

**FY 2022**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2022 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$14.2 billion in discretionary budget authority and 16,855 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. The FY 2022 Budget request includes critical initiatives to: protect workers' rights, health and safety, and wages; strengthen the Federal-State unemployment compensation program; support training opportunities that provide pathways to the middle class; fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws; and more.

The FY 2022 Budget rebuilds DOL's capacity with necessary investments to reverse years of declining staffing levels that harmed the Department's ability to meet its mission on behalf of American workers, job seekers, and retirees.

## **Enhancing Opportunity and Pathways to Prosperity**

The COVID-19 pandemic created widespread economic disruption and further highlighted preexisting deficiencies in the availability of opportunities for all Americans to find good-paying, safe employment. The FY 2022 Budget renews DOL's commitment to help American workers and job seekers, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, get back on their feet, access job training, and find pathways to high-quality jobs that can support a middle-class life.

- The Budget requests \$285 million, a \$100 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level, to expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA) opportunities while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, and diversifying the industry sectors involved. RA is a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and is a reliable pathway to the middle class. This investment would provide critical initial funding to support capacity-building, including expanding and diversifying RA programs, to meet the President's commitment to strengthening the RA program and increase the number of apprentices in the United States.
- America's economic health is at its best when workers have multiple accessible pathways to good-paying jobs. To that end, the FY 2022 Budget requests \$3.7 billion, a \$203 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level, for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act State Grants. This request will make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth hurt by the economic fallout from the pandemic. The Budget advances the goal of developing pathways for diverse workers, including those from disadvantaged groups, to access training and career opportunities through increased investments in programs that serve justice-involved individuals, at-risk youth, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals.

- While emergency unemployment compensation programs have provided life-saving benefits to American families during the pandemic, painful delays and barriers that disproportionately affect workers of color have exposed the inadequacies of States' administration of their unemployment insurance (UI) systems. The FY 2022 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 also fully funds and modernizes the formula that sets the amount states receive to administer UI, the first comprehensive update in decades. This long overdue overhaul will allow states to serve claimants more quickly, effectively, and accurately. Additionally, the Budget requests \$100 million to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable delivery of benefits.
- The Budget requests a \$100 million investment for DOL's role in the new multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, aimed at reskilling and reemploying displaced coal workers in Appalachian communities. This request would complement other targeted Federal investments in POWER+ to assist workers and transform local economies in communities transitioning away from fossil fuel production.
- The Budget invests in our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and their spouses by better assisting their transitions from active duty to civilian life. The Budget provides funding for the Veterans' Employment and Training Service's (VETS) core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans across the country. The request also provides the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) \$20 million for a new program, developed in collaboration with VETS and the Department of Veterans Affairs, focused on helping veterans shift to careers in clean energy, which would help combat climate change while preparing veterans for good-paying jobs.

### **Protecting and Empowering American Workers**

To ensure workers are treated with dignity and respect in the workplace, the FY 2022 Budget invests \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$304 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, in the Department's worker protection agencies. Over the past four years, DOL worker protection agencies have lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting DOL's ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations.

- 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 2022 Budget provides an increase to OSHA of more than \$73 million over the FY 2021 enacted level to help the agency rebuild its rulemaking and enforcement capacity, expand its whistleblower protection program, and increase its outreach and compliance assistance. This investment will support OSHA's efforts to double the number of inspectors by the end of President Biden's first term. The request

also includes a \$67 million increase for MSHA focused on restoring its capabilities in enforcement and mine plan and equipment reviews.

- The misclassification of workers as independent contractors robs them of their rightful wages, benefits, and protections. To address this, the FY 2022 Budget increases funding to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) by more than \$30 million over the FY 2021 enacted level. This funding increase will enable WHD to aggressively combat worker misclassification, along with fully enforcing the other areas under its purview like prevailing wages and family and medical leave.
- The Budget requests a \$35 million increase in funding for the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP), enabling it to fully enforce employment antidiscrimination laws to ensure Federal contracting fulfills America's promise to all Americans. 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.

### **Promoting Evidence and Equity in Serving America**

- The Department is committed to ensuring its policies and decisions are backed by sound justifications. The FY 2022 Budget reinforces that commitment by requesting \$6 million to improve DOL's capacity for evidence-based decision making. With these resources, the Department will strengthen connections between performance management, evaluation, data governance, and budget to drive better resource management.
- 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 several 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 40 million individuals served by programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the Department;
  - The Women's Bureau for a new initiative to ensure equity in access to benefits and awareness of rights;
  - The Office of Disability Employment Policy to support an inclusive and equitable recovery from the pandemic and to expand access to clean energy jobs through inclusive apprenticeships;
  - The creation of an Office of Diversity and Inclusion in the Office of the Secretary of Labor. This office will provide guidance and leadership to ensure that the Department takes a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all in all mission areas, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

## **Building Back Better with the American Jobs Plan**

In addition to the critical initiatives in the Department's FY 2022 discretionary budget, the American Jobs Plan will help enhance DOL's ability to meet its mission by creating millions of high-quality jobs and rebuilding our country's infrastructure. In order to ensure workers are able to acquire the skills they will need to succeed and to advance racial justice, gender equity, and equity for underserved communities, the American Jobs Plan will make important investments in DOL's work, totaling \$81.5 billion over 10 years.

- The American Jobs Plan will provide \$18 billion for a new Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers (CSDW) program and \$22 billion for a new Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program. The CSDW program will provide comprehensive supports to dislocated workers who are enrolled in a federally-funded training program in order to help them complete their training and move into new jobs without suffering economic insecurity. The SECTOR program will spur the creation of high-quality training programs in growing sectors such as clean energy, manufacturing, and caregiving, helping all workers find good-quality jobs in an ever-changing economy.
- The American Jobs Plan will specifically target funding to workers facing some of the greatest challenges. The Plan proposes doubling the investment in job training for formerly incarcerated individuals and justice-involved youth. In order to tackle long-term unemployment and underemployment, the Plan includes a new Subsidized Jobs Program, which will be targeted to public assistance recipients. In addition, the Plan includes a proposal to phase out sub-minimum wage provisions in section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act and provides support to states to expand access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities and fair wages for workers with disabilities.
- The American Jobs Plan will also address the United States' chronic underinvestment in its existing workforce development system, providing additional funding for Registered Apprenticeship and Expanded Career Services. The plan will create one to two million new RA slots and strengthen the pipeline for more women and people of color to access these opportunities. The Plan also supports Community College Training Partnerships that build the capacity of the community college system to deliver high-quality job training programs based on in-demand skills. The Expanded Career Services will help workers in all phases of their careers to land their next job and quickly get on career pathways.
- The American Jobs Plan will provide \$7.5 billion to strengthen the Department's enforcement and worker protection activities to protect against discrimination, protect wages and benefits, enforce health and safety safeguards, and strengthen health care and pension plans.



### **Supporting Workers' Safety and Economic Security amid COVID-19**

The FY 2022 Budget will allow the Department to build on its critical work restoring economic opportunity and protecting workers amid the COVID-19 pandemic that DOL agencies began with supplemental funding received in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

In addition to creating new programs and expanding existing programs to better support unemployed workers through the UI system, DOL's supplemental funding includes \$2 billion for addressing fraud, inequity, and timeliness in unemployment compensation programs, \$345 million for National Dislocated Worker Grants, \$105.8 million for OSHA, \$30.3 million for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, \$23.8 million for WHD, \$23.4 million for the Office of the Solicitor (SOL), \$13.2 million for MSHA, \$12.0 million for ETA's Program Administration activity, \$11.0 million for the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA), and \$38.5 million for the Office of the Inspector General. As of May 2021, the Department has also been transferred \$8.6 million for EBSA and \$2.2 million for SOL for its role in implementing the No Surprises Act.

FY 2022 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	<b>FY 2020 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2021 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2022 Request</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Discretionary</b>	\$14.5	\$13.3	\$14.2	\$0.9
<i>Annual Appropriation*</i>	<i>\$12.4</i>	<i>\$12.5</i>	<i>\$14.2</i>	<i>\$1.7</i>
<i>Supplemental Appropriation</i>	<i>\$2.1</i>	<i>\$0.8</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>-\$0.8</i>
<b>Mandatory</b>	\$490.0	\$535.6	\$85.3	-\$450.3
<b>Total, Current Law</b>	\$504.5	\$548.9	\$99.5	-\$449.4
<b>Legislative Proposals, Mandatory</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$6.2	\$6.2
<b>Total with Legislative Proposals</b>	\$504.5	\$548.9	\$105.7	-\$443.2
<i>Full Time Equivalents</i>	<i>14,546</i>	<i>15,279</i>	<i>17,529</i>	<i>2,250</i>
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	<i>14,538</i>	<i>14,906</i>	<i>16,855</i>	<i>1,949</i>
<i>Supplemental Appropriation**</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>674</i>	<i>301</i>

\*Excludes RESEA adjustment funding.

\*\*Includes FTE funded by CARES Act, USMCA, and ARP Act. Excludes FTE funded by No Surprises Act.

## ***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 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 an economic recovery for all Americans, reducing racial and gender inequality, and ensuring that workers are able to acquire the skills they need to succeed.

The budget increases skill-building opportunities so that 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 devotes additional resources towards the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and Wagner Peyser state formula grants to make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth.

The Budget prioritizes investments in programs that provide various pathways to high-quality jobs and careers for diverse workers. It invests in programs that provide workforce development services to disadvantaged groups, including justice-involved individuals, at-risk youth, low-income seniors, and low-income veterans. In FY 2022, the Department will continue efforts to increase Job Corps enrollment, with a focus on credential attainment and creating a pipeline from training opportunities to participating in the workforce.

The Budget also expands 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 expanding access to the model for historically underrepresented groups, including women and people of color, and growing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized.

The President's Budget provides resources to improve access and equity in the Unemployment Insurance system. The pandemic has shined a light on the inadequacies of States' administration of their unemployment insurance (UI) systems, which have been plagued by delays and obstacles that disproportionately affect workers of color. When benefits are slow to reach workers who lost their jobs, it delays their recovery and America's recovery. To address these shortcomings, the discretionary request makes investments to ensure states can better handle higher volumes of claims and be better prepared for future crises. The discretionary request also fully funds and updates the formula for determining the amount states receive to administer UI, the first comprehensive update in decades, which would allow states to serve claimants more quickly and effectively. In addition, the discretionary request includes a \$100 million investment to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable access to benefits, modernizes the unemployment safety net, reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and getting claimants back to work quickly.

ETA Program Administration has been level-funded for the past several years, significantly reducing the number of staff ETA could afford due to inflationary costs. Despite flat funding for staffing

resources, the number of grant programs and the number of grants have both increased over the past four years, significantly stretching ETA's oversight capacity. The request for FY 2022 provides sufficient resources for ETA staff to manage both the current workload and the proposed workload under President's Biden expansive workforce development vision.

On July 1, 2021, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program reverts to a previous, less-generous version, and on July 1, 2022, the TAA program terminates. This program provides job-training assistance and support to workers adversely affected by foreign trade. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to reauthorize this important program.

Earlier this spring, the Administration provided a blueprint for the American Jobs Plan: an investment in America that will create millions of good jobs and rebuild our country's infrastructure. For the Department, this includes investments in our people – providing people with the skills they need to succeed, strengthening the pathways to success, and ensuring that the jobs that are created are good jobs. Structural racism and persistent economic inequities have undermined opportunity for millions of workers, and these investments will prioritize underserved communities and communities negatively impacted by the transforming economy. The United States has also underinvested in the workforce development system for decades. We currently spend just one-fifth of the average that other advanced economies spend on workforce and labor market programs.

To address these multiple challenges, the Budget includes legislative proposals totaling \$81.5 billion over 10 years. This investment in proven workforce development models includes creating and expanding sector-based training programs; providing comprehensive supports for dislocated workers to enable their participation in high-quality training programs; expanding Registered Apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship opportunities; building community colleges' capacity to deliver high-quality job training programs; expanding access to intensive, staff-assisted career services; providing subsidized jobs to workers with barriers to employment; expanding workforce development services for justice-involved individuals; and phasing out the subminimum wage provided to workers with disabilities while expanding their access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2020 <sup>1</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	854,649	862,649	899,987
Youth Activities	913,130	921,130	963,837
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,536,137
Formula Grants	1,052,053	1,061,553	1,155,278
National Dislocated Worker Grants	270,859	280,859	380,859
Indian and Native American Programs	55,000	55,500	58,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	91,896	93,896	96,711
Reentry Employment Opportunities	98,079	100,079	150,000
Apprenticeship Program	175,000	185,000	285,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	6,000
YouthBuild	94,534	96,534	145,000
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	50,000
Veterans' Clean Energy Training Program	0	0	20,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,611,200</b>	<b>3,663,200</b>	<b>4,210,672</b>

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs help Americans 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 2022 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 or September 30, 2023.

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 2022, an increase of \$37,338,000. This increase funds the Adult program at its full

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$345.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

authorized level and will provide services to an additional 15,788 participants in 2022.

### **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 2022, the Department is requesting \$963,837,000, an increase of \$42,707,000. This increase funds the Youth program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an additional 6,490 participants in 2022.

### **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; 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 \$1,536,137,000 for FY 2022. Of the requested amount, \$380,859,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. This includes resources for the Strengthening Community Colleges program, the Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities grant program, and \$100,000,000 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 \$93,725,000. This increase funds the DW program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an additional 19,054 participants in 2022.

### **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 2022, the Department requests \$58,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000. This increase will allow for 432 additional participants in the program in 2022.

## **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, child care and temporary shelter. The request for NFJP for FY 2022 is \$96,711,000, an increase of \$2,815,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 296 more participants through Career Services and Training grants, and will provide housing services to 236 more individuals through Housing grants.

## **Reentry Employment Opportunities**

The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-involved adults and youth for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and/or 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 \$150,000,000 for FY 2022 to serve adult and juvenile offenders, an increase of \$49,921,000. This increase will fund an additional 10,174 participants in 2022. The Department will focus on testing and replicating evidence-based strategies for serving individuals leaving incarceration. The Department of Labor will continue to coordinate closely with the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies in carrying out this program.

## **Apprenticeship Program**

This funding is aimed at supporting 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. This work-based training model combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. Apprentices earn a starting salary and receive wages that rise with their skill attainment throughout the program.

In FY 2022, the Department requests \$285,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity, an increase of \$100,000,000. The Department will use these resources to expanded Registered Apprenticeship opportunities while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, and diversifying the industry sectors involved.

### **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 2022, the Department is requesting \$6,000,000. The Department will focus on using WDQI resources to enable the disaggregation of employment and earnings outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender.

### **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, high school dropouts ages 16-24 and addresses the challenges they face by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage. The Department's YouthBuild program will continue to provide education and occupational skills training to program participants leading to entry into a chosen career field. Participants obtain industry-recognized credentials which support placements in postsecondary education, Registered Apprenticeships, and employment. In FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$145,000,000, an increase of \$48,466,000. This increase will fund 3,070 additional participants in the program in 2022.

### **Veterans Clean Energy Training Program**

The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new competitive grant program to prepare eligible veterans, transitioning service members, and the spouses of veterans and transitioning service members for careers in clean energy sectors. This program will be administered by ETA, in conjunction with the Veterans' Employment and Training Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The FY 2022 request for this new program is \$20,000,000.

### **National Youth Employment Program**

The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new National Youth Employment Program (NYEP). NYEP will provide competitive grants to communities to operate summer and year-round youth employment programs through partnerships with employers in high-demand industries and occupations. In addition to employment, programs will provide supportive services, such as transportation and childcare, necessary for successful youth participation in summer and year-round employment and will connect youth with additional skill-building opportunities that enable them to enter on-ramps to careers. The FY 2022 request for this new program is \$50,000,000, which the Department estimates will fund approximately 20,000 participants in 2022.

**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*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	1,603,011
Construction	108,000	113,000	113,000
Administration	32,330	32,330	38,748
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,743,655</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,754,759</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>157</b>

Note: 2020 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 \$1,603,011,000. 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 \$113,000,000. 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 \$38,748,000 and 157 FTE for Job Corps Administration. This includes an increase in staff for program oversight and resources to fully fund necessary staff levels. ETA will continue to focus on program quality and risk management within the Job Corps program.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	405,000	405,000	405,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</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. The income eligibility requirement allows participants at income levels up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level. The average age of participants at entry is 62 years. For FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$405,000,000.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2020 <sup>2</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>3</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <sup>4</sup> <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	639,880	597,485	551,000
TAA Benefits	208,000	207,000	272,000
TAA Training	409,880	370,485	266,000
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	22,000	20,000	13,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>639,880</b>	<b>597,485</b>	<b>551,000</b>

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions to transition the TAA Program on July 1, 2021, to an earlier version of the program known as Reversion 2021 for one year, after which the program will terminate. Reversion 2021 would provide states with reduced funding for training and stringent group eligibility criteria, among other changes.

The Department looks forward to working with Congress to reauthorize the current version of TAA, known as the 2015 Program, rather than allowing it to revert on June 30, 2021. In addition, the Administration is committed to working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization that includes reforms to ensure that displaced workers receive effective training and adequate supports and services to transition to a good job.

The FY 2022 Budget request for TAA without reauthorization is \$551,000,000. This request includes \$272,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$266,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$13,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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<sup>2</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>3</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>4</sup> FY 2022 Request reflects current law without reauthorization of TAA. If the 2015 Program of TAA is reauthorized, FY 2022 amounts would be \$276,000,000 for TAA Benefits, \$450,000,000 for TAA Training, and \$13,000,000 for Alternative-Reemployment TAA.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS**

	2020 <sup>5</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>6</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	4,670,074	3,330,848	3,243,322
State Administration	2,365,816	2,365,816	2,875,214
Average Weekly Insured Unemployment	2,117,258	747,032 <sup>7</sup>	0
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	117,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	58,000	83,000	133,000
National Activities	12,000	18,000	118,108
Employment Service	690,370	692,370	721,180
Grants to States	668,052	670,052	698,862
Employment Service National Activities	22,318	22,318	22,318
Foreign Labor Certification	68,810	77,810	94,075
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	67,653
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>5,491,907</b>	<b>4,163,681</b>	<b>4,126,230</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>162</b>

Note: 2020 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), 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.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental funding provided to states for UI Administrative costs, pursuant to P.L. 116-127 and P.L. 116-136.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental funding provided to states for UI Administrative costs, pursuant to P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2.

<sup>7</sup> Amount anticipated for apportionment as of May 2021.

## **Unemployment Insurance**

The Federal-State UI program 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 program has provided lifesaving benefits to millions of American workers through Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and other emergency programs.

The FY 2022 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,875,214,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,008,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$52.8 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$34.2 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.7 million beneficiaries. The Budget includes \$509,398,000 above FY 2021 Enacted to improve States' ability to serve claimants more quickly and effectively by fully funding and updating the formula for determining the amount states receive to administer UI benefits, the first comprehensive update in decades. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads.

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$250,000,000 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 \$133,000,000 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 2021 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$118,108,000. This request includes \$100,000,000 to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable access to benefits.

## **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 2022 Budget requests \$698,862,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. This request includes an increase of \$28,810,000 to enable the ES to help 144,048 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 in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of the long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations. In FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$22,318,000 for ES National Activities.

### **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 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.

For FY 2022, the Department requests \$67,793,000 and 162 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The request includes \$7,000,000 to modernize the IT platform for PERM and \$1,025,000 to expand OFLC's capacity to meet its increased workload and reduce backlogs.

For FY 2022, the Department requests \$26,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies’ (SWA) foreign labor certification activities, including an increase of \$6,000,000. Under the State Grants activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs. The requested increase would help states improve case processing rates.

### **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 2022, the Department requests \$67,653,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, to support workforce information grants to states, 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 small 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. DOL would also use the increased funds to support additional research and collection of data on new and emerging occupations in the Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) system as well as to enhance features and usability of CareerOneStop virtual services, such as for re-employment and re-entry initiatives.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	36,000,000	33,100,000	7,000,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>33,100,000</b>	<b>7,000,000</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 (FECA) 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.

The Department estimates that \$33 billion will be borrowed during FY 2021 and an additional \$7 billion will be borrowed in FY 2022. 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*

	2020 <sup>8</sup>		
	<u>Revised</u>	2021 <sup>9</sup>	2022
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	70,679	70,679	96,019
Workforce Security	42,704	42,704	57,472
Apprenticeship	36,160	36,160	47,272
Executive Direction	9,113	9,113	10,740
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>211,503</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>677</b>

Note: 2020 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). Federal staff also provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department of Labor (Department). The PA account provides funds to support IT costs as well. The PA account will also be the primary source of funding for DOL's administrative efforts to implement President Biden's American Jobs Plan workforce development investments.

The FY 2022 request is \$211,503,000 and an estimated 677 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 \$52,847,000 in built-in and program increases:

- \$22,058,000 and 80 FTE to support new programs (i.e. National Youth Employment Program, Veterans' Clean Energy Training, UI Tax Operations, Trade Readjustment Assistance), increases to grant funding (i.e Youthbuild and Reentry Employment Opportunities), oversight of non-UI COVID-related supplemental funding, and to restore FTE capacity that has been lost over the last several years;
- \$9,096,000 to absorb increases in contracts and other staff-related costs;

<sup>8</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$4.0 million transferred from Departmental Management, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$8.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

- \$9,000,000 to fund ETA's transition and the first year of operations and maintenance costs under the Health and Human Services (HHS) GrantSolutions IT system for grant management;
- \$6,443,000 to continue IT Development for Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS), Petition Automated Workflow System (PAWS), electronic-Core Monitoring Guide (E-CMG), and funds to support increased IT costs; and
- \$6,250,000 million of built-increases for inflationary cost related to compensation and benefits for existing staff, FECA increases, and rent.

PA's budget authority has not increased since FY 2017, and even longer in the case of certain budget activities (e.g. Executive Direction and Workforce Security), despite multiple pay raises, increases to non-personnel administrative costs, and new requirements, including implementing and overseeing funding increases, new statutory requirements, provisions and funding from supplemental appropriations. The requested increase in funding, would allow ETA to strategically backfill positions that have been lost since 2017 and better support ETA's ability to measure and mitigate improper payments, improve or revamp technical assistance, adequately oversee the investments associated with reemployment and recovery related to the pandemic, provide sound oversight of ETA's programs, and ensure a diverse and inclusive DOL workforce. This investment will ensure the Department, in partnership with states, can maintain a viable and strong safety net that provides timely job training and income support to eligible workers, in addition to improving the integrity of systems; working with states to improve their prevention, detection, and recovery of improper payments; helping states to implement more resilient IT systems and support; reducing fraud; and strengthening overall program performance.

A key focus in FY 2022 will be transitioning grants into the Health and Human Services (HHS) Grant Solutions system. The Department's grant management system processes and administers approximately \$24 billion in active grants and is used on a reimbursement basis by grant-making agencies across the Department. Under the Enterprise Shared Services delivery model, the Department determined all Department grants should migrate into the HHS Grant Solutions environment. Major improvements in reliability and functionality will allow stakeholders across the Department's eight grant-making agencies to better process and manage more than 4,200 active grants totaling approximately \$8.7 billion annually. The modernization effort aims to address issues of limited functionality, high operating and maintenance costs, poor data quality, inadequate reporting capabilities, fragmented architecture, and system security.

The Department continues to request authority to make the following transfers: 1) transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration 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 that lead to a reduction in improper payments or prevent the unauthorized use of funds. The Department is requesting legislative language allowing funds transferred to carry out program integrity activities to be available for obligation through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other arrangements with states and other appropriate entities. The proposed language would allow the Department to undertake a broader range of

effective strategies with funds transferred under this section to carry out program integrity activities. The PA account to which these funds are transferred currently does not include authority to enter into grants or cooperative agreements.

*AMERICAN JOBS PLAN*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <sup>10</sup> <u>Legislative</u> <u>Proposal</u>
Community College Training Partnerships	0	0	700,000
Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers	0	0	1,800,000
Expanded Career Services	0	0	800,000
Reentry Training Program	0	0	100,000
Registered Apprenticeship and Pre-Apprenticeship	0	0	800,000
SECTOR	0	0	1,400,000
Subsidized Jobs Program	0	0	600,000
Support for Phasing out 14(c)	0	0	300,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>

The American Jobs Plan is an investment in America that will create millions of good jobs and rebuild our country’s infrastructure. It will invest in Americans and deliver the jobs and opportunities they deserve and will address long-standing and persistent racial injustice.

Workforce development will play a critical role in both rebuilding the economy, especially after the tremendous loss of jobs due to the pandemic, and in developing the workforce that will build the new backbone of our country. As more people look for jobs, rejoin the workforce, or seek out new opportunities in a changing economy, there will be a greater need for quality job training and education and meaningful credentials so workers can earn higher wages, develop rewarding and lasting careers, and improve their economic well-being.

President Biden’s jobs plan responds to employer demand for skilled labor and improves equity. These investments will be a link for workers to in-demand, high quality jobs and provide transferable skills. The proposal focuses on workforce development models with a proven track record, including apprenticeship, sector-based training, and intensive career services. Racial equity is also prioritized within this proposal—workforce investments will be targeted to underserved groups, including people of color, individuals with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and low-income people.

For the Department, this includes investments of \$81.5 billion over 10 years, including: the creation of a new \$22 billion Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which will spur the creation of high-quality training programs in growing sectors; \$18 billion for a new Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers (CSDW) program to provide comprehensive supports to enable dislocated workers to participate in high-quality training programs; \$10 billion to vastly expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA)

<sup>10</sup> Reflects FY 2022 portion of 10-year American Jobs Plan investment.

and the pathways into these proven earn-and-learn programs; \$9 billion for competitive grants to build the capacity of the community college system to deliver high-quality training programs; \$8 billion for states to greatly expand access to intensive, staff-assisted career services offered through the Employment Service network; \$4 billion for states to provide subsidized jobs to workers with barriers to employment, especially public assistance recipients; \$1 billion to expand workforce development services to justice-involved individuals; \$2 billion to support the phase-out of the 14(c) subminimum wage program and provide support to states to expand access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities and fair wages for workers with disabilities; and \$7.5 billion for DOL enforcement and worker protection activities to ensure employers are providing workers with good jobs -- including jobs with fair and equal pay, safe and healthy workplaces, and workplaces free from racial, gender, and other forms of discrimination and harassment -- and to combat misclassification of employees as independent contractors.

*EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>11</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	147,140	147,400	0
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,511	26,901	0
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	7,349	6,699	0
Employee Benefits Security Programs <sup>12</sup>	0	0	218,475
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>218,475</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>990</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity and security of retirement, health and other workplace related benefits of America’s workers and their families. Although EBSA is a small agency, currently employing less than 800 people, it is responsible for protecting more than 154 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by 722,000 private retirement plans, 2.5 million health plans, and 885,000 other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of \$11.8 trillion. In addition, the agency has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to IRAs, which hold about \$10.8 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 more than \$769 billion in assets.

The FY 2022 Budget request for EBSA is \$218,475,000 and 990 FTE. With the requested resources, EBSA will: (1) restore enforcement program resources from years of downsizing to levels prior to reductions pursuant to Section 251A of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act issued on March 1, 2013 to pursue critical investigations necessary to ensure the solvency of self-funded health plans, the security of retirement benefits, and the integrity of plan assets; and (2) advance a program of racial and economic equity through enforcement of ERISA health provisions and recovering billions of dollars in retirement benefits for elderly retirees and beneficiaries that plans had treated as “missing.”

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 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

<sup>11</sup> Excludes transfer of \$8.6 million as of May 2021 from Department of Health and Human Services, pursuant to P.L. 116-260, and disaster supplemental appropriation of \$10.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

<sup>12</sup> Reflects the proposal to restructure EBSA budget activities for enforcement and participant assistance; policy and compliance assistance; and executive leadership, program oversight and administration into a consolidated single budget activity for employee benefits security programs.

benefits; and conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis. The request includes \$33,605,000 and 185 FTEs in program increases:

- \$27,083,000 and 150 FTEs to restore enforcement program resources from years of downsizing, as the agency absorbed years of mandatory annual increases in salaries, working capital fund assessments, and other expenses with a flat budget. From the end of FY 2015 to the end of FY 2020, EBSA lost 89 investigators (nearly 22 percent of current investigative staff), which it cannot currently afford to replace. If each of those lost investigators had merely obtained the average recovery for EBSA investigators in FY 2020, the agency would have recovered an additional \$3.4 million per day – or, on an annual basis, more than three times EBSA’s entire \$181 million budget. While EBSA does not expect to continue to obtain such extraordinarily large per-investigator recoveries as it gives increased attention to important health investigations, such as MHPAEA cases, that are likely to generate less quantifiable results, it expects to continue to provide far greater benefits for each additional FTE than the costs it incurs. EBSA currently has less than one investigator for every twelve-thousand plans.
- \$6,522,000 and 35 FTEs to advance a program of racial and economic equity through investigation of fraudulent and mismanaged health arrangements and recovering plan and retirement benefits for the most vulnerable populations. As part of the missing participant effort, the agency also intends to refocus on multiemployer and single employer plans with large participant populations of low wage earners, for example, because of the increased danger of abuse and exploitation. With additional resources, EBSA will have the capacity to conduct additional health investigations and to continue its missing participant and abandoned plan efforts without diverting resources from other critical enforcement activities.

*PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION*

	2020 <sup>13</sup>	2021 <sup>14</sup>	2022
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Consolidated Administrative Activities	444,844	457,563	472,955
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	6,917	7,287	7,431
Investment Management Fees Program	124,300	129,700	138,000
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	6,855,000	7,289,000	7,311,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	190,000	350,000	399,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>7,614,144</b>	<b>8,226,263<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>8,320,955</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>968</b>

Note: 2020 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 over 34,000,000 American workers and retirees participating in over 24,500 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single-Employer Program protects about 23,500,000 workers and retirees in about 23,200 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 10,900,000 workers and retirees in about 1,400 pension plans. By law, the two programs are financially and operationally separate. Operations are financed by insurance premiums set by Congress and paid by sponsors of defined benefit plans, investment income, assets from pension plans trusted by PBGC, and recoveries from the companies formerly responsible for the plans.

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.

PBGC is requesting \$472,955,000 in spending authority for administrative expenses in FY 2022 with increases as follows: \$4,600,000 for modernizing enterprise risk management capabilities and strengthening internal controls; \$5,066,000 for Mission Critical and Mandatory Personnel Compensation and Benefits (PC&B) built-ins to fund a 1.1 percent FERS increase for FY 2022 and a 2.7 percent cost of living adjustment, (this includes \$144,067 for PBGC's Office of the Inspector General) which are both recurring costs; and a program decrease of \$2,000,000 for a one-time cost for eBusiness Suite Upgrades.

<sup>13</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>14</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>15</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.



*OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>16</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Federal Employees Program	102,670	102,727	125,624
Longshore General	12,754	12,697	12,980
General Funds	115,424	115,424	138,604
Longshore Trust	2,177	2,177	2,205
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	35,989	38,326	41,464
Trust Funds	38,166	40,503	43,669
<b>Total Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation Budget Authority</b>	<b>153,590</b>	<b>155,927</b>	<b>182,273</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>913</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

	2020 <sup>17</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>18</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,096,795	3,135,542	3,175,930
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program <sup>19</sup>	1,708,205	1,842,780	1,905,678
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners <sup>20</sup>	34,677	54,687	46,970
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) <sup>21</sup>	317,552	346,787	331,505
Special Workers' Compensation Fund (Longshore)	108,997	108,140	105,740
<b>Total Mandatory Budget Authority</b>	<b>5,266,226</b>	<b>5,487,936</b>	<b>5,565,823</b>
<b>Total OWCP FTE <sup>22</sup></b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,483</b>

<sup>16</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$30.3 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

<sup>17</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>18</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>19</sup> Includes amounts for program administrative costs and estimates for benefits costs.

<sup>20</sup> Includes amounts for the cost of benefits and program administrative costs.

<sup>21</sup> Includes definite amounts for program administrative costs and indefinite amounts for the cost of benefits and payment of interest.

<sup>22</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 \$221,729,000 and 900 FTE.

The Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA) program 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 in OWCP's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation are \$46,434,000 and 169 FTE.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex. Requested administrative resources in OWCP's Division of Energy Employees Occupation Illness are \$143,603,000 and 414 FTE.

OWCP requests includes a program increase in FY 2022 of \$20,431,000 and 143 FTE in the Division of Federal Employees', Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation for restoration of FTE in the Federal Employees Program. The additional funding in FECA's request will increase the program's ability to detect improper payments, and increase program effectiveness, oversight, and integrity.

OWCP's request also includes a program increase in FY 2022 of \$265,000 and 0 FTE in the Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation for funding to maintain and enhance commercial insurance and self-insurance databases as part of the ongoing implementation of GAO recommendations for improving the oversight of the coal mine operators' insurance process to protect the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

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

## *WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION*

	2020 <sup>23</sup>	2021 <sup>24</sup>	2022
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	242,000	246,000	276,500
Wage Hour H-1B	50,000	49,000	51,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>292,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>327,500</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,685</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces workplace protections like minimum wage, overtime, and other wage laws under the authorization set forth in 29 U.S.C. 207, *et seq.* WHD ensures America’s workers receive wages they have earned as required by law and provides resources and assistance to employers in order to promote and achieve compliance with certain labor standards. Collectively, the laws WHD enforces cover most private, state, and local government employment and protect more than 148 million of America’s workers in more than 10 million workplaces throughout the United States and its territories.

The scope of the agency’s responsibilities is broad, so WHD prioritizes its resources to carry out its mission in the most impactful manner possible. While ample evidence has shown enforcement strategies, particularly investigations, are effective in improving employer compliance with laws and regulations, WHD cannot intervene in all the cases where it is needed.<sup>25</sup> Instead, WHD maximizes its limited resources by strategically applying its outreach, assistance and enforcement tools to achieve the greatest impact on compliance and reach the largest number of workers. The FY 2022 budget request seeks additional resources to enhance and support these activities, which are guided by three key principles:

- Through full and fair enforcement of the law, WHD holds employers accountable for wage theft from workers, particularly populations disproportionately represented in low-wage occupations, essential workers, and individuals working without critical labor protections due to misclassification.

<sup>23</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$2.5 million transferred from Departmental Management, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

<sup>24</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$21.3 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

<sup>25</sup> Dolfin, Sarah, Nan Maxwell, Alix Gould-Werth, Armando Yañez, Jonah Deutsch, Libby Hendrix, “Compliance Strategies Evaluation Literature and Database Review,” Mathematica, Report for the U.S. Department of Labor, Chief Evaluation Office, May 2020.

[https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/evaluation/pdf/WHD\\_ComplianceStrategies\\_LiteratureReview\\_Oct2020.pdf](https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/OASP/evaluation/pdf/WHD_ComplianceStrategies_LiteratureReview_Oct2020.pdf) (visited April 19, 2021).

- Through modernized outreach and education, WHD equips workers with knowledge of their rights, protections, and the back wages due them and provides technical assistance to employers on their responsibilities under the laws enforced by WHD.
- Through strong stakeholder engagement and media strategies, WHD deters violations and significantly broadens the reach of its enforcement and outreach strategies.

The FY 2022 budget requests an additional \$30,500,000 and 175 FTE to restore enforcement staff, thereby strengthening enforcement strategies serving communities most vulnerable to economic exploitation and supporting the regulatory work to protect workers' rights. The agency will expand enforcement efforts in industries where evidence suggests workers are at risk of misclassification as independent contractors. Additional enforcement staff will also support the implementation of sector-based strategies, increase stakeholder engagement, and protect and prioritize strategies helping essential workers. This funding level will also ensure workers on federally funded construction projects and services contracts receive no less than the prevailing wage. These additional resources will allow WHD to implement critical business process improvements that aim to improve the accuracy and timeliness of prevailing wage surveys and increase the number of enforcement staff trained to conduct investigations of large, complex federal projects.

WHD enforces and administers:

- The minimum wage, overtime, child labor, recordkeeping, anti-retaliation, and break time for nursing mothers 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, and the Copeland Act, an anti-kickback law;
- The wages and working conditions (including housing and transportation standards) under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act ([MSPA](#));
- The Family and Medical Leave Act ([FMLA](#)); and Executive Orders 13658 and 13706, establishing a minimum wage and paid sick leave, respectively, for Federal Contractors;
- 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 US workers;
- The Employee Polygraph Protection Act ([EPPA](#)); and
- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA).

*OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	105,976	105,976	140,732
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>140,732</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>639</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Department of Labor’s (DOL) Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the affirmative action and equal employment opportunity obligations required of employers who do business with the federal government. OFCCP works to promote greater equity and ensure non-discrimination 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 establishment that employ over 25% of the American workforce. The FY 2022 OFCCP funding request is \$140,732,000 and 639 FTE. This includes a program increase in the amount of \$34,756,000 and 188 FTE dedicated to rebuilding OFCCP’s workforce and built-in increases for pay and benefits.

This funding request specifically supports the hiring and retention of a highly qualified and diverse workforce to support OFCCP in advancing its mission through enforcement, outreach and education, and compliance assistance while emphasizing efficiency, productivity, and accountability throughout the organization. It would also support the resources necessary to onboard new hires, develop and deliver in-depth employee training programs, and invest in the requisite workforce technological equipment and solutions. Investing in training and technology support along with hiring will help ensure long-lasting operational success and prevent attrition.

In FY 2022, OFCCP will also continue to prioritize expediting the modernization of its technology to promote greater employer compliance while maximizing the efficiency of agency staff. This includes completing OFCCP’s Compliance Management System (CMS) development, which enables field staff to collaborate across the country, facilitates remote supervision, and permits the agency to more strategically deploy resources by tracking data and identifying patterns at a national level. In FY 2022, OFCCP also plans to deploy the Notification Construction Award Portal (NCAP), allowing federal procurement officers, States, and construction contractors and subcontractors to electronically notify OFCCP of construction awards valued at \$10,000 or more. This IT modernization effort centralizes the notification process in the national office, increasing field efficiencies by relieving staff from having to manage contract award notifications.

With increased funding in FY 2022, OFCCP would reinvigorate its compliance program for federal construction contractors and subcontractors and federally assisted construction contractors and subcontractors. This effort would be instrumental for the Department to ensure

equal employment opportunities and pay equity for good jobs in the construction industry. OFCCP also plans to launch an outreach and education campaign to advance equity in construction contractor workplaces and to educate workers of their rights under the mandates enforced by OFCCP.

In addition, the funding request would support the maintenance of the Affirmative Action Program Verification Interface (AAP-VI), a multi-million dollar effort launched by the prior administration to create a portal for contractors to self-certify that they have completed their Affirmative Action Programs (AAP). GAO audits in 2019 and 2016 concluded that reliance on voluntary compliance undermined the agency's effectiveness, finding in 2016 that close to 85 percent of evaluated contractor establishments did not submit their AAPs within 30 days of OFCCP's request during compliance evaluations. The AAP provides the foundation for an analysis of the composition of the workforce and plans for addressing hiring, compensation, benefits, promotion and other job related disparities. The failure of contractors to provide a timely AAP during compliance reviews is one of the central obstacles to OFCCP's efficient and timely enforcement. If approved by OMB, OFCCP plans to utilize the certification data to more effectively build a neutral scheduling process that will enable the agency to focus its limited resources on compliance evaluations of contractors where there are more likely to be indicators of systemic discrimination.

The funding request would also support OFCCP developing a comprehensive initiative to advance racial equity at work. President Biden has made a historic commitment to advancing racial equity, prioritizing it as a key pillar of his Administration. The OFCCP has a critical opportunity to work with a broad coalition of stakeholders in the pursuit of a common goal – to eliminate systemic discrimination in the workplace and proactively advance equality of opportunity. The purpose of this initiative is to identify promising practices, evidenced-based research, and innovative initiatives that can lead to more diverse, equitable, and inclusive workplaces that increase racial equity in employment opportunities. In particular, the initiative will focus on examining employment practices that have been effective in closing racial pay gaps; increasing the recruitment and hiring of workers of color, particularly in fields where there has long been underrepresentation; and facilitating the promotion of workers of color into senior-level and executive positions.

*OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS*

	2020 <sup>26</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	44,482	44,437	51,554
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>44,482</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>51,554</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>228</b>

Note: 2020 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 they have the transparency, democracy, and financial integrity they 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 of their employers' messages urging them not to organize. These laws were enacted to strengthen labor unions by protecting union members from individuals, organizations, and/or influences that do not function in their best interests. 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 2022 funding request is to restore the core enforcement program and adds \$7,117,000 and 38 positions: 32 in the Agency's field offices across the country, 2 in the Division of Enforcement, 2 in the Division of Interpretations and Standards, and 2 in the Office of Field Operations.

The current staffing level is 190, a 12% reduction from the 215 that OLMS employed in FY 2015. This diminished staffing level has had a significant impact on all types of work accomplished in the field and throughout the agency. This necessary increase in funding and FTE will restore OLMS' ability to provide unionized workers with the protections to which they are entitled under the LMRDA, develop and provide compliance assistance to support those labor organizations, and modernize its business processes and services for more efficient operations and improved customer interface

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

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<sup>26</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a transfer of \$1.295 million from CSEOA, as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

- 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) 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 20,000 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 provide additional guidance and best practices on holding elections during the pandemic), and 3) provide assistance with bonding requirements.
- Conduct 317 compliance audits of unions to uncover violations of the LMRDA and complete 272 criminal investigations annually.



*OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2020 <sup>27</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>28</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	18,000	18,000	28,450
Federal Enforcement	221,711	228,711	254,634
Whistleblower Programs	18,564	19,064	24,999
State Programs	108,575	110,075	117,575
Technical Support	24,469	24,469	26,394
Compliance Assistance-Federal	74,481	75,231	86,175
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	61,500	61,500	63,500
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	11,537	11,787	13,787
Safety and Health Statistics	32,900	32,900	39,479
Executive Direction	9,496	9,496	9,631
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>581,233<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>591,233<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>664,624</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>2,246</b>

Note: 2020 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 working men and women 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 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 build back a better agency that is becomes the national leader in workplace safety and health, and expands its enforcement and outreach presence to address the needs of a 21st century workforce. This includes a focus on strengthening agency capacity to meet the demands of a diverse and changing workforce in changing workplaces. In 2021, OSHA will celebrate its 50th anniversary, and recognize the significant accomplishments the agency has

<sup>27</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million to Departmental Management, as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

<sup>28</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million to Departmental Management, as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

<sup>29</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$5.5 million transferred from Departmental Management, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

<sup>30</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$100.3 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

made to protect American workers. Since the establishment of OSHA, the agency has helped reduce the number of worker deaths each day from 38 in 1970 to 15 a day in 2019. But OSHA's work remains even more important in the 21<sup>st</sup> century as the agency responds to the immediate hazard of COVID-19 and other emerging hazards, addresses new and increased responsibilities, and responds to the needs of a changing workforce in terms of diversity, economics and geography. The FY 2022 request for OSHA provides the support to help the agency meet those challenges.

Under this Administration, OSHA will seek to reassert its position as a leader within the national safety and health dialogue; increase and enhance the agency's enforcement presence; meet increased employer and worker requests for outreach, training and compliance assistance, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities; and build a transformative agency that is pro-active and responsive to improving workplace safety and health across the country. OSHA will ensure full and fair access to for all workers regardless of race, color, ethnicity, sex, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, migrant status, religion, or other marginalized status through targeted outreach and awareness. The agency plans to hold additional targeted stakeholder meetings, particularly with underserved communities, to obtain valuable public input and feedback on how OSHA can improve program operations and enhance customer service.

The FY 2022 budget provides \$664,624,000 and 2,246 direct FTE for OSHA and includes program increases totaling \$64,217,000 and 362 FTE.

- For **Safety and Health Standards**, the request includes an increase of \$10,084,000 and 30 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. Additional funds and FTE are needed to support the agency's robust regulatory agenda that is comprised of highly complex and specialized topics, including infectious disease, workplace violence prevention, and emergency response.
- For **Federal Enforcement**, the request includes an increase of \$19,881,000 and 207 FTE to rebuild and strengthen OSHA's enforcement program. This includes funding to support 155 Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) - the frontline staff responsible for ensuring employer compliance with OSHA regulations. This is a down payment on the President's commitment to double the number of OSHA inspectors by the end of his first term. The request also includes funds to support strengthening the agency's enforcement program through policy development and review of case files, including significant and egregious cases, and the development of National Emphasis Programs. OSHA will actively engage with and promote applicants and disadvantaged communities, communities that are racially diverse, and applicants with multi-lingual skills to help meet the needs of the changing workforce.
- For **Whistleblower Programs**, the request includes increase of \$5,343,000 and 63 FTE to expand OSHA's Whistleblower Protection Program and effectively enforce 25 whistleblower statutes, including the recently added Criminal Antitrust Anti-Retaliation Act and the Anti-Money Laundering Act. The request will support 50 whistleblower

investigators, and additional whistleblower staff for alternative dispute resolution, and policy development and review.

- For **State Programs**, the request includes an increase of \$7,500,000 above the FY 2021 Enacted Level to provide OSHA’s state plan partners with resources to keep pace with a revitalized federal program. The request will 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% of the workforce, and additionally extend coverage within their states to state and local government employees, which OSHA cannot directly provide.
- For **Technical Support**, the request includes an increase of \$1,489,000 and 6 FTE to support the influx of CSHOs and growth of the enforcement program. The requested resources will support lab staff and equipment to process the additional samples generated by the new CSHOs.
- For **Compliance Assistance – Federal**, the request includes an increase of \$6,009,000 and 45 FTE for Compliance Assistance Specialists to conduct outreach to workers and employers in high-hazard industries, offer training on OSHA industry-specific hazards, and promote OSHA’s suite of cooperative programs, including Alliances, Strategic Partnerships, and the Voluntary Protection Program, and \$3,623,000 and 6 FTE for additional instructors to provide critical technical training for CSHOs and whistleblower investigators, and develop new instructional modalities that enhance learning delivery and offer increased access to training opportunities.
- For **Compliance Assistance – State Consultation**, the request includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2021 Enacted Level to expand the on-site consultation program. The On-Site Consultation Program 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 an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2021 Enacted 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 the safety environment for at-risk workers in variety of high-hazards industries. Additional funding will be utilized to target to workers in small businesses and other hard-to-reach workers, including young, low literacy, limited English speaking, immigrant, minority, and domestic workers among other underserved worker populations.
- For **Safety and Health Statistics**, the request includes an increase of \$2,514,000 and 5 FTE to enhance statistical and data analysis and an increase of \$3,765,000 to build a modern compliance strategy. Increased funding will support needed technology advancements, including the implementation of electronic case file (ECF) 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, shortening the

time between hazard identification and abatement. Requested funding will also allow the OSHA to modernize the agency's ability to store data, retrieve it in the most applicable forms for operational use, and provide it in a user-friendly way to the public via the Department's data web portal.

## *MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2020 <sup>31</sup>	2021 <sup>32</sup>	2022
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	258,913	257,190	302,257
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	5,382	7,744
Office of Assessments	7,445	7,445	8,377
Educational Policy and Development	38,559	39,320	43,038
Technical Support	34,079	35,041	43,227
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	19,083	20,815
Program Administration	16,355	16,355	21,743
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>379,816<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>447,201</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>2,031</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) works to prevent death, disease, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for the nation's miners. MSHA enforces provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act).

More than 300,000 people work directly in the mining sector, including initial mining of raw materials through processing in preparation for commercial distribution. This industry provides essential materials for the nation's energy, power, transportation infrastructure, construction and housing, communications, medicine, manufacturing, consumer goods, and agricultural industries.

MSHA is committed to 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 2022 Budget includes \$447,201,000 and 2,031 FTE for MSHA, a net increase of \$67,385,000 over the FY 2021 enacted level. This funding level will enable MSHA to meet its

<sup>31</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a reprogramming, as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

<sup>32</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects a reprogramming, as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

<sup>33</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$13.2 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

highest priority performance plan goals and objectives.

The FY 2022 request reflects MSHA's strong commitment to targeted enforcement, compliance assistance, training, and innovative technologies to protect the safety and health of the nation's miners.

In the FY 2022 Budget, MSHA requests an increase of \$45,067,000 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 completion of its mandatory inspections and accident investigations as required by the Mine Act and the MINER Act.

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.

For the **Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances (OSRV)**, MSHA requests an increase of \$2,362,000 to support rulemaking activities and add additional experts in economics, occupational health, and regulatory development and analysis.

MSHA's priority is to strengthen regulatory efforts by developing a proposed rule to protect miners' health from exposure to respirable crystalline silica. The proposal will address the control of respirable silica and the limit of permissible exposure. MSHA will also determine the update and clarification of Title 30 of Code of Federal Regulations (30 CFR) part 50 concerning the notification, investigation, and reports, and records of accidents, injuries, illnesses, employment, and coal production in mines.

For the **Office of Assessments, Accountability, Special Enforcement and Investigations (OA)**, the request includes an increase of \$932,000 and 4 FTE to continue performing accountability audits and reviews of special investigations and discrimination cases.

In support of MSHA's priority to guarantee that miners have a voice in the workplace, OA will ensure that MSHA investigates miner discrimination complaints in a timely manner. The OA will also review 100 percent of the special investigations conducted and closed out by the District offices to ensure thorough, properly developed investigations.

For **Technical Support (TS)**, the request includes an increase of \$8,186,000 to work through existing backlogs of mine plan and equipment reviews, allowing mine operators to implement TS expertise to improve health and safety conditions for the miners.

Technical Support anticipates a significant increase in the number of respirable dust samples collected by Enforcement personnel as a result of increased mining to meet the demands of the Administration's Infrastructure Bill, as well as an increase in samples collected as part of the Agency's new respirable silica standard. As a result, significant increases in staffing will be needed to process and report results of these samples.

For **Educational Policy and Development (EPD)**, the request includes an increase of \$3,718,000 to update both the content and training methodology used at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy.

MSHA will develop new methods of training including virtual reality, distance learning, and online curriculums. MSHA also plans to construct a surface mine rescue training tower in FY 2022. This tower will provide valuable lifesaving training to MSHA employees, industry mine rescuers, and other Federal Agencies, such as the United States Border Patrol.

For **Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)**, the request includes an increase of \$1,732,000 to enable the program to manage MSHA's directive system, and current and emerging technologies.

PEIR will continue to mature its data analytics program by developing dynamic dashboards, promoting predictive analytics, and making MSHA's data more accessible to the public. PEIR will also use the additional resources to advance the development of its enterprise risk management (ERM) program.

For **Program Administration (PA)**, the request includes an increase of \$5,388,000 to enhance operations that would allow MSHA to decrease its facilities footprint across the nation and positively impact research, design and execution of space reduction activities per OMB's National Strategy for Real Property (National Strategy) and Reduce the Footprint Policy.

PA will support the continued efforts of the Agency to merge the enforcement workforce to help ensure miners' safety and health. PA will support Departmental activities associated with Agency reform and consolidation for several administrative functions. PA will continue to reduce workers' compensation costs through improved employee health and safety programs, and proactive management of the workers' compensation program.

*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	220,300	222,370	231,041
Trust Funds	68,000	68,000	68,000
Prices and Cost of Living	210,000	220,324	233,033
Compensation and Working Conditions	83,500	84,337	89,875
Productivity and Technology	11,200	11,464	12,375
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,000	35,505	37,859
Headquarters Relocation	27,000	13,000	28,470
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>700,653</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,038</b>

Note: 2020 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. The BLS provides data that reflect the changing labor market and responds to data users' needs. The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2022. In FY 2022, the BLS requests \$700,653,000, and 2,038 direct FTE, which includes increases for the following activities:

- \$28,470,000 to remain available until September 30, 2026, for one-time real property costs assigned to BLS by the General Services Administration (GSA) associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters from the Postal Square Building (PSB) to the Suitland Federal Center. Remaining construction-related costs, currently estimated by GSA at \$23,800,000, will be financed separately by the GSA, to be repaid over time by the BLS once at Suitland.
- \$18,789,000 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 and state partners funded through Cooperative Agreements. This request for built-ins prevents further staff erosion, enabling BLS to continue to execute its mission and maintain the quality and relevance of its base programs.
- \$10,394,000 and 69 FTE to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency to ensure that the BLS has sufficient resources to support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure. Over the past several years, staffing levels have eroded due to significant unfunded mandates that have had to be absorbed through staff reductions. These steps to



begin to restore staffing levels are critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support its role in the U.S. statistical system. As part of its effort to restore staffing levels, the BLS will continue its commitment to building a diverse and inclusive workforce.

- \$1,000,000 to improve the timeliness of the final chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U), by reducing the current lag in the publication 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 to the above listed proposed increase, in FY 2022, BLS funding will support the following activities:

- The National Longitudinal Survey will continue key activities toward the development of a new cohort. The FY 2022 request level will allow the BLS to continue content panels, and other survey design activities. Continued development of a new cohort will allow NLS to incorporate measures that reflect how emerging technologies may affect the training needs of a new generation and the application of learned skills in the labor market.
- The Current Population Survey will begin developing the survey questionnaire for a new Contingent Worker Supplement, to be collected in FY 2023, after reviewing the conclusions and recommendations on the Contingent Worker Supplement from the Committee on National Statistics of the National Academy of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine consensus report. The Employment Projections program plans to research alternate practices for estimating impacts of new technology on the workforce of the future.

In addition, the Consumer Price Index program will continue to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census to account for population changes and will introduce Commodities and Services (C&S) samples and Housing samples in the fourth and final wave of new primary sampling units. The Office of Safety and Health Statistics will begin a two-year cycle for collecting detailed case characteristics for occupational injuries and illnesses that result in days of job transfer or restriction for all industries using a new sampling methodology that will enable this expansion without an increase in annual sample size. The Office of Productivity and Technology will create a single estimation system for industry and major sector multifactor productivity data.

*DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

	2020 <sup>34</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>35</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	30,250	30,250	35,023
Legal Services	123,745	123,745	154,321
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	96,125	96,125	123,751
Administration and Management	29,004	29,004	39,308
Adjudication	35,000	35,000	41,013
Women's Bureau	14,050	15,050	20,000
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	10,344
Chief Financial Officer	5,516	5,516	5,862
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	10,040
<b>Subtotal Departmental Management</b>	<b>348,918<sup>36</sup></b>	<b>349,918<sup>37</sup></b>	<b>439,970</b>
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,644	7,703	8,332
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	23,262	23,447	29,266
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>379,824<sup>38</sup></b>	<b>381,068<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>477,568</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,474</b>

Note: 2020 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 2022 Budget requests \$35,023,000 and 119 FTE for PDS, which includes an increase to

<sup>34</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>35</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>36</sup> Excludes supplemental appropriation of \$210.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 116-113, and excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$15.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

<sup>37</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$22.4 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2, and excludes transfer of \$2.2 million as of May 2021 from Department of Health and Human Services, pursuant to P.L. 116-260.

<sup>38</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million from OSHA, as reported in the Department's budget operating plans.

<sup>39</sup> FY 2021 Enacted reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million from OSHA, as reported in the Department's budget operating plans.

create an Office of Diversity and Inclusion. The Budget also includes resources for an initiative to improve the Department's capacity for evidence-based decision making. With these resources, the Department will strengthen connections between performance management, evaluation, data governance, and budget to drive more data-informed policy and better resource management. Resources are also included in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) and the Departmental Program Evaluation (DPE) activities.

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 2022 request for SOL is \$162,961,000 and 684 FTE. This includes an increase of \$28,129,000 and 110 FTE to support client agencies. This request level will correct the erosion of SOL's staffing and legal service capability resulting from unfunded increases in operational costs. This request level will ensure SOL can meet the increase in demand for legal services to provide essential support not only for the well-established parts of the Department's mission, but also for the Department's strengthened and enhanced worker protection efforts, including DOL's actions related to COVID-19, the Cares Act, the American Rescue Plan, unemployment insurance reform, No Surprises Act/Transparency implementation, and an overall revitalized mission focus.

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 2022, ILAB's budget request is \$123,751,000 and 143 FTE. 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 an increase of \$19,553,000 in 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, placement of labor attaches in strategic countries, and oversight of technical assistance projects.

ILAB is also requesting an increase of \$7,000,000 in 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 Policy and Build Back Better agendas, 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.

**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, and Strategic Planning.

The FY 2022 request for OASAM is \$39,308,000 and 104 FTE. The request level includes resources for support 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 2022 request for Adjudication activities is \$70,279,000 and 300 FTE. 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 23 months to 13 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 (DBA). The requested funding will allow OALJ to increase DBA adjudications and reduce the projected timeline for 65 months of 31 months.

The **Women's Bureau** conducts research to help Departmental agencies develop policies that advance the interests of working women. The FY 2022 request for the Women's Bureau (WB) is \$20,000,000 and 46 FTE. This funding level will ensure the WB can recruit a diverse staff to help rebuild the Bureau, including across the regions, thereby increasing the agency's reach and influence in remedying the negative impact of the pandemic on women, specifically women of color and low-wage workers. The agency will apply research on the status of working women during the pandemic to critical policy discussions on:

- Improving wages and working conditions in key sectors dominated by women/women of color;

- Disrupting occupational segregation, and get more women in pathways to good jobs;
- Reducing caregiving penalties for women and low-paid workers by expanding access to paid family medical leave, paid sick and safe days, child and elder care, and closing gender gaps in programs like unemployment insurance; and
- Eliminating gender-based discrimination in the workplace through policies and practices that promote equal pay and confront sexual harassment, pregnancy discrimination and disability and sexual orientation/gender identity-related discrimination.

In addition, funding will be used to strengthen and scale the Women in Apprenticeship and Non Traditional Occupations program and develop a new grant initiative to assist underserved low-income women workers, including marginalized workers in female-dominated sectors impacted by the pandemic in understanding and accessing their employment rights and other safety net benefits.

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 work force and receive federal financial assistance from the Department.

For FY 2022, the CRC budget request is \$10,344,000 and 48 FTE. This funding level includes a \$3,000,000 program increase to extend the reach and breadth of CRC's external enforcement program. An increase in staff will contribute to more efficient complaint investigations and compliance reviews; policy development and review; and more complex data analysis to support the goals of the Administration's Executive Orders on equity and antidiscrimination. Staff will also be assigned to regional offices to enhance outreach, monitoring, and the efficiency and effectiveness of investigation and resolution efforts.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. In FY 2022, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,862,000 and 18 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 DPE 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 2022, the Department requests \$10,040,000 and 12 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda. This funding level supports the Department in the following manner:

- Building new evidence about equity in DOL programs and services, including the unemployment insurance system and reemployment services;
- Improving internal capacity to integrate evidence 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.

*OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,500	38,500	42,711
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>42,711</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in order to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities (currently 23 percent of working-age Americans).<sup>40</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 2022 Budget request for ODEP is \$42,711,000 and 51 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 funding in the amount of \$4,211,000 will support new initiatives that address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic for people with disabilities and contribute to an inclusive economic recovery.

The request includes:

- Funding in the amount of \$1,956,000 to support the administration priorities of ensuring a diverse and inclusive workforce and rebuilding America’s infrastructure through clean energy. ODEP will expand its Partnership on Inclusive Apprenticeship (PIA) initiative, which currently focuses on apprenticeships for people with disabilities in the technology, financial services and health care sectors, by engaging new clean energy intermediaries and employers to increase the numbers of apprentices with disabilities in the clean energy sector. With this additional funding, ODEP can build upon the lessons from PIA to develop a clean energy inclusive apprenticeship program pilot in partnership with clean energy intermediaries, unions, and employer associations.
- Funding in the amount of \$1,750,000 to ensure that policies supporting a diverse and inclusive workforce are also advanced at the state and local levels. ODEP will expand its successful State Exchange on Employment and Disability (SEED) initiative and its new Advancing State Policy Integration for Recovery and Employment (ASPIRE) initiative to help states craft policies to promote inclusive recovery and competitive integrated employment following the COVID-19 pandemic, with an emphasis on mental health. The COVID-19 Policy Collaborative established under SEED, which engages state and local

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<sup>40</sup> Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2019.

legislators and policymakers, has identified mental health and return to work as critical challenges that have grown in importance as a result of the pandemic.

This request includes funding to support the continuation of Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) demonstration in year two of Phase 2. The RETAIN demonstration 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 COVID-19—related illnesses. The project is jointly funded by DOL’s Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Social Security Administration (SSA). In FY 2018 ODEP competitively awarded grants to eight states to launch pilot projects under Phase 1, and provided additional funding in FY 2019. In FY 2021, ODEP competitively awarded grants to five of these states under Phase 2 of the demonstration, in order to expand Phase 1 projects by improving the early coordination of health care and employment-related supports and services to additional geographic areas and larger populations within their states. ODEP will maintain a technical assistance contract to support RETAIN grantees and SSA will maintain a contract for conducting a rigorous evaluation of the projects.

In order to assist states and service providers in implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including in its goal of promoting competitive integrated employment for people disabilities, the FY 2022 budget allocates funding to ODEP’s [Leadership for Employment and Advancement of People with Disabilities \(LEAD\) Center](#).

In addition to these new or expanded initiatives, ODEP will continue to fund existing initiatives that focus on priority areas, including the [Leadership for Employment and Advancement of People with Disabilities \(LEAD\) Center](#), which assists states and service providers in implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including its goal of promoting competitive integrated employment for people disabilities; Employer Assistance and Resource Network in Disability Inclusion (EARN) to conduct research and provide resources to assist employers as they recruit, retain, and advance individuals with disabilities; the SEED initiative to partner with state and local legislators and policymakers to encourage state and local policies and practices that increase the employment of individuals with disabilities; the [ASPIRE initiative](#) to help states implement programs that use evidence-based employment strategies for individuals with mental health conditions; the [Partnership on Employment and Accessible Technology \(PEAT\) to](#) foster collaborations to make emerging technologies accessible to all users; 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; the Job Accommodation Network (JAN) to provide free, expert, and confidential information to employers on workplace accommodations and disability employment issues; and, the Workforce Recruitment Program (WRP) to connect qualified college graduates with disabilities to federal and private sector employment opportunities.

Alongside these specific initiatives, ODEP will continue to conduct intramural policy and data analysis regarding critical issues in disability employment, and to provide additional leadership, expertise and coordination across government and in partnership with key stakeholders to improve employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities.



*OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

	2020 <sup>41</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <sup>42</sup> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	85,187	85,187	89,738
Trust Funds	5,660	5,660	5,660
<b>Subtotal Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>95,398</b>
OIG BLDTF <sup>43</sup>	311	314	342
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>91,158</b>	<b>91,161</b>	<b>95,740</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>337</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and 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.

In FY 2022, the OIG requests \$95,740,000 and 337 FTE. The FY 2022 request includes \$2,106,000 and 13 FTE in program increases. The funding request is illustrative of FY 2022 OIG audit and investigative oversight activities of important DOL programs and operations. In particular, in FY 2022, the OIG will continue its efforts to provide oversight activities of DOL's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic under both the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

OIG is the primary federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating fraud involving the UI benefit program. As reported by OIG, fraudulent activity poses a significant threat to the integrity of the UI benefit program, with identity thieves and organized criminal groups continuing to exploit program weaknesses. Fraudsters have taken advantage of federal and state program vulnerabilities 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 reviewed more than 15,000 investigative matters and has opened more than 2,600 complaints and investigations concerning UI fraud. These investigative matters have resulted in the execution of 204 federal search warrants, 221 UI fraud related indictments and over \$680 million in monetary results. As a result, UI investigations now account for more

<sup>41</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$25 million and transfer of \$1 million from Departmental Management, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

<sup>42</sup> Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$12.5 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

<sup>43</sup> FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction and FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

than 75 percent of the OIG investigative case inventory, compared to 12 percent prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the OIG is focusing the majority of its investigative efforts on the most egregious UI offenders, due to the magnitude of fraud and our limited resources, our efforts to thoroughly evaluate all 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. Indeed, the OIG anticipates investigating COVID-19 UI fraud matters until the criminal statute of limitations expires, which generally occur five years after the last criminal act. As fraudulent UI benefits continue to be paid, the statute of limitations will not toll until at least August 2025. Finally, although the OIG has focused the majority of its investigative resources on UI benefit programs, the OIG has a vast investigative jurisdiction covering other high-risk DOL programs that require oversight.

As part of the CARES Act and ARPA, unprecedented levels of federal funding have been allocated to the UI benefit program, currently estimated at approximately \$896 billion. In 2020, [paymentaccuracy.gov](https://www.paymentaccuracy.gov) reported a fraud rate for the UI benefit program of 4.3 percent. Using this fraud rate as a basis, the OIG can assume the CARES Act and ARPA will result in at least \$38.5 billion in fraud. OIG's audit and investigative work has shown that this amount may be much higher.

The OIG's COVID-19 pandemic oversight will continue to focus on key areas of risk, including the UI benefit program, worker safety and health, and worker development programs. Beyond our mandated work, and to the extent resources allow, we will 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 DOL programs and operations.

The OIG will continue to review 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 must be able to address how DOL, states, grantees, and contractors are administering and overseeing the expenditure of funds and ensuring the safety of American workers and program participants. This includes reviewing how DOL is providing guidance to states and grantees, establishing performance measures for activities, developing required reporting, and assessing what was accomplished with the additional funding. Finally, the OIG must be able to conduct any necessary data analytics and criminal investigations to immediately address fraud, abuse, misconduct, and other types of wrongdoing involving DOL's coronavirus response.

*VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	180,000	180,000	180,000
Transition Assistance Program	29,379	31,379	31,379
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	55,000	57,500	57,500
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	43,548	44,048	52,538
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>311,341</b>	<b>316,341</b>	<b>324,831</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>261</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members by providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities. In FY 2022, VETS will continue DOL's commitment to support the employment needs of veterans 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 their spouses as they transition from active duty to civilian life.

Recognizing the impact of veteran 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 their spouses. VETS will continue to build upon both in-person and virtual service delivery methods in a post-COVID environment to reach those we serve and to speed our nation's veterans' return to work.

The FY 2022 Budget requests \$324,831,000 and 261 FTE for VETS Federal Administration and enforcement of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), an increase of \$8,490,000 and 28 FTE over the FY 2021 enacted level. These increases in resources will allow VETS to improve our worker protection USERRA enforcement capabilities; financial operations and knowledge management, and policy and workforce coordination:

- Worker Protection USERRA Enforcement: \$3,100,000 and 6 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.
- Financial, Operational, and Technical Coordination: \$1,000,000 and 7 FTE for financial administration and operational coordination; reviewing financial activities, providing

input and managing local response of administrative programs, such as records management and inventory, maintaining, and collecting data as inputs for Agency management and reporting, preparing accurate and timely deliverables.

- Policy and Workforce Coordination: \$1,000,000 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 families reintegrate into the workforce. This staffing increase supports the Administration's proposal to create a Clean Energy Training Program for Veterans, Military Spouses, and Transitioning Service Members.
- Restoration of Staffing Levels and Pay and Benefits Increase: \$1,683,000 and 8 FTE to reconstitute core administrative functions.

This budget also includes a proposal to discontinue VETS' quarterly reports to Congress on the execution of its responsibilities under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA). When Congress imposed the quarterly reporting requirements, it sought information on how VETS complied with its USERRA investigation and case referral deadlines. The reports have been provided to Congress for more than a decade and no significant problems have been noted. This is a statutory requirement set forth at 38 U.S.C. § 4332(b), and would require an amendment to implement any changes, and would not be a change to our appropriation language. The data contained in the quarterly USERRA reports to Congress could be incorporated into the annual USERRA report to Congress. This change in reporting would save VETS a considerable amount of time and resources without any detrimental impact to the program.

In FY 2022, VETS will continue to improve the Transition Assistance Program (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 \$180,000,000 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 2022, 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 FY 2022 request for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is \$57,500,000. 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 homeless veteran population, including: Homeless Female Veterans and Veterans with Families and Incarcerated Veterans.

The FY 2022 Budget 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, Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff, other State Workforce Agency staff, and federal staff. NVTI ensures high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers.

In FY 2022, 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.

*DOL IT MODERNIZATION*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	4,889
IT Infrastructure Modernization	20,380	22,380	32,380
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>37,269</b>

The FY 2022 Request for the Information Technology Modernization (ITM) appropriation is \$37,269,000. This includes a request for a program increase of \$10,000,000 for infrastructure modernization. These resources will support DOL in implementing the IT Strategic Plan, including creating DOL IT platform services. Additional resources will primarily be used to modernize the Department's legacy applications by continuing to build out the cloud environment and IT platform capabilities as well as supporting the enterprise-wide implementation of the Technology Business Management (TBM) frameworks to improve cost visibility and management. With the requested resources, the Department will be able to more effectively modernize legacy applications and enhance the security of the IT infrastructure.

*WORKING CAPITAL FUND*

	2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	164,490	171,175	175,465
Field Services	40,870	21,446	22,359
Human Resources	46,518	61,152	66,757
IT Operations	158,695	167,707	169,047
Telecommunications	26,701	26,132	26,132
Agency Applications	32,230	193,922	231,294
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>471,004</b>	<b>643,034</b>	<b>692,554</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,103</b>

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. The FY 2022 Budget request for the WCF is \$692,554,000 and 1,103 FTE.

The Budget includes a general provision to increase the transfer authority from unobligated balances. This proposal would enable the Department to transfer \$36,000,000 from unobligated balances and use those resources to modernize a host of legacy agency applications. Without this increased authority, the Department will not have sufficient resources to modernize outdated agency applications. These legacy applications are costly to maintain, inefficient for both Federal staff and citizens to use, and are less secure than modernized alternatives. Investing in IT provides significant citizen-impacting benefits in many policy areas, including mine safety, visa processing, grants management, and retirement benefits assurance, among many others. If this authority is provided, significant cost increases and security risks will be avoided and citizens who rely on the Department's programs for employment, safety and health, and benefits will experience improved service and program outcomes.

The Budget also proposes to modify WCF authorities to create a multi-year funding mechanism for space projects. The current funding model relies primarily on agency-specific, single-year appropriations when space projects typically involve multiple agencies and take place over multiple years. The Department proposes to provide agencies with the authority to transfer funds into the WCF based on reasonable estimates of current and future requirements, providing no-year authority for those funds and making them available when they are needed. This will support the National Strategy for the Efficient Use of Real Property and its companion policy, Reduce the Footprint, by enabling agencies to adequately fund these projects.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2013 – 2022**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year
	2013 2/	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 3/	2019 4/	2020 5/	2021 6/	2022 Request	FY 2013 - FY 2022	Amount	Percent	
<b>Employment and Training</b>														
Training and Employment Services														
Adult Employment and Training Activities	730,624	766,080	776,736	815,556	813,233	845,556	845,556	854,649	862,649	899,987	169,363	23%		
Youth Activities	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	873,416	903,416	903,416	913,130	921,130	963,837	182,462	23%		
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,179,657	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,166,719	1,225,683	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,536,137	356,480	30%		
Native Americans	45,082	46,082	46,082	50,000	50,000	54,000	54,000	55,000	58,000	58,000	12,918	29%		
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	96,711	16,815	21%		
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	3,232	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
Reentry Employment Opportunities	76,055	80,078	82,078	88,078	88,078	93,079	93,079	98,079	100,079	150,000	73,945	97%		
Apprenticeship Program	0	0	0	90,000	95,000	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	285,000	285,000	0%		
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,126	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	-126	-2%		
Youth Build	75,535	77,534	79,689	84,534	84,534	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	145,000	69,465	92%		
Workforce Innovation Fund	47,304	47,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-47,304	-100%		
National Programs	16,268	994	994	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16,268	-100%		
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0%		
Veterans Clean Energy Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	20,000	0%		
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,037,922	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,260,425	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	4,210,672	1,172,750	39%		
Older Workers	424,805	434,371	434,371	434,371	400,000	400,000	400,000	405,000	405,000	405,000	-19,805	-5%		
Job Corps	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,748,655	1,754,759	140,887	9%		
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,813,282	3,698,379	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,523,691	3,464,691	3,343,899	3,374,649	3,416,649	4,126,230	312,948	8%		
Program Administration	139,388	150,559	154,559	154,559	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	211,503	72,115	52%		
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	5,991,347	5,971,464	5,874,235	5,867,963	5,786,502	5,742,002	5,621,210	5,681,960	5,728,960	6,497,492	506,145	8%		
Veterans' Employment and Training	250,604	269,523	269,981	271,110	279,041	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	324,831	74,227	30%		
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,279,873	9,389,842	9,283,922	9,399,498	9,385,883	9,470,243	9,423,951	9,604,501	9,708,501	11,032,995	1,753,122	19%		
<b>Worker Protection</b>														
Employee Benefits Security Administration	173,573	178,500	181,000	181,000	183,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	218,475	44,902	26%		
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	111,783	111,783	113,000	115,501	117,601	117,261	117,601	117,601	117,601	140,809	29,026	26%		
Wage and Hour Division	215,184	224,330	227,500	227,500	227,500	227,500	229,000	242,000	246,000	276,500	61,316	28%		
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	99,685	104,976	106,476	105,476	104,476	103,476	103,476	105,976	105,976	140,732	41,047	41%		
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,129	39,129	39,129	40,593	39,332	40,187	41,187	43,187	44,437	51,554	12,425	32%		
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	535,246	552,247	552,787	552,787	552,787	552,787	557,787	581,233	591,233	664,624	129,378	24%		
Mine Safety and Health Administration	353,768	375,887	375,887	375,887	373,816	373,816	373,816	379,816	379,816	447,201	93,433	26%		
Solicitor	122,444	125,444	126,444	125,308	122,053	124,053	124,053	124,053	124,053	154,629	32,185	26%		
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,720,565	1,720,080	1,727,920	1,774,866	1,790,116	2,094,524	443,712	27%		
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>	87,481	91,125	91,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	96,125	96,125	123,751	36,270	41%		
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	577,213	592,212	592,212	609,000	609,000	612,000	615,000	655,000	655,000	700,653	123,440	21%		
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>														
Departmental Management, Other	118,312	120,360	120,360	122,940	126,666	133,791	127,886	128,740	129,740	161,590	43,278	37%		
Office of Disability Employment Policy	36,846	37,745	38,500	38,203	38,203	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	42,711	5,865	16%		
Office of Inspector General	79,310	80,311	81,590	86,300	87,721	89,147	89,147	90,847	90,847	95,398	16,088	20%		
IT Modernization	18,778	19,778	15,394	29,778	18,778	20,769	23,269	25,269	27,269	37,269	18,491	98%		
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	253,246	258,194	255,844	277,221	271,368	281,719	278,505	283,356	286,356	336,968	83,722	33%		
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,000	36,000	0%		
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds 1/</b>	11,848,625	12,043,669	11,945,326	12,095,896	12,072,941	12,170,167	12,131,501	12,413,848	12,536,098	14,324,891	2,476,266	21%		

1/ Includes RESEA Adjustment amounts in FY 2019 - FY 2022. Amounts are - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M.

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

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

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

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

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



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2022 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Current Law	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted	
	P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/	P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/				\$	%
<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>	142,649	150,649	187,987	0	187,987	37,338	0%
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 3/</i>	712,000	711,825	712,000	0	712,000	175	0%
<b>Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>854,649</b>	<b>862,474</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>37,513</b>	<b>4%</b>
<i>Youth Activities 3/</i>	912,906	921,130	963,837	0	963,837	42,707	5%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance) 4/</i>	192,053	201,553	295,278	0	295,278	93,725	47%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 3/</i>	858,110	859,660	860,000	0	860,000	340	0%
<b>Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>1,050,163</b>	<b>1,061,213</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>94,065</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,817,718</b>	<b>2,844,817</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>174,285</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>National Activities:</b>							
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	70,859	80,859	180,859	0	180,859	100,000	124%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 3/ 4/</i>	200,000	198,921	200,000	0	200,000	1,079	1%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Supplemental)</i>	345,000	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants</b>	<b>615,859</b>	<b>279,780</b>	<b>380,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380,859</b>	<b>101,079</b>	<b>36%</b>
<i>Indian and Native American Programs</i>	55,000	55,500	58,000	0	58,000	2,500	5%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers</i>	91,896	93,896	96,711	0	96,711	2,815	3%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities</i>	98,079	100,079	150,000	0	150,000	49,921	50%
<i>Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/</i>	175,000	185,000	285,000	0	285,000	100,000	54%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative</i>	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	0	0%
<i>YouthBuild 4/</i>	94,534	96,534	145,000	0	145,000	48,466	50%
<i>National Youth Employment Program</i>	0	0	50,000	0	50,000	50,000	0%
<i>Veterans Clean Energy Training</i>	0	0	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0%
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>1,136,368</b>	<b>816,789</b>	<b>1,191,570</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,191,570</b>	<b>374,781</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,954,086</b>	<b>3,661,606</b>	<b>4,210,672</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,210,672</b>	<b>549,066</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4/</b>	<b>403,705</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>							
<i>Operations 3/</i>	1,603,325	1,603,325	1,603,011	0	1,603,011	-314	0%
<i>Construction</i>	108,000	113,000	113,000	0	113,000	0	0%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	32,330	38,748	0	38,748	6,418	20%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,743,655</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,754,759</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,754,759</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<b>Unemployment Insurance: UTF</b>							
<i>State Administration - UTF 4/</i>	2,365,816	2,365,816	2,875,214	0	2,875,214	509,398	22%
<i>AWIU Contingency 5/ 6/</i>	1,545,258	724,000	0	0	0	-724,000	-100%
<i>Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 2/</i>	117,000	117,000	117,000	0	117,000	0	0%
<i>RESEA Cap Adjustment - UTF 7/</i>	58,000	83,000	133,000	0	133,000	50,000	60%
<i>National Activities - UTF</i>	12,000	18,000	118,108	0	118,108	100,108	556%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>4,098,074</b>	<b>3,307,816</b>	<b>3,243,322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,243,322</b>	<b>-64,494</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Employment Service:</b>							
<b>National Programs:</b>							
<b>Grants to States</b>	<b>668,052</b>	<b>670,052</b>	<b>698,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>698,862</b>	<b>28,810</b>	<b>4%</b>
<i>Federal Funds</i>	21,413	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	0	0%
<i>Trust Funds</i>	646,639	648,639	677,449	0	677,449	28,810	4%
<i>Employment Service National Activities - UTF</i>	22,318	22,318	22,318	0	22,318	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>690,370</b>	<b>692,370</b>	<b>721,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>721,180</b>	<b>28,810</b>	<b>4%</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>668,957</b>	<b>670,957</b>	<b>699,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>699,767</b>	<b>28,810</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification:</b>							
<i>FLC State Grants - UTF</i>	14,282	20,282	26,282	0	26,282	6,000	30%
<i>Federal Administration - UTF 8/</i>	54,528	57,528	67,793	0	67,793	10,265	18%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>68,810</b>	<b>77,810</b>	<b>94,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94,075</b>	<b>16,265</b>	<b>21%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2022 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Current Law	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted	
	P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/	P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/				\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building</b>	62,653	62,653	67,653	0	67,653	5,000	8%
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	84,066	84,066	89,066	0	89,066	5,000	6%
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	4,835,841	4,056,583	4,037,164	0	4,037,164	-19,419	0%
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	4,919,907	4,140,649	4,126,230	0	4,126,230	-14,419	0%
<b>Program Administration</b>							
<i>Training and Employment 4/</i>	62,861	63,040	84,907	0	84,907	21,867	35%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	8,639	8,639	11,112	0	11,112	2,473	29%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	6,619	3,440	3,987	0	3,987	547	16%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	39,264	39,264	53,485	0	53,485	14,221	36%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	36,160	36,160	47,272	0	47,272	11,112	31%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,034	7,034	8,331	0	8,331	1,297	18%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	2,079	2,079	2,409	0	2,409	330	16%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	112,674	109,674	144,497	0	144,497	34,823	32%
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	49,982	49,982	67,006	0	67,006	17,024	34%
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	162,656	159,656	211,503	0	211,503	51,847	32%
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	11,184,009	10,115,566	10,708,164	0	10,708,164	592,598	6%
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	147,540	147,400	0	0	0	-147,400	-100%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	26,956	26,901	0	0	0	-26,901	-100%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	7,504	6,699	0	0	0	-6,699	-100%
<i>Employee Benefits Security Programs</i>	0	0	218,475	0	218,475	218,475	0%
<b>Total, Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	182,000	181,000	218,475	0	218,475	37,475	21%
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	115,424	115,424	138,604	0	138,604	23,180	20%
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	2,177	2,177	2,205	0	2,205	28	1%
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>	244,500	246,000	276,500	0	276,500	30,500	12%
<b>Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</b>	105,976	105,976	140,732	0	140,732	34,756	33%
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	44,482	44,437	51,554	0	51,554	7,117	16%
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	22,955	18,000	28,450	0	28,450	10,450	58%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	221,711	228,711	254,634	0	254,634	25,923	11%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	18,564	19,064	24,999	0	24,999	5,935	31%
<i>State Programs</i>	108,575	110,075	117,575	0	117,575	7,500	7%
<i>Technical Support</i>	24,484	24,469	26,394	0	26,394	1,925	8%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	75,011	75,231	86,175	0	86,175	10,944	15%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	61,500	61,500	63,500	0	63,500	2,000	3%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	11,537	11,787	13,787	0	13,787	2,000	17%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	32,900	32,900	39,479	0	39,479	6,579	20%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	9,496	9,496	9,631	0	9,631	135	1%
<b>Total, Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>	586,733	591,233	664,624	0	664,624	73,391	12%
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Mine Safety and Health Enforcement</i>	258,913	257,190	302,257	0	302,257	45,067	18%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,382	7,744	0	7,744	2,362	44%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,445	7,445	8,377	0	8,377	932	13%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	38,559	39,320	43,038	0	43,038	3,718	9%
<i>Technical Support</i>	34,079	35,041	43,227	0	43,227	8,186	23%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	19,083	20,815	0	20,815	1,732	9%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,355	21,743	0	21,743	5,388	33%
<b>Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	379,816	379,816	447,201	0	447,201	67,385	18%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2022 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Current Law	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted	
	P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/	P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/				\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	220,300	222,370	231,041	0	231,041	8,671	4%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	210,000	220,324	233,033	0	233,033	12,709	6%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	83,500	84,337	89,875	0	89,875	5,538	7%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	11,200	11,464	12,375	0	12,375	911	8%
<i>Headquarters Relocation</i>	27,000	13,000	28,470	0	28,470	15,470	119%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,000	35,505	37,859	0	37,859	2,354	7%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>632,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>632,653</b>	<b>45,653</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	30,250	30,250	35,023	0	35,023	4,773	16%
<i>Legal Services</i>	126,945	123,745	154,321	0	154,321	30,576	25%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	304,925	96,125	123,751	0	123,751	27,626	29%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	29,004	29,004	39,308	0	39,308	10,304	36%
<i>Adjudication</i>	34,000	35,000	41,013	0	41,013	6,013	17%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	14,050	15,050	20,000	0	20,000	4,950	33%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	6,880	6,880	10,344	0	10,344	3,464	50%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	5,516	5,516	5,862	0	5,862	346	6%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/ 3/</i>	9,930	8,634	10,040	0	10,040	1,406	16%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>561,500</b>	<b>350,204</b>	<b>439,662</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>439,662</b>	<b>89,458</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>42,711</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,711</b>	<b>4,211</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>							
<i>Program Activities</i>	111,187	85,187	89,738	0	89,738	4,551	5%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>111,187</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>89,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,738</b>	<b>4,551</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>							
<i>State Grants (UTF)</i>	179,000	180,000	180,000	0	180,000	0	0%
<i>Transition Assistance Program (UTF)</i>	29,379	31,379	31,379	0	31,379	0	0%
<i>Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)</i>	55,000	57,500	57,500	0	57,500	0	0%
<i>National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)</i>	3,414	3,414	3,414	0	3,414	0	0%
<i>Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF)</i>	44,548	44,048	52,538	0	52,538	8,490	19%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>256,341</b>	<b>258,841</b>	<b>267,331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>267,331</b>	<b>8,490</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>							
<i>Departmental Support Systems</i>	4,889	4,889	4,889	0	4,889	0	0%
<i>IT Infrastructure Modernization</i>	20,380	22,380	32,380	0	32,380	10,000	45%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>25,269</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>37,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,269</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY</b>	<b>14,553,882</b>	<b>13,260,098</b>	<b>14,324,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,324,891</b>	<b>1,064,793</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>9,335,573</b>	<b>8,818,547</b>	<b>9,877,217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,877,217</b>	<b>1,058,670</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>General Funds</b>	<b>9,335,573</b>	<b>8,818,547</b>	<b>9,877,217</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,877,217</b>	<b>1,058,670</b>	<b>12%</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>5,218,309</b>	<b>4,441,551</b>	<b>4,447,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,447,674</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (Includes S&amp;E)</b>	<b>5,216,132</b>	<b>4,439,374</b>	<b>4,445,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,445,469</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
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(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2020 Revised Enacted	FY 2021 Revised Enacted	FY 2022 Current Law	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 President's Budget	FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted	
	P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/	P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/				\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>MANDATORY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 9/ 10/ 11/ 12/	42,000	-88,000	206,000	0	206,000	294,000	-334%
American Jobs Plan - Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers	0	0	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - SECTOR	0	0	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - Scale Registered Apprenticeship	0	0	0	800,000	800,000	800,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - Subsidized Jobs	0	0	0	600,000	600,000	600,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - Reentry Training	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - 14(c) phase-out	0	0	0	300,000	300,000	300,000	0%
American Jobs Plan - Community College Training Partnerships	0	0	0	700,000	700,000	700,000	0%
<b>Subtotal, Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>-88,000</b>	<b>206,000</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>	<b>5,906,000</b>	<b>5,994,000</b>	<b>-6811%</b>
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>							
TAA - Benefits	208,000	207,000	272,000	0	272,000	65,000	31%
TAA - Training 9/	409,880	370,485	234,593	0	234,593	-135,892	-37%
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	22,000	20,000	13,000	0	13,000	-7,000	-35%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>639,880</b>	<b>597,485</b>	<b>519,593</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>519,593</b>	<b>-77,892</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>							
State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest	171,127,000	246,705,000	47,498,000	-290,000	47,208,000	-199,497,000	-81%
Treasury Administration	79,000	98,000	106,000	0	106,000	8,000	8%
EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)	1,826,000	5,057,000	0	0	0	-5,057,000	-100%
Advances to the UTF - Repayable	36,000,000	33,000,000	7,000,000	0	7,000,000	-26,000,000	-79%
RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect	0	0	290,000	0	290,000	290,000	0%
Repayment of Repayable Advances	0	-16,000,000	-17,000,000	0	-17,000,000	-1,000,000	6%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>209,032,000</b>	<b>268,860,000</b>	<b>37,894,000</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>37,604,000</b>	<b>-231,256,000</b>	<b>-86%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 9/ 10/ 13/	19,000	20,000	20,000	0	20,000	0	0%
ARP UI Fraud	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	-2,000,000	-100%
American Jobs Plan - Expanded Career Services	0	0	0	800,000	800,000	800,000	0%
<b>Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>2,020,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>820,000</b>	<b>-1,200,000</b>	<b>-59%</b>
Advances to the UTF - Non Repayable	0	100,000	0	0	0	-100,000	-100%
Payments to the UTF	84,631,000	220,730,000	0	0	0	-220,730,000	-100%
Short Time Compensation	786,000	1,961,000	0	0	0	-1,961,000	-100%
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>							
Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)	279,288,000	248,063,000	0	0	0	-248,063,000	-100%
Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)	0	13,168,000	0	0	0	-13,168,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>279,288,000</b>	<b>261,231,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-261,231,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Program Administration - ARP	0	8,000	0	0	0	-8,000	-100%
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>574,437,880</b>	<b>755,419,485</b>	<b>38,639,593</b>	<b>6,210,000</b>	<b>44,849,593</b>	<b>-710,569,892</b>	<b>-94%</b>
Employee Benefits Security Administration - ARP COBRA	0	10,000	0	0	0	-10,000	-100%
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>							
Consolidated Administrative Activities 14/	444,844	457,563	472,955	0	472,955	15,392	3%
Administrative Funds, Subtotal [non-add]	444,844	457,563	472,955	0	472,955	15,392	3%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance	0	0	46,093,000	0	46,093,000	46,093,000	0%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin.	0	16,000	18,000	0	18,000	2,000	13%
<b>Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>46,111,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,111,000</b>	<b>46,095,000</b>	<b>288094%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>							
Federal Workers' Compensation Programs - ARP FECA	0	30,265	0	0	0	-30,265	-100%

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						\$	%
<b>Special Benefits</b>							
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	0%
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	232,600	237,000	242,000		242,000	5,000	2%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>234,600</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>							
EEOICPA - Admin Part B 9/ 15/	54,699	57,319	58,163	0	58,163	844	1%
EEOICPA - Admin Part E 9/ 15/	72,201	72,678	73,520	0	73,520	842	1%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>126,900</b>	<b>129,997</b>	<b>131,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,683</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>1%</b>
EEOICPA - Benefits Part B	1,191,479	1,295,171	1,347,397	0	1,347,397	52,226	4%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part E	389,826	417,612	414,678	0	414,678	-2,934	-1%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>1,581,305</b>	<b>1,712,783</b>	<b>1,762,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,762,075</b>	<b>49,292</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>1,708,205</b>	<b>1,842,780</b>	<b>1,893,758</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,893,758</b>	<b>50,978</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>							
Administration	4,677	4,687	4,970	0	4,970	283	6%
Benefits	16,000	36,000	28,000	0	28,000	-8,000	-22%
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>34,677</b>	<b>54,687</b>	<b>46,970</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,970</b>	<b>-7,717</b>	<b>-14%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>							
<b>Benefit Payments &amp; Interest on Advances 16/ 17/</b>	<b>251,322</b>	<b>276,661</b>	<b>251,745</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251,745</b>	<b>-24,916</b>	<b>-9%</b>
<b>BLDTF Administration 9/ 17/</b>							
OWCP BLDTF S&E	35,989	38,326	39,101	0	39,101	775	2%
DM/SOL BLDTF S&E	7,644	7,703	7,857	0	7,857	154	2%
DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E	23,262	23,447	27,598	0	27,598	4,151	18%
OIG BLDTF S&E	311	314	323	0	323	9	3%
Treasury BLDTF S&E	335	336	336	0	336	0	0%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>67,541</b>	<b>70,126</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>318,863</b>	<b>346,787</b>	<b>326,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>326,960</b>	<b>-19,827</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Panama Canal Commission</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Special Workers Compensation</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>2,404,345</b>	<b>2,618,519</b>	<b>2,616,688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,616,688</b>	<b>-1,831</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>							
Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 9/ 10/ 18/	42,000	49,000	51,000	0	51,000	2,000	4%
Wage Hour Division - ARP Act	0	21,275	0	0	0	-21,275	-100%
<b>Total, Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>70,275</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>-19,275</b>	<b>-27%</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100,278</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-13,245</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Departmental Management - ARP Act</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,437</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-22,437</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Office of the Inspector General - ARP Act</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-12,500</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-86,916,000</b>	<b>-222,679,000</b>	<b>-2,138,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,138,000</b>	<b>220,541,000</b>	<b>-99%</b>
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY</b>	<b>489,968,225</b>	<b>535,603,739</b>	<b>85,280,281</b>	<b>6,210,000</b>	<b>91,490,281</b>	<b>-444,113,458</b>	<b>-83%</b>

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						\$	%
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>14,553,882</b>	<b>13,260,098</b>	<b>14,324,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,324,891</b>	<b>1,064,793</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>489,968,225</b>	<b>535,603,739</b>	<b>85,280,281</b>	<b>6,210,000</b>	<b>91,490,281</b>	<b>-444,113,458</b>	<b>-83%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>504,522,107</b>	<b>548,863,837</b>	<b>99,605,172</b>	<b>6,210,000</b>	<b>105,815,172</b>	<b>-443,048,665</b>	<b>-81%</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 2020 was \$3.300M, of which \$1.890M from TES Advances (all from Dislocated Worker) is shown in this table. The TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.210M), CSEOA (\$1.162M), and SUIESO-RESEA (\$0.039M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table because they were executed in FY 2020 using unobligated balances in the 19/20 accounts.
- 3/ The CEO transfer for FY 2021 was \$2.000M, of which \$0.594M from TES Advances (\$0.175M Adults, \$0.340M Dislocated Worker, and \$0.079M National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown in this table. The TES - Youth Activities (\$0.224M), TES - Apprenticeship (0.043M), CSEOA (\$0.099M), and Job Corps - Operations (\$1.040M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2021 using unobligated balances in the 20/21 accounts.
- 4/ The Program Integrity transfer for FY 2021 was \$5.851M, of which \$1.000M from TES Advances (all from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown in this table. The TES - Dislocated Worker (\$0.354M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.472M), CSEOA (\$2.025M), and SUIESO - UI State Admin. (\$3.000M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2021 using unobligated balances in the 20/21 accounts.
- 5/ FY 2020 AWIU contingency funding is for above-base workload costs for quarters one through three. Fourth quarter FY 2020 funds are not displayed in MAX as they were executed in the second year of the 20/21 account. The FY 2020 column in the SUIESO CBJ displays above-base workload costs for all quarters of FY 2020.
- 6/ FY 2021 AWIU contingency funding shown in MAX is ETA's estimate for above-base workload costs for quarters one through four as of March 2021. The FY 2021 column in the SUIESO CBJ will tie to the amount apportioned in the 21/22 account as of May 2021 for above-base workload costs.
- 7/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$58M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2020, \$83M in FY 2021, and \$133M in FY 2022. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget.
- 8/ FLC Federal Administration is erroneously listed as \$66M in MAX for FY 2022.
- 9/ FY 2022 includes applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. The FY 2022 CBJ excludes sequestration.
- 10/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 11/ FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$150M in the TES H-1B training grants.
- 12/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$360M in the TES H-1B training grants, of which \$75M to be realized as of enactment of P.L. 116-260, and \$285M to be realized by September 30, 2021.
- 13/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$7.5M in the SUIESO H-1B administrative fees.
- 14/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.
- 15/ In all fiscal years displayed, total sequestration in MAX is erroneously shown against Energy B rather than spread across Energy B and E.
- 16/ FY 2021 BLDTF Benefits in MAX erroneously includes an extra \$7M for excise tax update.
- 17/ In all fiscal years displayed, total sequestration in MAX is erroneously shown against the BLDTF Benefits line rather than the BLDTF Administration lines.
- 18/ Reflects anticipated collections for all fiscal years.
- 19/ FY 2020 Revised Enacted includes supplemental funding from P.L. 116-113, P.L. 116-127, and P.L. 116-136. Additionally, it shows all reprogrammings reflected in the Operating Plan, plus transfers of supplemental funding.
- 20/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted includes supplemental funding from P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2. Additionally, it shows all reprogrammings reflected in the Operating Plan.

**U.S. Department of Labor**  
**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT**  
**FY 2022 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2020 Actuals 3/	FY 2021 Enacted 3/	Program Increases	FY 2022 President's Budget 3/	FY 2022 Pres. Bud. vs. FY 2021 Enacted
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>116</b>
Job Corps	128	127	30	157	30
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	153	158	4	162	4
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/	41	34	-	34	-
Program Administration 1/ 2/	616	640	82	722	82
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>143</b>
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	795	770	143	913	143
Special Benefits 1/	149	143	-	143	-
Ombudsman	4	5	-	5	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	203	204	-	204	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	196	205	-	205	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	13	-	13	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>175</b>
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,250	1,340	175	1,515	175
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/	191	170	-	170	-
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	<b>1,759</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>324</b>
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/</b>	<b>2,064</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Departmental Management [Excluding Solicitor] 1/</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training 1/</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>14,538</b>	<b>14,906</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>16,855</b>	<b>1,949</b>

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

2/ In the Program Increases column, 2 of the 82 FTE are for ETA-PA Reimbursable.

3/ Excludes FTE funded by the following supplemental appropriations: CARES Act, USMCA, No Surprises Act, and ARP Act.

*GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT*

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (the GAO-IG Act; <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2276>) was signed into law on January 3, 2019. The law requires that a report accompany agency Congressional Budget Justifications that includes information on the status of various Inspector General and Government Accountability Office recommendations. These recommendations are available at the following links:

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

<https://www.oig.dol.gov/recommendationdashboard.htm>

**GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE**

[https://www.gao.gov/reports-testimonies/recommendations-database/?q=%22Department+of+Labor%22&field=agency\\_part\\_ss&list=1&rec\\_type=all\\_open#results](https://www.gao.gov/reports-testimonies/recommendations-database/?q=%22Department+of+Labor%22&field=agency_part_ss&list=1&rec_type=all_open#results)