor conditions.

The FY 2024 increases will facilitate:

\$25,968,000 to support an additional 175 enforcement FTE to bolster WHD's efforts to be more strategic in enforcement activities and deliver more impactful results, particularly in key areas including protecting the rights and wages of essential workers, bolstering Family and Medical Leave Act enforcement—especially where employers have retaliated against or otherwise penalized employees for taking federally protected leave from work—ensuring prevailing wage protections, and combatting exploitive child labor.

\$14,013,000 to support 105 direct FTE to sustain and reinforce hiring levels achieved in FY 2021 and FY 2022. Additional FTE would cover a mix of enforcement positions, including investigators, technicians, and back wage follow-up specialists. The increased resources will support a continued emphasis on cultivating and formalizing partnerships with stakeholders around shared goals of improved compliance and additional opportunities to engage workers and employers directly and more effectively.

\$5,197,000 for IT modernization, to fully build out all components of the WHD modernized mission support systems. WHD is seeking to build on the progress made to date on the modernization roadmap with critical support from the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO). These increased resources would allow WHD to fully fund all remaining workstreams in the modernization roadmap and decommission the legacy systems.

\$2,500,000 and 9 FTE to support an increased demand for enforcement protections for workers under temporary visas and necessary outreach efforts because of growth in worker visa programs. This funding will cover five additional WHD investigators and four additional farm labor certification analysts. This will allow WHD to undertake significant outreach, translation, and language services necessary to reach workers and inform them about their rights (in languages they speak), provide resources for WHD to reach employers about their obligations, and fund outreach to U.S. consulates and governments.

\$12,931,000 and 100 FTE to restore and strengthen the WHD workforce. Over the last several years, WHD's total enforcement staff has significantly eroded from the peak level achieved in FY 2013. WHD is operating with one of the lowest investigator levels in the last fifty years. While WHD has adopted many new and innovative practices during the pandemic, the reduced staffing level results in fewer opportunities to develop impactful cases. Continuing to operate at these levels poses significant risks to the mission—even for an agency whose strategic approach to enforcement recognizes the limitations of the agency's size.

\$7,069,000 for a strategic, gradual restructuring of the pay grade levels for managers and investigators consistent with the broadened scope, complexity, and skills required for those positions and to develop a cohort of senior investigators dedicated to developing high impact cases, mentoring staff, and providing leadership on strategic initiatives for their office. Recruiting and retaining talent remains a persistent challenge for the field, and WHD's current pay grade structure is no longer competitive with similar positions in other Federal and DOL agencies and does not reflect the responsibilities and complexities of conducting investigations that have grown over the years.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that the WHD appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, WHD would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.



## *OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS*

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	108,476	110,976	151,462
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>108,476</b>	<b>110,976</b>	<b>151,462</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>620</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) is charged with protecting America's workers by ensuring that those who do business with the Federal government fulfill the promise of equal employment opportunity. With staff in over 50 offices around the country, OFCCP works to remove barriers to opportunity on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran. OFCCP has jurisdiction over approximately 25,000 Federal contractors and subcontractors with 120,000 establishments that employ more than 20 percent of the American workforce.

The FY 2024 OFCCP funding request is \$151,462,000 and 620 FTE. This includes a program increase of \$36,075,000 and 125 FTE to increase the agency's workforce and technological capacity as our country makes a once-in-a-generation investment in its infrastructure through the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) and other key Federal investments in our economy. As the number of Federal contractors under the agency's jurisdiction grows, OFCCP will need to strengthen its capacity to ensure that these landmark Federal investments create good jobs that provide equal opportunity to all. The funding request will enable the agency to: 1) remove hiring barriers to help workers access good jobs, 2) enhance enforcement to adapt to the evolution of work, and 3) engage with workers around the country to tackle equal opportunity challenges of greatest concern. To advance these efforts, OFCCP is strengthening its workforce to build a culture of innovation to modernize and streamline its operations.

### ***Removing Hiring Barriers and Helping Workers Access Good Jobs***

To expand access to new, good jobs, OFCCP has prioritized removing hiring barriers to enable workers across all communities to contribute to Federal contracts across industries, including manufacturing, technology, finance, and construction. As America rebuilds our roads and bridges, upgrades public transit, and provides affordable, high-speed internet, these new Federal projects provide an important opportunity for OFCCP to assist employers in addressing hiring challenges by strengthening connections between Federal contractors and the full spectrum of qualified workers.

OFCCP will continue to work with agencies awarding BIL, CHIPS and Science Act, and Inflation Reduction Act funds to develop a pool of construction projects that OFCCP may designate as part of the Mega Construction Project Program. That program fosters equal opportunity in the construction trades workforce of Federal contractors and subcontractors working on large Federal construction projects. Through the program, OFCCP focuses its resources on construction projects that have the greatest potential to make a positive economic difference in a community. OFCCP engagement can provide immediate impact on contractor and subcontractor recruitment and hiring practices in the construction trades and can help build robust applicant pools that include talented workers from underrepresented backgrounds.

### ***Enhancing Enforcement to Adapt to the Evolution of Work***

In FY 2024, OFCCP will strengthen its workforce to enhance enforcement and modernize its operations to adapt to the evolution of work. Contractors' workforce structures and employment selection and pay systems are rapidly evolving, becoming more sophisticated and complex as they adopt new technologies. Technology such as human resource information systems—software that creates a centralized repository to collect and store data on an organization's employees—provides opportunities for employers to better analyze workforce patterns to remove barriers to opportunity.

The increasing sophistication of employers' workforce systems means that OFCCP must strengthen its operations and understanding of a broad range of rapidly evolving technology systems that impact hiring, pay, promotion, and other key equal opportunity issues. This requires the agency to hire highly skilled and specialized employees, including data scientists, statisticians, labor economists, and industrial psychologists. This increased capacity will enable OFCCP to identify and resolve systemic barriers more effectively. Allowing them to engage earlier with employers during compliance evaluations and efficiently request and analyze data in a manner that aligns with how employers make employment decisions.

OFCCP will undertake efforts to modernize its compliance program for Federal supply and service contractors and subcontractors through proposed regulatory actions that are aligned with today's workplace realities. OFCCP is also working to streamline and modernize its approach to compliance reviews. OFCCP has historically focused on a single "establishment" or physical location for a compliance review. As more employers utilize technology to analyze workforce patterns organization-wide and adapt to remote work environments, OFCCP is aligning its operations with the evolving reality of the workplace. This requires investments in technology and employees with relevant statistical, analytical, enforcement, and technical expertise.

In FY 2024, OFCCP plans to make major enhancements to its Compliance Management System (CMS) to integrate its enforcement data and strengthen the agency's ability to coordinate multi-establishment investigations and conserve staff time currently spent on manual data entry and the utilization of multiple databases. These system upgrades include creating a procedure so that multiple establishments of the same company under compliance reviews may be grouped together in a single resolution. OFCCP also will create an interface among three critical OFCCP systems: CMS; the Contractor Portal for certifying contractors' compliance with Affirmative Action Program requirements; and the Notification of Construction Award Portal, allowing

Federal procurement officers, States, and construction contractors and subcontractors to electronically notify OFCCP of construction awards valued at \$10,000 or more.

***Preventing and Remediating Discrimination through Outreach and Education***

The FY 2024 funding request will support OFCCP in growing agency capacity to prevent and address discrimination by expanding outreach to workers and strengthening compliance assistance as the number of Federal contractors increases. OFCCP will implement a strategic plan to improve its outreach to workers across the country, including particularly vulnerable workers, so that they understand their rights and engage with the agency to share their concerns. This will enable OFCCP to reach underserved communities and focus its resources where the needs are greatest. OFCCP will strengthen its robust community relationships by organizing local outreach events to connect women, veterans, workers with disabilities, and other underrepresented communities with Federal contractors.

In addition, as new businesses become Federal contractors and existing contractors expand the scope of their work, OFCCP will provide employers with resources to support compliance and promote proactive self-analysis to remove barriers to opportunity. OFCCP offers Federal contractors support through several avenues, including: a help desk; webinars; an online video training library; and online resources, such as FAQs, technical assistance guides, and templates. OFCCP's robust relationships help to bridge the gap between workers and contractor employers and promote equal opportunity for all.

In addition, the FY 2024 Budget requests that the OFCCP annual appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, OFCCP would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

*OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	45,937	48,515	53,469
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>45,937</b>	<b>48,515</b>	<b>53,469</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>226</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws. The LMRDA was enacted to protect union members by ensuring that unions have the transparency, democracy, and financial integrity members need to make informed decisions about their membership in a union as well as its operations and to ensure that members and employees who are engaged in organizing activities know the sources and extent of their employers' messages about their right to organize. These laws were enacted to strengthen labor unions. While the vast majority of America's labor unions and their leaders operate for the benefit of the hard-working people who comprise their membership, OLMS is tasked with protecting the union members by administering the LMRDA. OLMS also administers employee protections under various federally sponsored transportation programs that require fair and equitable protective arrangements for mass transit employees when Federal funds are used to acquire, improve, or operate a transit system.

The FY 2024 funding level provides an additional \$4,954,000 to restore OLMS' staffing level to provide workers with the protections to which they are entitled under the LMRDA. Additionally, the FY 2024 funding level will help promote and leverage labor-management partnerships, expand worker outreach and education, and more closely and timely review employer and consultant reports required under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act.

The FY 2024 Budget maintains OLMS' ability to safeguard union members' rights under the LMRDA. The resources will allow OLMS to increase the number of compliance audits and number of criminal investigations that will be undertaken as compared to the FY 2023 targets.

OLMS' ability to pursue program improvements that deliver more effective and efficient protection for union members will be greatly enhanced as follows:

- OLMS will strengthen the effectiveness and reach of our Compliance Assistance Program and provide more robust support and training for our field investigators. The additional resources will enable us to: 1) restore and increase our participant contact hours and general assistance to International Unions (IUs) currently participating in the Voluntary Compliance Partnership (VCP) program; 2) conduct outreach to encourage IUs

that are not partners yet to partner with us going forward; 3) improve data analysis services to the IUs to help locate their affiliates that are having compliance issues; 4) provide training and compliance assistance via video conferencing (such as Teams) for the IUs and their affiliates nationally, on a regular, ongoing basis; 5) coordinate nationwide delivery of additional compliance assistance webinars to support union officials in the challenging task of conducting union officer elections during the pandemic; 6) develop new compliance assistance materials – in both English and Spanish – to help union officers and union members better understand their respective responsibilities and rights under the LMRDA; and 7) create, update, and conduct investigator training to ensure OLMS is able to retain and recruit the highly skilled, professional workforce it needs to carry out its important mission.

- Enhance the OLMS computer forensics program by increasing the number of full-time Computer Cadre members and investing in expanding their skills to keep pace with the changing and expanding technologies.
- Leverage compliance assistance resources to achieve 10,000 participant compliance assistance hours. This would 1) ensure filers submit their forms in a correct and timely manner, 2) help union officials learn how to conduct their officer elections in compliance with the LMRDA, and 3) provide assistance with bonding requirements.
- Conduct 350 compliance audits of unions to uncover violations of the LMRDA and complete 300 criminal investigations annually.
- Study, promote and advance the benefits to workers and employers from cooperative labor-management relationships achieved through collective bargaining.
- Study the relationship between coverage under a collective bargaining unit and economic outcomes.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that the OLMS annual appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, OLMS would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

## *OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	19,500	20,100	31,214
Federal Enforcement	236,000	246,243	286,429
Whistleblower Programs	21,500	22,500	29,158
State Programs	113,000	120,000	127,115
Technical Support	25,675	25,675	30,623
Compliance Assistance-Federal	75,762	77,762	101,073
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	63,160	62,661	64,160
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	11,787	12,787	13,787
Safety and Health Statistics	34,500	34,750	43,896
Executive Direction	9,077	9,831	11,213
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>609,961</b>	<b>632,309</b>	<b>738,668</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,505</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

Established in 1971 by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) (Public Law 91-596), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) mission is to ensure employers provide safe and healthful working conditions for all workers by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. OSHA seeks to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by encouraging employers to eliminate workplace hazards. The agency is also responsible for administering 25 whistleblower laws to prevent any person or entity from discharging, or in any manner retaliating, against any employee who has exercised their rights under a covered Act.

One of OSHA's key goals is to continue to build back the agency and ensure that OSHA is the national leader in workplace safety and health. This includes a focus on strengthening agency capacity to respond to emerging hazards, address new and increased responsibilities, and respond to the needs of a changing workforce in terms of diversity, economics, and geography. OSHA's FY 2024 request provides the necessary resources to meet those challenges. The FY 2024 Budget requests that the OSHA appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, OSHA would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

The FY 2024 Budget provides \$738,668,000 and 2,505 FTE for OSHA and includes program increases totaling \$88,331,000 and 432 FTE.

- For **Safety and Health Standards**, the request includes a net increase of \$9,415,000 and 26 FTE to restore OSHA’s rulemaking and guidance capacity. This will provide the agency the resources to respond to emerging hazards in a way that puts information into the hands of employers and workers in a timely manner, including protective regulations. In FY 2024, OSHA is planning to publish two final rules and six proposed rules. The highest priorities among the rulemaking projects are Heat Illness Prevention, Prevention of Work Place Violence in Healthcare and Social Assistance, Tree Care, Emergency Response, and Walking Working Surfaces. OSHA plans to use the requested increase to advance these and other high priority rulemakings. The funds and staff will shore up OSHA’s rulemaking and guidance development capacity to address agency priorities.
- For **Federal Enforcement**, the request includes a net increase of \$32,634,000 and 250 FTE to rebuild and strengthen OSHA’s enforcement program. This includes funding to support 142 additional Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) to carry out front line compliance inspections, and 58 FTE for Area, Regional, and National Office enforcement staff. OSHA is also requesting \$6,210,000 and 50 FTE to support the expansion of the Safety Technician positions in the agency, creating a pipeline for the development of future CSHOs through a formal Safety and Health Technician Training and Development Program. Additionally, the agency is requesting \$1,500,000 for litigation support services such as expert witnesses, court reporters, and other services to respond to the current and anticipated increase in court challenges.
- For **Whistleblower Programs**, the request includes a net increase of \$5,640,000 and 55 FTE to expand OSHA’s Whistleblower Protection Program and effectively enforce the 25 whistleblower statutes the agency is responsible for administering. The funding will support 44 additional Whistleblower Investigators and 11 other whistleblower staff to build the agency’s capacity after the large influx of COVID-19 related cases, and to provide sufficient resources to address the growing inventory of open investigations.
- For **State Programs**, the request includes a net increase of \$7,115,000 above the FY 2023 funding level, to strengthen the agency’s State partners. The increase will provide OSHA’s State plan partners with resources to keep pace with a revitalized Federal program and ensure that State Plan states have adequate resources to maintain standards, the ability to enforce those standards, and the ability to protect workers from retaliation in an “at least as effective” manner as OSHA. OSHA’s State Plan partners provide coverage for approximately 40 percent of the workforce, and additionally extend coverage within their states to state and local government employees, which Federal OSHA cannot directly provide.
- For **Technical Support**, the request includes a net increase of \$3,832,000 and 14 FTE to support the increase in CSHOs and growth of the enforcement program. The requested resources will support lab staff and equipment to analyze the additional inspection samples generated by the new CSHOs. Technical Support provides essential support to OSHA’s field enforcement activities and emergency preparedness, response, and coordination.

- For **Compliance Assistance – Federal**, the request includes a net increase of \$19,616,000 and 80 FTE. The request includes \$8,839,000 and 59 FTE to hire outreach and compliance assistance staff to expand the agency’s outreach to vulnerable workers. This includes 54 new Compliance Assistance Specialists, and five Labor, Worker, and Family Liaisons to amplify outreach to organizations, employers, and workers in marginalized communities and high-hazard industries, including construction, grain handling, healthcare, and those that employ temporary, migrant, and underserved workers. The agency also is requesting \$10,777,000 and 21 FTE to modernize OSHA’s internal and external training programs and enhance training opportunities for agency staff. OSHA must have enough instructors available to train the influx of new compliance officers and whistleblower investigators from both Federal OSHA and its State Plan partners.
- For **Compliance Assistance – State Consultation**, the request includes a net increase of \$1,000,000 to expand the On-Site Consultation Program, which works with small-business employers to identify workplace hazards, provide advice for compliance with OSHA standards, and assist in establishing and improving safety and health programs.
- For **Compliance Assistance – Training Grants**, the request includes a net increase of \$1,000,000 above the FY 2023 funding level for the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program to enhance the agency’s efforts to develop and provide valuable and accurate information about hazards in the workplace and improve a safe environment for at-risk workers in high-hazards industries. The funding will be utilized to target to workers in small businesses and other hard-to-reach workers, including young, low literacy, limited English speaking, minority, and domestic workers, and other underserved worker populations.
- For **Safety and Health Statistics**, the request includes a net increase of \$7,430,000 and 7 FTE. The request includes an increase of \$2,401,000 and 5 FTE to expand and modernize the IT resiliency and cybersecurity response and increase data security. The agency is also requesting \$1,433,000 and 2 FTE to expand the OSHA Information Systems (OIS), which will allow OSHA to incorporate stand-alone systems supporting agency programs (e.g., Voluntary Protection Programs and the Medical Access Order Program) into a single system. In addition, OSHA is requesting \$3,596,000 to support needed technology advancements, such as the implementation of electronic case file processing and acquisition of field equipment and technology that will allow the agency to develop and issue citations in the field without returning to the office for processing, thereby shortening the time between hazard identification and abatement.
- For **Executive Direction**, the request includes a net increase of \$649,000 to support expanded recruitment, hiring, and leadership development.



*MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	260,190	263,190	301,528
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	5,382	5,583
Office of Assessments	7,745	7,745	9,093
Educational Policy and Development	40,020	40,020	43,642
Technical Support	35,041	36,041	39,755
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	19,083	0
Program Administration	16,355	16,355	0
Program Administration, Evaluation, and Information Resources	0	0	38,493
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>383,816</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>438,094</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,888</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

Established by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), the Mine Safety and Health Administration’s (MSHA) mission is to prevent death, disease, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for the nation’s miners. Specifically, in creating MSHA, Congress gave the Agency and its employees a clear mandate by declaring that “the first priority and concern of all in the coal or other mining industry must be the health and safety of its most precious resource—the miner.”

MSHA enforces provisions of the Mine Act, as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act). In 1978, the first year MSHA began enforcing the Mine Act, 242 miners died in mining accidents. In 2022, this number fell to 29 fatalities.

There is still work to be done. While fatalities decreased by 22 percent from 2021 to 2022, we still see troubling trends and areas where MSHA could play a valuable role—including accidents, injuries, and fatalities involving customer and contract truck drivers, falls from heights, and lack of use of personal protective equipment. The agency will continue using all its available resources – including enforcement, compliance assistance, and outreach and education – to protect miners.

Miners also continue to face health hazards in the workplace such as potential overexposure to respirable crystalline silica and coal dust. If these hazards are not addressed through proper

engineering controls and other measures miners can develop occupational illnesses such as Silicosis and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis (commonly known as Black Lung Disease).

Emphasizing that protecting miners' health is equally as important as protecting miners' safety, the agency has launched a Miner Health Matters campaign to conduct enforcement and outreach efforts to ensure miners working in potentially dangerous mining environments take proper precautions to limit exposures to silica and other dangerous toxins. MSHA personnel will continue to directly communicate with miners about their rights and the importance of protecting their health. A top priority for the agency is protecting miners from preventable illnesses such as Black Lung Disease and Silicosis. MSHA is working on a proposed rule to better protect all miners from exposure to respirable crystalline silica and to update the existing respiratory protection standards. MSHA has also developed and implemented a silica enforcement initiative focused on sampling, compliance assistance, and miners' rights to better protect mine workers.

MSHA continues to prioritize expanding its Mine Safety and Health Enforcement workforce, including mine inspectors, with staffing levels having recently reached the lowest level in a decade. The agency is working to hire and train inspectors to keep miners protected at a time of projected increases in mining activities due to the implementation of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and increased demand for critical minerals.

More than 312,000 people work directly in the mining sector, including initial mining of raw materials through processing in preparation for commercial distribution. Miners help supply cement, copper, sand and gravel for the construction and transportation industries; coal needed to make steel to build; and the many metals without which our computers, phones, and cars would not exist.

MSHA is committed to fulfilling its mission and promotes safety and health through inspections and enforcement, stakeholder outreach, compliance and technical assistance, education and training, and improved safety and health standards. Effective approaches to reducing the risk of injury and disease to miners include workplace examinations, hazard recognition and elimination, and continual monitoring of the work environment to protect against new hazards and to ensure compliance with safety and health standards. MSHA also protects the rights of miners. The Mine Act gives miners the right to have a role in their safety and health by participating in the inspection process through a representative of their choosing, speaking out about hazards, refusing to work in dangerous conditions, and exercising other rights.

The FY 2024 President's Budget includes \$438,094,000 and 1,888 FTE for MSHA, a net increase of \$50,278,000 over the FY 2023 enacted level. This funding level will enable MSHA to meet its highest priority of increased performance goals and objectives.

The FY 2024 request reflects MSHA's strong commitment to enforcement, compliance assistance, training, and innovative technologies to protect the safety and health of the nation's miners. The FY 2024 Budget requests that the MSHA appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, MSHA would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

In addition, the Budget includes:

- Program increases totaling \$27,871,000 for **Mine Safety and Health Enforcement (MSHE)**, which comprises the formerly separate Coal Mine Safety and Health and the Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health budget activities. The additional funds will support a request for an increased number of inspectors to support completion of mandatory inspections, accident investigations, and hazard condition complaint investigations as required by the Mine Act and the MINER Act. The workload is increasing due to impacts of higher production in the nation's mines and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the Inflation Reduction Act. Due to MSHA's increased outreach activities, the agency is also receiving additional complaints about hazards in the mining workplace.

MSHE will continue to administer the provisions of the Mine Act, as amended by the MINER Act, to promote compliance with safety and health standards, prevent fatalities, injuries, and illnesses, reduce the frequency and severity of accidents, and minimize health hazards in the nation's approximately 1,000 active coal mines and 12,000 metal and nonmetal mines. MSHE will continue to inspect all active underground mines at least four times per year and all surface mines at least twice per year.

MSHA estimates that regular inspections may take longer to complete given the agency's increased focus on protecting miners from dangerous health hazards such as silica and other airborne contaminants as well as additional enforcement and compliance assistance resources being devoted to target the highest risk safety and health conditions in the nation's mines. MSHE staff will continue to focus on improving education and outreach efforts to raise awareness about Part 90 rights available to coal miners who already have evidence of the development of pneumoconiosis. Additionally, as more eligible coal miners become aware of and choose to exercise their rights under 30 CFR Part 90, MSHE will enforce those miners' rights to work in a healthier and reduced respirable coal dust mine environment and investigate miners' complaints if they are interfered with or discriminated or retaliated against for exercising those rights.

- For the **Office of Assessments (OA)**, the request includes an increase of \$1,000,000 to continue activities associated with the assessment and collection of civil penalties, performing accountability audits, and review of special investigations and discrimination cases.
- For **Educational Policy and Development (EPD)**, the request includes an increase of \$2,548,000 to update the content and training methodology used at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Mine Academy). MSHA will develop new methods of training including virtual reality, distance learning, and online courses. The new curricula will be developed to provide valuable lifesaving training to MSHA employees, industry stakeholders, and other Federal agencies, such as the United States Border Patrol. The training will include guidance on topics such as surface mine rescue and confined spaced entry. MSHA has constructed hands on training facilities at the Mine Academy to support new and innovative training techniques. The new training facilities include a surface mine rescue training tower, a confined space training area, and a training elevator. MSHA

developed a registered apprenticeship program to recruit and train mine safety and health inspectors from diverse backgrounds.

- For **Technical Support (TS)**, the request includes an increase of \$2,214,000 to cover the projected increase in the number of respirable dust samples that MSHE personnel will collect because of increased mining and the projected increase in samples collected to protect miners from preventable occupational diseases like Black Lung Disease and silicosis as part of MSHA's new respirable silica standard. As a result, the Agency expects its sample workload to increase by three times its current capacity.
- The request merges the **Program Administration (PA)** and **Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)** budget activities into one budget activity, **Program Administration, Evaluation, and Information Resources (PAEIR)**. The request includes an increase of \$2,000,000 for outreach resources to promote awareness of mining health hazards and the availability of Part 90, which gives coal miners who have pneumoconiosis (e.g., Black Lung Disease and silicosis) the right to be transferred, without having their pay reduced to an area in the mine where the average concentration of respirable dust is continuously maintained at or below a reduced standard. Health researchers and practitioners who treat sick miners have noted an increase in the number of cases of miners who have developed a pneumoconiosis. Additionally, health experts have noted a troubling increase in coal miners' development of more severe forms of pneumoconiosis (e.g., progressive massive fibrosis), including in younger and less experienced miners. Despite the potential health protections that Part 90 affords sick miners, the program is significantly underused. Building awareness of the protections and requirements of Part 90 is a key component of MSHA's Miner Health Matters Campaign and the agency's education and outreach about health hazards and best practices operators and miners can take to prevent progressive occupational health diseases.

*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	228,537	248,560	278,649
Trust Funds	68,000	68,000	68,000
Prices and Cost of Living	228,906	240,868	264,782
Compensation and Working Conditions	87,309	91,000	94,929
Productivity and Technology	11,730	12,524	13,184
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,000	37,000	38,826
Headquarters Relocation	28,470	0	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>687,952</b>	<b>697,952</b>	<b>758,370</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>2,263</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the Department of Labor is the principal Federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the United States economy to support public and private decision-making. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the needs of a diverse customer base. The BLS Budget comprises six activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2024. The FY 2024 Budget requests the BLS appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, BLS would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution. In FY 2024, the BLS requests \$758,370,000 and 2,094 direct FTE, and a total of 2,263 including reimbursable FTE.

This includes increases for the following activities:

- The FY 2024 request includes \$24,308,000 for built-ins, including pay and benefit related built-ins for Federal BLS staff, as well as pay-related increases for Census staff funded by Interagency Agreements. This request for built-ins is necessary to prevent staff erosion from pay raises and increased benefit costs and enables BLS to continue to execute its mission and maintain the quantity and quality of its base statistical programs.
- In FY 2024, the BLS is requesting \$1,893,000 to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency, which is critical toward supporting scientific integrity, evidence-based

policy making, and advancing equity by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure.

- In FY 2024, the BLS request includes \$7,860,000 and 7 FTE to expand and modernize data capacities by addressing the necessary investment to the long-term relevance and sustainability of the Current Population Survey (CPS), including the capability to produce new or additional statistics on groups or workers currently not being captured. With the requested resources, the BLS will collaborate with the Census Bureau to research, test, and implement methods to modernize the CPS, maintain the current sample size, and improve the CPS data collection methods and response rates.
- The FY 2024 request also includes \$2,750,000 and 7 FTE to ramp up necessary activities to enable DOL to meet the statutory requirements to produce the *American Indian Population and Labor Force Report (AIPLFR)*. In FY 2022, the responsibility for producing the *AIPLFR* was transferred to the BLS. With the requested funding, the BLS will complete research, engage key stakeholders including tribal leadership, and begin the work necessary to collect and compile data on the Native American population in support of the requirements of Public Law 115-93.
- The FY 2024 request includes \$9,600,000 and 27 FTE to improve the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) data timeliness by producing earlier preliminary (first release) estimates; enhance relevance and reliability by roughly doubling the current sample; and add depth by allowing for a series of focused questions on labor market issues to enhance the understanding of openings, hires, and separations.
- The FY 2024 request also includes \$1,137,000 and 1 FTE to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. Accurate data on employment and wages in the agriculture industries are needed to provide a complete and consistent picture of the labor market by industry, occupation, and area.
- The BLS request for FY 2024 also includes \$1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the final chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U) by 3 months. The CPI is the nation's principal gauge of inflation, providing measures of consumer price change for all urban areas, and is one of the nation's most important Federal economic indicators. For example, the C-CPI-U currently is used for indexation of Federal income tax brackets and a timelier final C-CPI-U could make it a more viable alternative for other Federal escalation and indexation purposes.
- In addition, the BLS request for FY 2024 includes \$11,870,000 and 25 FTE to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained CPI for low-income households.

*DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	31,158	34,158	48,778
Legal Services	131,754	130,754	190,553
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	106,125	116,125	130,525
Administration and Management	29,858	30,804	63,148
Adjudication	36,000	37,000	45,885
Women's Bureau	18,000	23,000	32,426
Civil Rights	7,086	7,586	11,911
Chief Financial Officer	5,681	5,681	6,268
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,421	8,281	11,540
GSA Technology Transformation	0	0	4,182
<b>Subtotal Departmental Management</b>	<b>374,391</b>	<b>393,697</b>	<b>545,524</b>
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,857	8,026	8,780
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	27,598	28,192	32,398
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>409,846</b>	<b>429,915</b>	<b>586,702</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,663</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The **Program Direction and Support** (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and the Office of Public Engagement.

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$48,778,000 and 155 FTE for PDS, which includes an increase of \$4,430,000 and 9 FTE for the Good Jobs Initiative, an increase of \$2,507,000 and 3 FTE for the Equity Technical Assistance Center, and an increase of \$7,795,000 and 27 FTE to rebuild the Department's leadership capacity. With these resources, the Department will be able to provide training and technical assistance to agencies as they work to embed and promote good jobs principles in procurement, loans, and grants; and engage employers on strategies and initiatives to improve job quality.

The **Office of the Solicitor** (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department – legal advice, regulatory support, enforcement litigation, defensive litigation, and investigative assistance – in order to support the President’s strategic vision. The President’s FY 2024 request for SOL is \$199,641,000 across general and trust funds and 745 FTE, excluding reimbursable FTE. This includes an increase of \$47,121,000 and 180 FTE to provide adequate resources for SOL to vigorously enforce this nation’s labor and employment laws and keep stride with the urgent enforcement agenda of the Department. The request also includes \$6,025,000 and 23 FTE to support increases in client agency initiatives and programs in this Budget. This request level will support client increases and help to address the erosion of SOL’s staffing and legal service capability resulting from years of unfunded increases in operational costs. In particular, this request level will allow SOL to better meet the increased demand for legal services to support the Department’s strengthened and enhanced worker protection efforts, including DOL’s actions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the American Rescue Plan Act, unemployment insurance reform, and No Surprises Act/Transparency implementation, and will enable SOL to remain focused on protecting and empowering the American worker, including the most vulnerable workers, while leveling the playing field for the majority of employers who comply with the law.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs** (ILAB) advances worker rights and promotes a fair global playing field by enforcing trade commitments, strengthening compliance with labor standards, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. In FY 2024, ILAB’s Budget request is \$130,525,000 and 152 FTE. This includes an increase of \$12,841,000 and 14 FTE to provide additional resources to implement the President’s trade agenda, expand efforts to address requirements under the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), and further implement ILAB’s labor attaché program. The Budget provides ILAB with the necessary resources to support the President's trade policy agenda through both technical assistance grants and staff, as well as resources for the agency's forced labor reporting mandate.

ILAB is requesting additional funding for trade-related worker rights monitoring, enforcement, and capacity building programs to match the scope and ambition of the President’s trade agenda. With these funds, ILAB will support the fulfillment of trade commitments through the implementation of technical assistance projects in trading partner countries to improve labor laws and government capacity to enforce such laws, raise awareness of labor rights, provide legal support to workers, build the capacity of democratic unions, expand worker protections, ensure safe and healthy workplaces, engage employers to comply with relevant laws, and combat exploitative labor conditions, such as forced labor, child labor, and wage suppression. The requested funds will also support efforts for the promotion of the administration’s policies, monitoring of labor conditions, and oversight of technical assistance projects.

ILAB requests additional funding for efforts to expand the scope of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. ILAB received a new mandate requiring the TVPRA List to be significantly expanded to include, “to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor.” In effect, this mandate requires the expanded List to include many new goods containing parts or inputs made with forced or child labor and requires that ILAB trace tainted goods through complex global supply chains to identify the final products. The



implementation of this mandate directly supports the Biden Administration's Executive Order on American supply chains, the President's trade agenda, and the Administration's foreign policy and human rights priorities through combatting forced labor, including with respect to China, protecting and empowering workers, and improving information on vital supply chains.

Current staffing levels are insufficient to address this expansive and important new mandate. The new resources will allow ILAB to hire research and support staff to conduct the supply chain research and manage contracts. The annual contract budget will allow ILAB to implement complex and sensitive in-country investigative research studies to map key segments of supply chains and trace the production of a good from labor exploitation to finished product.

ILAB also requests additional funding for expansion of its labor attaché program in strategic countries. ILAB labor attachés play a critical role in ensuring trade partners uphold internationally recognized labor rights and comply with labor-related trade obligations. They also enhance the effectiveness of ILAB's targeted technical assistance in key countries and increase the impact and profile of ILAB's work in U.S. missions abroad. In FY 2024, ILAB will sustain ten labor attaché positions and seek to further expand the program to new countries; with an expanded labor attaché roster, ILAB will intensify its focus on monitoring and enforcement of labor provisions in trade agreements to better combat international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. Ongoing USMCA funding currently supports five labor attachés based in Mexico.

#### **The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM)**

supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department via the following management disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, Budget, and Strategic Planning. The FY 2024 request for OASAM is \$63,148,000 and 102 direct FTE. The request level includes resources to support the Future of Work and the executive order on climate change by investing in electric vehicles. These investments are part of a larger government-wide initiative to reduce the reliance on vehicles that exacerbate climate change.

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

The FY 2024 request for Adjudication activities is \$78,283,000 and 296 FTE across both general and trust funds. The request level includes resources to address workload increases for all components, primarily associated with workload in Black Lung and Defense Base Act. OALJ requests resources to reduce the timeline for Black Lung decisions from 21-months to 18-months, with corresponding resources in the BRB to support this increase in production. In addition, the Adjudication activity includes resources to address a large increase in Defense Base Act adjudications. The requested funding will allow OALJ to increase Defense Base Act adjudications and reduce the projected timeline from 77-months to 60-months.

The **Women's Bureau (WB)** delivers research, evidence-based policy analysis, grant programming, and education and outreach that advances equity in employment and economic outcomes for working women, especially women of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty. The FY 2024 request for the WB is \$32,426,000 and 55 FTE. This funding level will ensure the WB can recruit a diverse staff to sustain critical operational lines of work, including expanded grant making and regional programming, thereby increasing the agency's reach and influence to ensure a full economic recovery in the wake of the pandemic, particularly for women of color and low-paid workers. To achieve this, the WB's current focus for its research, policy analysis, grant-making, and education and outreach includes:

- Decreasing occupational segregation and the resulting negative impact to wages and wealth accumulation of women and women of color by increasing women and people of color's access to and retention in good-paying jobs, particularly in the construction, manufacturing, clean energy, transportation, and technology industries, the focal points of historic public investments stemming from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, CHIPS and Science Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act legislation.
- Supporting states and localities to develop, expand, or refine paid leave programs, to include technical assistance in assimilating Worker PLUS modeling into analytical work.
- Contracting for the next round of data collection to update the seminal National Database of Childcare Prices, culminating in comprehensive price data for different types of childcare for every county in the nation.
- Supporting for higher wages and stronger labor standards for women and workers of color concentrated in the care sector, including through research, policy and outreach activities
- Deploying strategies to eliminate pay discrimination and other gender-based employment discrimination, including sexual harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy.
- Ensuring the WB is a model for the diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible workplace we want the Federal government to be.

In addition, funding will be used to sustain the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO) program at a second year of record-high funding and as noted above, and invest approximately \$10,000,000 to support the Department's efforts on paid leave. Paid leave funding will be used for grants and technical assistance to support states and localities in implementing, expanding, and revising paid leave programs for residents and workers in recipient locations.

The **Civil Rights Center (CRC)** is responsible for ensuring nondiscrimination and equal opportunity for two primary populations: 1) employees of, and applicants for employment with, the Department; and 2) the more than 60 million individuals served by programs and activities across the nation that are related to labor and the workforce and receive Federal financial

assistance from the Department. For FY 2024, the CRC Budget request is \$11,911,000 and 44 FTE. This funding level includes a \$4,005,000 and 16 FTE program increase to extend the reach and breadth of CRC's external enforcement program. This increase is critical to supporting the Office of External Enforcement's (OEE) mission to promote compliance with nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements within the Nation's workforce system as it will allow for the reconstitution of the Office of Compliance and Policy. Additionally, an increase in staff will directly contribute to more efficient complaint investigations and compliance reviews, policy development and review, and more complex data collection and analysis to support the goals of the Administration's Executive Orders on equity and anti-discrimination. Staff will also be assigned to enhance outreach and training, education, monitoring, and the efficiency and effectiveness of investigation and resolution efforts. As outreach, training, and education are agency priorities, having a greater presence around the country will raise the visibility of CRC's programs, thereby enhancing CRC's ability to successfully carry out the Department's mission.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. In FY 2024, the Budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$6,268,000 and 20 FTE. The funds continue to support the quarterly financial statement preparation, preparation of the Annual Financial Report, and the implementation of corrective and preemptive action plans to ensure agency internal controls over financial reporting and systems are well documented, sufficiently tested, and properly assessed. Funding will also provide resources to continue core financial management review operations, including leadership of efforts to update the Department's internal policies and regulations.

OCFO's mission is to foster effective stewardship of public funds, safeguard fiscal integrity through effective internal controls, and provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information to decision makers. Funding would provide resources necessary to carry out this core mission and ensure continued efforts in raising the bar within DOL in providing sound, efficient, and effective financial management resources to Departmental agencies.

The **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)**, within OASP, is the Department's centralized evaluation office and is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the **Departmental Program Evaluation** funds. CEO builds the Department's evaluation capacity and expertise by (1) ensuring high-quality standards in evaluations undertaken by or funded by the Department; (2) ensuring independence and objectivity in the production and dissemination of evaluation research; and (3) making sure that research findings are accessible in a timely and user-friendly way for policymakers, program managers, and the public. For FY 2024, the Department requests \$11,540,000 and 17 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda. This funding level supports the Department in the following manner:

- Building new evidence about DOL programs and services, focusing on conducting rigorous evaluations about worker protection and employment and training programs;
- Improving internal capacity to integrate rigorous, high-quality evaluations across all of its activities, in programs and operations; and

- Expanding outreach on DOL’s evidence-building activities to external stakeholders, including our state and local partners, to identify a portfolio of evidence on what works and for whom, with a particular focus on equity.

The Departmental Management Budget also includes \$4,182,000 for the **GSA Technology Transformation Services**. This is in support of a new Technology Transformation Services reimbursable program in alignment with the recently authorized section 753 of the division E - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2023.

Across all accounts, the FY 2024 Budget requests the DM appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, the DM agencies would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution. In addition, the Department will support the Administration’s efforts around burden reduction, particularly in accessing public benefit programs.

*OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	40,360	43,000	60,549
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>60,549</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in order to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities (currently 26 percent of working-age Americans).<sup>1</sup> ODEP works to expand opportunities and to address the significant inequities in employment for individuals with disabilities through policy research, development, leadership and coordination. The FY 2024 Budget request for ODEP is \$60,549,000 and 64 FTE. This will allow the agency to conduct strategic initiatives to promote disability employment and to serve as an authoritative resource regarding these issues within DOL and in collaboration with other Federal agencies. Increased programmatic funding of \$16,865,000 will support initiatives that address the barriers faced by people with disabilities and contribute to an inclusive economy.

The request includes:

- An increase of \$3,300,000 for expansion of the Workforce Recruitment Program (WRP). Funds will be used to strengthen and expand the WRP applicant pool and the number of Federal agencies utilizing the program. ODEP, in partnership with the Department of Defense (DoD), proposed these actions in a report to the President required by [Executive Order 14035, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in the Federal Workforce](#) (DEIA EO), to help make the Federal government a model employer of individuals with disabilities.

The request for FY 2024 also allows continuation of the following initiatives:

- Funding in the amount of \$13,565,000 to continue the Equitable Transition Model (ETM) projects, intensive technical assistance to grantees, and two FTE to support project implementation. ETM projects will develop scalable strategies to enable low-income youth with disabilities, including youth experiencing homelessness, leaving foster care, and/or involved in the justice system, to be more likely to successfully transition to employment.
- Continued work on the Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) demonstration in year four of Phase 2. RETAIN is developing, implementing, evaluating, and scaling effective stay-at-work and return-to-work early intervention

strategies to support injured or ill workers in employment, including workers with ongoing symptoms of COVID-19.

- ODEP will continue to fund the Job Accommodation Network (JAN), which is the leading national source of free, expert, confidential, individual guidance on workplace accommodations, the ADA and other legal requirements, and resources to enable employers to recruit and retain employees with disabilities.
- Continuation of ODEP's successful State Exchange on Employment and Disability (SEED) initiative and its Advancing State Policy Integration for Recovery and Employment (ASPIRE) initiative to help states and localities craft policies to promote inclusive recovery and return to work following the COVID-19 pandemic, with an emphasis on supporting individuals with mental health conditions.
- Continued funding of several policy development centers, including the Center for Advancing Policy on Employment for Youth (CAPE-Youth) to conduct policy analysis and provide technical assistance to ensure successful transitions for youth with disabilities into competitive integrated employment; the Employer Assistance and Resource Network on Disability Inclusion (EARN) to conduct research and provide resources to assist employers as they recruit, retain, and advance individuals with disabilities, including those with Long COVID-19; and the Leadership for Employment and Advancement of People with Disabilities (LEAD) Policy Development Center to assist State and service providers to support implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

In addition to the above initiatives and additional projects presently underway, ODEP will continue to provide expertise, leadership, and coordination to enhance Federal efforts to improve employment opportunities and outcomes for people with disabilities. The FY 2024 Budget requests the ODEP appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, ODEP would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Disability and Health Data System (DHDS) [Internet]. [updated 2022 May; cited 2022 December 12]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/infographic-disability-impacts-all.html>

*OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 Request
OIG Program Activity	85,187	91,187	105,439
Trust Funds	5,660	5,841	5,841
<b>Subtotal Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>97,028</b>	<b>111,280</b>
OIG BLDTF	323	333	368
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>91,170</b>	<b>97,361</b>	<b>111,648</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>351</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within DOL and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations, including those performed by its contractors and grantees; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out criminal investigations to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs. The OIG also works with other law enforcement partners on human trafficking matters.

In FY 2024, the OIG requests \$111,648,000 in general and trust funds and 351 FTE. The FY 2024 request includes a program increase of \$10,837,000 and an increase of 19 FTE from the FY 2023 President's Budget. The funding request is illustrative of FY 2024 OIG audit and investigative oversight activities of important DOL programs and operations. In particular, in FY 2024, the OIG will continue its efforts to provide oversight of DOL's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), and other enacted legislation. However, the OIG will not be able to provide the same level of effort as in previous years due to the depletion of ARPA funds in FY 2023 and the expected depletion of remaining CARES Act funding in the first or second quarter of FY 2024.

The OIG is the primary Federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating fraud involving the Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit programs. As reported by OIG in numerous reports, fraudulent activity poses a significant threat to the integrity of UI programs, with identity thieves and organized criminal groups continuing to exploit Federal and State program weaknesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the volume of UI investigative matters currently under review is unprecedented in the OIG's history. Since the COVID-19 pandemic started, the OIG has received more than 162,000 UI fraud complaints from the National Center

for Disaster Fraud and has opened more than 198,000 investigative matters concerning UI fraud. In the average year prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the OIG opened approximately 100 UI investigative matters. That is an increase of more than 1,000 times in the volume of UI work.

As of January 2023, OIG's pandemic investigations have resulted in upwards of 700 search warrants executed and over 1,200 individuals charged with crimes related to UI fraud. These charges resulted in more than: 500 convictions; 11,000 months of incarceration; and \$905,000,000 in investigative monetary results. The OIG has also referred over 23,000 fraud matters that do not meet Federal prosecution guidelines back to the states for further action. In addition, data scientists in the Office of Investigations and Office of Audit worked collaboratively to identify approximately \$45,600,000,000 of potentially fraudulent UI benefits paid in four high-risk areas to individuals with Social Security numbers: (1) filed in multiple states, (2) of deceased persons, (3) of Federal prisoners, and (4) with suspicious email accounts.

UI investigations now account for 96 percent of the OIG investigative case inventory, compared to 11 percent prior to the pandemic. The OIG focuses the vast majority of its limited investigative efforts on the most egregious UI offenders. Due to the magnitude of fraud and the OIG's limited resources, the OIG's efforts to thoroughly evaluate complaints and initiate additional investigations on potentially actionable, high-impact investigations have been hampered. In addition, based on past oversight experience of Federal UI disaster aid, the OIG expects to be actively investigating UI fraud relating to the COVID-19 pandemic for several years. Given the statute of limitations for most violations charged in UI fraud type prosecutions, and the extension of pandemic related UI benefits under ARPA, the OIG will likely be conducting these investigations through at least September 2026.

Finally, although the OIG has focused the majority of its investigative resources on UI benefit programs since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the OIG has a vast investigative jurisdiction covering other high-risk DOL programs that continue to warrant significant investigative oversight. In FY 2024, with the depletion of its pandemic-related supplemental funding, the OIG will begin to transition some of its resources away from oversight of pandemic programs and will increase its attention to the other DOL programs that are susceptible to fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

In FY 2024, the OIG will continue to review, in a more limited fashion, the effectiveness and efficiency of DOL programs intended to serve those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. Specifically, the OIG will examine how DOL, states, grantees, and contractors administered and oversaw the expenditure of funds and ensured the safety of American workers and program participants. This includes reviewing how DOL assessed what was accomplished with the additional funding and identifying lessons learned for program improvement. Finally, the OIG will conduct necessary data analytics and criminal investigations to immediately address fraud, abuse, misconduct, and other types of wrongdoing involving DOL's COVID-19 response.

Beyond UI work, the OIG's COVID-19 pandemic oversight will report on lessons learned in key areas of risk, including worker safety and health, and worker development programs. To the extent resources allow, we will also continue oversight over the following areas: combatting threats to the integrity of foreign labor certification programs; addressing the opioid crisis by



fighting fraud against the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program; and overseeing the efficiency and integrity of other important DOL programs and operations.

The FY 2024 Budget requests the OIG appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, OIG would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution.

*VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	177,820	179,450	185,000
Transition Assistance Program	32,379	33,348	34,379
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	60,500	65,500	65,500
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	51,228	53,629	59,334
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>325,341</b>	<b>335,341</b>	<b>347,627</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>265</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members and their families by providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities. In FY 2024, VETS will continue DOL's commitment to support the employment needs of veterans, military spouses, and employers in the job markets of today and tomorrow. VETS will also continue to provide employment opportunities for our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and military spouses as they navigate their career journeys.

Recognizing the impact of veteran and military spouse employment success on the national economy and the recruitment of our all-volunteer force, this Budget invests in meeting the employment needs of transitioning service members, veterans, and military spouses. VETS will continue to build upon both in-person and virtual service delivery methods in a post COVID-19 environment to reach those we serve and to speed our nation's veterans' return to work.

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$347,627,000 and 265 FTE, an increase of \$12,286,000 and 28 FTE over the FY 2023 revised enacted level. These increases in resources will allow VETS to serve military spouses, veterans experiencing homelessness, and to improve the agency's worker protection USERRA enforcement capabilities, financial operations and knowledge management, and policy and workforce coordination:

- USERRA Military Spouses Initiative: \$5,790,000 and 10 FTE to support the legislative proposal allowing VETS to extend employment and reemployment protections under USERRA to the spouses of members of the uniformed services and other USERRA-protected services.

- Worker Protection USERRA Enforcement: \$1,500,000 and 3 FTE to support the enforcement of the USERRA Act, which protects the employment and reemployment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces. VETS also supports the enforcement of veterans' preference rights in Federal hiring pursuant to the Veterans' Employment Opportunities Act.
- Policy and Workforce Coordination: \$1,027,000 and 7 FTE to further develop coordination with Federal, State, and local governments; private sector employers and trade associations; institutions of higher learning; non-profit organizations; and Veteran Service Organizations to help service members, returning veterans, and their families reintegrate into the workforce.
- Staffing Increase to Serve Underserved Populations: \$1,600,000 and 8 FTE to increase the impact of VETS programs at the State and regional level on underserved veteran and military spouse populations. This funding will allow VETS to conduct outreach and engagement, grant oversight, and research to expand access for VETS programs in states with large rural areas, other underserved populations, and their potential employers.

The FY 2024 Budget requests the VETS Federal Administration appropriation become two-year funding. With two-year budget authority, VETS would have greater capacity to maintain staffing even if operating under a continuing resolution. The Department notes that while programs have received increased funding, the VETS Federal Administration appropriation has not kept pace with those increases to manage the larger programs.

The FY 2024 Budget includes \$34,379,000 for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). In FY 2024, VETS will continue to improve TAP as directed by the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). VETS and its interagency partners will be able to better measure the employment outcomes of veterans entering the civilian labor force.

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) Budget of \$185,000,000 provides Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists' services to veterans with significant barriers to employment, funds the Local Veterans' Employment Representatives (LVERs), and allows the Consolidated Role of DVOPs and LVERs within the state formula. In FY 2024, DVOP specialists will continue to serve additional populations outlined in the appropriation language, including transitioning service members identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers. The request also includes language to specify Gold Star recipients as being eligible for JVSG services.

The FY 2024 request for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is \$65,500,000. The funding will serve 18,250 underserved veterans experiencing homelessness and allows DOL VETS to fund approximately 179 HVRP Grantees each year. HVRP is the only Federal nationwide program that focuses on the employment of veterans experiencing homelessness. Additionally, a portion of HVRP grants serve specific subsets of the population of veterans experiencing homelessness – including homeless female veterans, veterans with children, and incarcerated veterans.

The FY 2024 request includes \$3,414,000 for the National Veterans' Training Institute (NVTI). These resources are used to develop and provide competency-based training to DVOP specialists, LVER staff, other State Workforce Agency staff, and Federal staff. NVTI ensures

high quality services for veterans and their eligible families and caregivers by providing training and educational resources to service providers.

VETS will continue to implement the HIRE Vets Medallion Program (HVMP) as described by the Honoring Investments in Recruiting and Employing American Military Veterans Act of 2017 (HIRE Vets). VETS will continue to conduct outreach to increase applications, as the HIRE Vets statute prescribes that the program be entirely fee-funded. HVMP allows the Secretary to recognize employer efforts to recruit, employ, and retain veterans. The Budget proposes changes to HVMP's criteria to address unnecessary burdens on employers, increase applications, and better fulfill the congressional intent of the program.

*DOL IT MODERNIZATION*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	6,889	51,689
IT Infrastructure Modernization	23,380	27,380	27,504
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>34,269</b>	<b>79,193</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2024 request for the Information Technology Modernization (ITM) appropriation is \$79,193,000 and 13 FTE. The request includes \$44,800,000 to address the Cybersecurity Initiatives in support of Executive Order 14028, “Improving the Nation’s Cybersecurity.” The Department will use these funds to make significant investments in the resources required by the Executive Order. The technically complex work required for compliance includes adoption of multi-factor authentication, encryption of all data at rest and data in transit, migration to a zero-trust architecture, enhanced system event logging and retention, and deploying endpoint detection and response. While the Department is committed to these initiatives and believes they have significant security value, without the funds requested, the Department risks being unable to comply.

*WORKING CAPITAL FUND*

	<u>2022</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	171,269	176,298	185,598
Field Services	21,540	22,454	22,454
Human Resources	65,488	69,284	76,768
IT Operations	167,022	174,065	174,065
Telecommunications	27,047	20,004	20,004
Agency Applications	252,755	306,303	306,303
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>706,621</b>	<b>769,909</b>	<b>786,692</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,208</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. The FY 2024 Budget request for the WCF is \$769,925,239 and 1208 FTE. The WCF request includes \$4,000,000 and 4 FTE to create a centralized office to provide language assistance, translation and interpreting services. This will enable the Department to strengthen its outreach and support of marginalized workers who experience workplace violations.

The Department's request for the WCF also includes resources to advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) within the Department, as directed by Executive Order 14035, allowing the Department to expand targeted outreach and recruitment efforts to underserved communities, increase the pipeline of diverse candidates, as well as implement oversight and reporting, and explore growth and improvement opportunities for building a diverse workforce.

Specifically, the request includes \$5,300,000 and 17 FTE for implementing customer experience improvement projects and providing training to DOL employees on process improvement, customer journey mapping, and human centered and behavioral design and 4 FTE to implement the Department's DEIA Strategic Plan. The request also includes \$2,700,000 and 10 FTE to build a robust centralized internship program and \$1,784,000 and 9 FTE to establish a talent team.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2015 - 2024**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018 2/	Fiscal Year 2019 3/	Fiscal Year 2020 4/	Fiscal Year 2021 5/	Fiscal Year 2022 6/	Fiscal Year 2023 7/	Fiscal Year 2024 Request	FY 2015 - FY 2024 Amount	Percent
<b>Employment and Training</b>												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	776,736	815,556	813,233	845,556	845,556	854,649	862,649	870,649	885,649	899,987	123,251	14%
Youth Activities	831,842	873,416	873,416	903,416	903,416	913,130	921,130	931,834	948,130	963,837	131,995	14%
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,236,389	1,166,719	1,225,683	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,519,664	283,275	19%
Native Americans	46,082	50,000	50,000	54,000	54,500	55,000	55,500	56,921	60,000	63,800	17,718	28%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	81,896	81,896	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	95,264	97,396	97,396	15,500	16%
Technical Assistance	0	3,232	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Reentry Employment Opportunities	82,078	88,078	88,078	93,079	93,079	98,079	100,079	101,937	115,000	170,000	87,922	52%
Apprenticeship Program	0	90,000	95,000	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	234,674	285,000	335,000	335,000	100%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,992	6,000	11,000	7,000	64%
Youth Build	79,689	84,534	84,534	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	98,897	105,000	145,000	65,311	45%
National Programs	994	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-994	0%
Community Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137,638	217,324	0	0	0%
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	100%
SECTOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	200,000	100%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,139,706	3,260,425	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	3,909,218	4,140,911	4,420,684	1,280,978	29%
Older Workers	434,371	434,371	400,000	400,000	400,000	403,705	405,000	402,438	403,500	405,000	-29,371	-7%
Job Corps	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,748,655	1,747,155	1,760,155	1,835,467	147,312	8%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,523,691	3,464,691	3,343,899	5,491,907	3,416,649	3,709,087	4,009,150	4,592,414	995,264	22%
Program Administration	154,559	154,559	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	169,341	172,915	225,466	70,907	31%
Subtotal, Older Workers, JC, SUIESO, and PA	5,874,235	5,867,963	5,786,502	5,742,002	5,621,210	7,797,923	5,728,960	6,028,021	6,345,720	7,058,347	1,184,112	17%
Veterans' Employment and Training	269,981	271,110	279,041	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	325,341	335,341	347,627	77,646	22%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,283,922	9,399,498	9,385,883	9,470,243	9,423,951	11,720,464	9,708,501	10,262,580	10,821,972	11,826,658	2,542,736	22%
<b>Worker Protection</b>												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	181,000	181,000	183,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	185,500	191,100	248,959	67,959	27%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	113,000	115,501	117,601	117,261	117,601	117,601	117,601	120,129	122,705	151,946	38,946	26%
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	227,500	227,500	227,500	229,000	242,000	246,000	251,000	260,000	340,953	113,453	33%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	106,476	105,476	104,476	103,476	103,476	105,976	105,976	108,476	110,976	151,462	44,986	30%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,129	40,593	39,332	40,187	41,187	44,482	44,437	45,937	48,515	53,469	14,340	27%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	552,787	552,787	552,787	552,787	557,787	581,233	591,233	609,961	632,309	738,668	185,881	25%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	375,887	375,887	373,816	373,816	373,816	379,816	379,816	383,816	387,816	438,094	62,207	14%
Solicitor	126,444	125,308	122,053	124,053	124,053	126,253	124,053	132,062	131,062	190,861	64,417	34%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,720,565	1,720,080	1,727,920	1,778,361	1,790,116	1,836,881	1,884,483	2,314,412	592,189	26%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	91,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	94,925	96,125	106,125	116,125	130,525	39,400	30%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	592,212	609,000	609,000	612,000	615,000	655,000	655,000	687,952	697,952	758,370	166,158	22%
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>												
Departmental Management, Other	120,360	122,940	126,666	133,791	127,886	127,740	129,740	136,204	146,510	224,138	103,778	46%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,500	38,203	38,203	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	40,360	43,000	60,549	22,049	36%
Office of Inspector General	81,590	86,300	87,721	89,147	89,147	90,847	90,847	90,847	97,028	111,280	29,690	27%
IT Modernization	15,394	29,778	18,778	20,769	23,269	25,269	27,269	28,269	34,269	79,193	63,799	81%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	255,844	277,221	271,368	281,719	278,505	282,356	286,356	295,680	320,807	475,160	219,316	46%
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds 1/</b>	<b>11,945,326</b>	<b>12,095,896</b>	<b>12,072,941</b>	<b>12,170,167</b>	<b>12,131,501</b>	<b>14,531,106</b>	<b>12,536,098</b>	<b>13,189,218</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>3,559,799</b>	<b>23%</b>

1/ Includes the following in ETA SUIESO: RESEA Adjustment amounts - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M; FY 2023: \$258M; and FY 2024: \$433M. AWIU Contingency amounts - FY 2020: \$2.117M; and FY 2021: \$948K.

2/ FY 2018 excludes Disaster Relief Funding provided in P.L. 115-123 (including transfer of \$500K to OIG).

3/ FY 2019 excludes Disaster Relief Funding provided in P.L. 116-20 (including transfer of \$500K to OIG).

4/ FY 2020 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2020 includes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-113 (USMCA), P.L. 116-127 (FFCRA), P.L. 116-136 (CARES Act).

5/ FY 2021 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2021 includes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-260 (CAUW), P.L. 117-2 (ARP Act).

6/ FY 2022 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan.

7/ FY 2023 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/</b>	<b>FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/</b>	<b>FY 2024 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2024 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	
						<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<b>Grants to States:</b>							
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	158,649	173,649	187,987		187,987	14,338	8%
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	710,026	708,976	712,000		712,000	3,024	0%
<b>Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>868,675</b>	<b>882,625</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>17,362</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>Youth Activities 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	931,834	948,130	963,837		963,837	15,707	2%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	215,553	235,553	295,278		295,278	59,725	25%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	857,616	856,348	860,000		860,000	3,652	0%
<b>Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>1,073,169</b>	<b>1,091,901</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>63,377</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,873,678</b>	<b>2,922,656</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>96,446</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>National Activities:</b>							
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	99,859	125,859	164,386		164,386	38,527	31%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	199,445	199,150	200,000		200,000	850	0%
<b>Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants</b>	<b>299,304</b>	<b>325,009</b>	<b>364,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364,386</b>	<b>39,377</b>	<b>12%</b>
<i>Indian and Native American Programs 3/</i>	56,921	60,000	63,800		63,800	3,800	6%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/</i>	95,264	97,396	97,396		97,396	0	0%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	101,937	115,000	170,000		170,000	55,000	48%
<i>Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	234,674	285,000	335,000		335,000	50,000	18%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative 3/</i>	5,992	6,000	11,000		11,000	5,000	83%
<i>YouthBuild 2/ 3/</i>	98,897	105,000	145,000		145,000	40,000	38%
<i>Community Projects Earmarks</i>	137,638	217,324	0		0	-217,324	-100%
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>	0	0	15,000		15,000	15,000	0%
<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>1,030,627</b>	<b>1,210,729</b>	<b>1,401,582</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,401,582</b>	<b>190,853</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,904,305</b>	<b>4,133,385</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>	<b>287,299</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4/</b>	<b>402,438</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>405,000</b>		<b>405,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>							
<i>Operations 2/ 4/</i>	1,601,825	1,602,310	1,603,133		1,603,133	823	0%
<i>Construction</i>	113,000	123,000	183,000		183,000	60,000	49%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	34,845	49,334		49,334	14,489	42%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,747,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>	<b>75,312</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<b>Unemployment Insurance: UTF</b>							
<i>State Administration - UTF</i>	2,600,816	2,759,635	2,956,318		2,956,318	196,683	7%
<i>AWIU Contingency 6/</i>	45,545	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	115,750	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
<i>RESEA Adjustment - UTF 7/</i>	133,000	258,000	433,000		433,000	175,000	68%
<i>National Activities - UTF</i>	18,000	23,000	173,255		173,255	150,255	653%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2,913,111</b>	<b>3,157,635</b>	<b>3,679,573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,679,573</b>	<b>521,938</b>	<b>17%</b>



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<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Employment Service:</b>							
<b>National Programs:</b>							
<i>Grants to States</i>	674,145	680,052	698,862	0	698,862	18,810	3%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	21,413	21,413	21,413		21,413	0	0%
<i>Trust Funds 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	652,732	658,639	677,449		677,449	18,810	3%
<i>Employment Service National Activities - UTF</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>699,145</b>	<b>705,052</b>	<b>723,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>723,862</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>	<b>677,732</b>	<b>683,639</b>	<b>702,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702,449</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification:</b>							
<i>FLC State Grants - UTF</i>	21,282	23,282	28,282	0	28,282	5,000	21%
<i>Federal Administration - UTF</i>	58,528	60,528	75,044	0	75,044	14,516	24%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>79,810</b>	<b>83,810</b>	<b>103,326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,326</b>	<b>19,516</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 2/ 3/</b>	<b>62,566</b>	<b>62,653</b>	<b>85,653</b>		<b>85,653</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	<b>83,979</b>	<b>84,066</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	<b>3,670,653</b>	<b>3,925,084</b>	<b>4,485,348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,485,348</b>	<b>560,264</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	<b>3,754,632</b>	<b>4,009,150</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>	<b>583,264</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Program Administration</b>							
<i>Training and Employment 3/</i>	67,670	71,380	93,485		93,485	22,105	31%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E) 3/</i>	11,055	9,253	10,430		10,430	1,177	13%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,543	3,621	4,181		4,181	560	15%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	40,442	42,574	55,006		55,006	12,432	29%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	37,245	38,913	50,397		50,397	11,484	30%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,245	7,447	9,281		9,281	1,834	25%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	2,141	2,188	2,686		2,686	498	23%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>115,703</b>	<b>121,361</b>	<b>157,344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157,344</b>	<b>35,983</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	<b>53,638</b>	<b>54,015</b>	<b>68,122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,122</b>	<b>14,107</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	<b>169,341</b>	<b>175,376</b>	<b>225,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,466</b>	<b>50,090</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Total, ETA</b>	<b>9,977,871</b>	<b>10,481,566</b>	<b>11,479,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,479,031</b>	<b>997,465</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	0	0	202,596		202,596	202,596	0%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	0	0	37,045		37,045	37,045	0%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	0	0	9,318		9,318	9,318	0%
<i>Employee Benefits Security Programs</i>	185,500	191,100	0		0	-191,100	-100%
<b>Total, EBSA</b>	<b>185,500</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>248,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>248,959</b>	<b>57,859</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>117,924</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>149,675</b>		<b>149,675</b>	<b>29,175</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,271</b>		<b>2,271</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>340,953</b>		<b>340,953</b>	<b>80,953</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</b>	<b>108,476</b>	<b>110,976</b>	<b>151,462</b>		<b>151,462</b>	<b>40,486</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>45,937</b>	<b>48,515</b>	<b>53,469</b>		<b>53,469</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>10%</b>

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<i><b>DOL PROGRAMS</b></i>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	19,500	20,100	31,214		31,214	11,114	55%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	236,000	246,243	286,429		286,429	40,186	16%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	21,500	22,500	29,158		29,158	6,658	30%
<i>State Programs</i>	113,000	120,000	127,115		127,115	7,115	6%
<i>Technical Support</i>	25,675	25,675	30,623		30,623	4,948	19%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	75,762	77,762	101,073		101,073	23,311	30%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	63,160	62,661	64,160		64,160	1,499	2%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	11,787	12,787	13,787		13,787	1,000	8%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	34,500	34,750	43,896		43,896	9,146	26%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	9,077	9,831	11,213		11,213	1,382	14%
<b>Total, OSHA</b>	<b>609,961</b>	<b>632,309</b>	<b>738,668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>738,668</b>	<b>106,359</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Mine Safety and Health Enforcement</i>	260,190	263,190	301,528		301,528	38,338	15%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,382	5,583		5,583	201	4%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,745	7,745	9,093		9,093	1,348	17%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	40,020	40,020	43,642		43,642	3,622	9%
<i>Technical Support</i>	35,041	36,041	39,755		39,755	3,714	10%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	19,083	0		0	-19,083	-100%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,355	0		0	-16,355	-100%
<i>Program Administration, Evaluation, and Information Resources</i>	0	0	38,493		38,493	38,493	0%
<b>Total, MSHA</b>	<b>383,816</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>438,094</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,094</b>	<b>50,278</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	228,537	248,560	278,649		278,649	30,089	12%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	228,906	240,868	264,782		264,782	23,914	10%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	87,309	91,000	94,929		94,929	3,929	4%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	11,730	12,524	13,184		13,184	660	5%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,000	37,000	38,826		38,826	1,826	5%
<i>Headquarters Relocation</i>	28,470	0	0		0	0	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>619,952</b>	<b>629,952</b>	<b>690,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>690,370</b>	<b>60,418</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>		<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	31,158	34,158	48,778		48,778	14,620	43%
<i>Legal Services</i>	131,754	130,754	190,553		190,553	59,799	46%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	106,125	116,125	130,525		130,525	14,400	12%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	29,858	30,804	63,148		63,148	32,344	105%
<i>Adjudication</i>	36,000	37,000	45,885		45,885	8,885	24%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	18,000	23,000	32,426		32,426	9,426	41%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	7,086	7,586	11,911		11,911	4,325	57%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	10,594	5,681	6,268		6,268	587	10%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/</i>	8,421	13,346	11,540		11,540	-1,806	-14%
<i>GSA Technology Transformation</i>	0	0	4,182		4,182	4,182	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>378,996</b>	<b>398,454</b>	<b>545,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545,216</b>	<b>146,762</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>		<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>60,549</b>		<b>60,549</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>41%</b>

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<i><b>DOL PROGRAMS</b></i>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>							
<i>Program Activities</i>	85,187	91,187	105,439		105,439	14,252	16%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>91,187</b>	<b>105,439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,439</b>	<b>14,252</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,841</b>	<b>5,841</b>		<b>5,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>							
<i>State Grants (UTF)</i>	183,000	179,450	185,000		185,000	5,550	3%
<i>Transition Assistance Program (UTF)</i>	32,379	33,348	34,379		34,379	1,031	3%
<i>Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)</i>	60,500	65,500	65,500		65,500	0	0%
<i>National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)</i>	3,414	3,414	3,414		3,414	0	0%
<i>Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF)</i>	46,048	53,629	59,334		59,334	5,705	11%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>264,841</b>	<b>269,841</b>	<b>282,127</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>282,127</b>	<b>12,286</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>							
<i>Departmental Support Systems</i>	4,889	6,889	51,813		51,813	44,924	652%
<i>IT Infrastructure Modernization</i>	23,380	27,380	27,380		27,380	0	0%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>34,269</b>	<b>79,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,193</b>	<b>44,924</b>	<b>131%</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY</b>	<b>13,234,763</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>1,663,786</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>9,169,458</b>	<b>9,516,045</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>1,077,063</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>General Funds</b>	<b>9,169,458</b>	<b>9,516,045</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>1,077,063</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Gifts and Bequests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Trust Fund Transfer</b>	<b>4,065,305</b>	<b>4,325,294</b>	<b>4,912,017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,912,017</b>	<b>586,723</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (Includes S&amp;E)</b>	<b>4,063,100</b>	<b>4,323,089</b>	<b>4,909,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,909,746</b>	<b>586,657</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3%</b>

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						\$	%
Budget Authority							
<b>MANDATORY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<i>TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	166,000	60,000	246,000		246,000	186,000	310%
<b>Subtotal, Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>310%</b>
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>							
<i>TAA - Benefits</i>	272,000	219,000	21,000	5,000	26,000	-193,000	-88%
<i>TAA - Training 8/</i>	224,220	238,219	6,950	242,000	248,950	10,731	5%
<i>Alternative-Reemployment TAA</i>	13,000	9,000	1,000	0	1,000	-8,000	-89%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>275,950</b>	<b>-190,269</b>	<b>-41%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>							
<i>State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest</i>	35,061,000	35,472,000	50,242,000	-123,000	50,119,000	14,647,000	41%
<i>Treasury Administration</i>	125,000	131,000	143,000		143,000	12,000	9%
<i>Interest on General Fund Advances</i>	916,000	916,000	916,000		916,000	0	0%
<i>EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)</i>	666,000	275,000			0	-275,000	-100%
<i>RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect</i>	0	0	708,000	-708,000	0	0	0%
<i>Repayment of Repayable Advances</i>	-15,500,000	-9,500,000	-5,000,000		-5,000,000	4,500,000	-47%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>21,268,000</b>	<b>27,294,000</b>	<b>47,009,000</b>	<b>-831,000</b>	<b>46,178,000</b>	<b>18,884,000</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<i>H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	25,000	24,000	25,000		25,000	1,000	4%
<b>Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification Processing (Fee Proposal for PERM, H2A, H2B, PW, CW1)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Payments to the UTF</b>							
<i>FFCRA, CARES, CAUW, ARP</i>	666,000	275,000	0		0	-275,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Payments to the UTF</b>	<b>666,000</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-275,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>							
<i>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)</i>	83,000	71,000			0	-71,000	-100%
<i>Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)</i>	23,000	24,000			0	-24,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-95,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>22,740,220</b>	<b>28,214,219</b>	<b>47,308,950</b>	<b>-578,000</b>	<b>46,730,950</b>	<b>18,516,731</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act</i>	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%
<b>Total, Employee Benefits and Security Administration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>							
<i>Consolidated Administrative Activities 10/</i>	465,003	484,720	512,900		512,900	28,180	6%
<i>Administrative Funds, Subtotal [non-add]</i>	<b>465,003</b>	<b>484,720</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>28,180</b>	<b>6%</b>
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance</i>	7,554,000	55,260,000	13,967,000		13,967,000	-41,293,000	-75%
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin. 9/</i>	11,000	35,000	15,000		15,000	-20,000	-57%
<b>Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>7,565,000</b>	<b>55,295,000</b>	<b>13,982,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,982,000</b>	<b>-41,313,000</b>	<b>-75%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>							
<b>Special Benefits</b>							
<i>Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	0%
<i>Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation</i>	242,000	248,000	698,000		698,000	450,000	181%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>180%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/</b>	<b>FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/</b>	<b>FY 2024 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2024 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	
						<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>							
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part B 8/</i>	58,163	59,205	61,010		61,010	1,805	3%
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part E 8/</i>	73,521	74,567	76,457		76,457	1,890	3%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>131,684</b>	<b>133,772</b>	<b>137,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137,467</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part B</i>	1,348,637	1,482,430	1,589,907		1,589,907	107,477	7%
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part E</i>	470,010	500,610	519,078		519,078	18,468	4%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>1,818,647</b>	<b>1,983,040</b>	<b>2,108,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,108,985</b>	<b>125,945</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>1,950,331</b>	<b>2,116,812</b>	<b>2,246,452</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,246,452</b>	<b>129,640</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>							
<i>Administration</i>	4,687	4,744	4,847		4,847	103	2%
<i>Benefits</i>	28,000	31,000	17,750		17,750	-13,250	-43%
<i>Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/</i>	14,000	11,000	10,250		10,250	-750	-7%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>46,687</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>-13,897</b>	<b>-30%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>							
<i>Benefit Payments &amp; Interest on Advances</i>	215,773	342,936	366,906		366,906	23,970	7%
<b>BLDTF Administration 8/</b>							
<i>OWCP BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	39,101	39,789	41,548		41,548	1,759	4%
<i>DM/SOL BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	7,857	8,026	8,280		8,280	254	3%
<i>DM/ADJ BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	27,598	28,192	30,551		30,551	2,359	8%
<i>OIG BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	323	333	347		347	14	4%
<i>Treasury BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	336	336	336		336	0	0%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>76,676</b>	<b>81,062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,062</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>290,988</b>	<b>419,612</b>	<b>447,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447,968</b>	<b>28,356</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Panama Canal Commission</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Special Workers Compensation</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>		<b>98,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>2,638,006</b>	<b>2,934,168</b>	<b>3,526,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,526,267</b>	<b>592,099</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>							
<i>Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	59,000	59,000	61,000		61,000	2,000	3%
<b>Total, Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act</i>	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%
<b>Total, Departmental Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-1,808,000</b>	<b>-2,843,000</b>	<b>-3,312,000</b>		<b>-3,312,000</b>	<b>-469,000</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY</b>	<b>31,194,226</b>	<b>83,659,387</b>	<b>61,566,217</b>	<b>-575,000</b>	<b>60,991,217</b>	<b>-22,668,170</b>	<b>-27%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2022 Revised Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2024 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2024 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	
	<b>P.L. 117-2 12/</b>	<b>P.L. 117-328 13/</b>				<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>13,234,763</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>1,663,786</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>31,194,226</b>	<b>83,659,387</b>	<b>61,566,217</b>	<b>-575,000</b>	<b>60,991,217</b>	<b>-22,668,170</b>	<b>-27%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44,428,989</b>	<b>97,500,726</b>	<b>77,071,342</b>	<b>-575,000</b>	<b>76,496,342</b>	<b>-21,004,384</b>	<b>-22%</b>

- 1/ All Advance Appropriation information is shown in the year in which it is authorized to be spent. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 2/ The CEO Transfer for FY 2022 was \$14.900M, of which \$4.913M from TES Advances (\$1.974M from Adults, \$2.384M from Dislocated Worker, and \$0.555M from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown on this table. The TES - Youth (\$1.515M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.151M), TES - Reemployment Opportunities (\$0.277M), TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.513M), CSEOA (\$0.488M), OJC - Operations (\$2.067M), SUIESO GF (\$0.098M from Workforce Information), and SUIESO UTF (\$4.878M - \$3.079M from RESEA and \$1.799M from ES Grants to States) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2022 using unobligated balances in the 21/22 accounts.
- 3/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2022 was \$4.926M. It was transferred to the program year 2022 (22/23 period of availability) account. The entirety of the program year 2022 transfer is shown on this table: \$2.120M from TES (\$1.296 from Youth Activities, \$0.079M from INAP, \$0.132M from MSFW, \$0.142M from REO, \$0.326M from Apprenticeship, \$0.008M from WDQI, and \$0.137M from YouthBuild), \$0.635M from CSEOA, \$0.087M from SUIESO GF (Workforce Information), and \$2.157M from SUIESO UTF (\$1.250M from RESEA and \$0.907M from ES Grants to States). These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.
- 4/ The CEO Transfer for FY 2023 is \$18.500M, of which \$5.065M from TES Advances (\$2.035M from Adults, \$2.458M from Dislocated Worker, and \$0.572M from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown on this table. The TES - Youth Activities (\$2.667M), TES - Reemployment Opportunities (\$0.291M), TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.672M), CSEOA (\$1.157M), OJC - Operations (\$4.905M), and SUIESO UTF (\$3.743M - \$1.875M from RESEA and \$1.868M from ES Grants to States) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2023 using unobligated balances in the 22/23 accounts.
- 5/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2023 executed to date is \$2.461M to the FY 2023 (single-year period of availability) account. The entirety of this transfer is shown on this table from TES Advances (\$0.989M from Adults, \$1.194M from Dislocated Workers, and \$0.278M from National Dislocated Worker Grants). These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.
- 6/ FY 2022 AWIU contingency funding is above-base workload costs for FY 2021 Q4 (21/22 period of availability).
- 7/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$133M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2022, \$258M in FY 2023, and \$433M in FY 2024. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget.
- 8/ FY 2022 through FY 2024 amounts in this table include applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. BY amounts in the FY 2024 CBJ exclude sequestration.
- 9/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 10/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.
- 11/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.
- 12/ FY 2022 Revised Enacted is P.L. 117-2 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.
- 13/ FY 2023 Revised Enacted is P.L. 117-328 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Employment**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2022 Actuals 2/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted 2/	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2024 President's Budget 2/	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted
<b>Employment and Training Administration 1/</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>160</b>
Job Corps	132	135	30	-	165	30
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	171	194	50	-	244	50
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/	45	54	-	-	54	-
Program Administration 1/	640	758	80	-	838	80
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs 1/</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>153</b>
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	801	825	151	-	976	151
Special Benefits 1/	108	223	-	-	223	-
Ombudsman	4	5	2	-	7	2
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	207	204	-	-	204	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	202	205	-	-	205	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	13	-	-	13	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division 1/</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>389</b>
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,230	1,267	389	-	1,656	389
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/	134	207	-	-	207	-
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Departmental Management [Excluding Solicitor] 1/</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training 1/</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IT Modernization</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>14,443</b>	<b>15,645</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,778</b>	<b>2,133</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Reimbursable or Fee Funded FTE for all years.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes FTE funded by the following supplemental appropriations: Disaster Relief Act (2019), CARES Act, USMCA, No Surprises Act, and ARP Act.