

## Department of Labor (DOL) Federal Program Inventory May 2013

<b>Appropriation in thousands<sup>1</sup></b>			
	<b>FY 2012 Comparable</b>	<b>FY 2013 Comparable</b>	<b>FY 2014 President's Request</b>
Total	\$104,547,842	\$91,921,928	\$67,515,331
Mandatory	91,998,461	79,278,192	55,395,130
Discretionary	12,549,381	12,643,736	12,120,201

The table below lists 45 programs administered by 16 DOL component agencies and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC).<sup>2</sup>

DOL selected the Budget approach described in OMB Circular A-11, Part 6, Section 280.3 to simplify compliance with the requirement to link each program to one or more Program Activity (PA) lines in the President's Budget.

Brief descriptions of each program follow the table (same order). Specific program descriptions may be accessed via links from the program name in this table.

<b>Program ID</b>	<b>Name</b>
ETA-ADULT	<a href="#">WIA Adult</a>
ETA-DW	<a href="#">WIA Dislocated Worker</a>
ETA-YOUTH	<a href="#">WIA Youth</a>
ETA-WIF	<a href="#">Workforce Innovation Fund</a>
ETA-INAP	<a href="#">Indian and Native American Program</a>
ETA-MSFW	<a href="#">Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker</a>
ETA-YB	<a href="#">YouthBuild</a>
ETA-REXO	<a href="#">Reintegration of Ex-Offenders</a>
ETA-JC	<a href="#">Job Corps</a>
ETA-CSEOA	<a href="#">Community Service Employment for Older Americans</a>
ETA-TAA	<a href="#">Trade Adjustment Assistance</a>
ETA-TAACCT	<a href="#">TAA Community College &amp; Career Training Grants</a>
ETA-UI	<a href="#">Federal-State Unemployment Insurance System</a>
ETA-ES	<a href="#">Employment Service</a>
ETA-FLC	<a href="#">Foreign Labor Certification</a>

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 Department of Labor Budget in Brief, p. 94 (<http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/>)

<sup>2</sup> PBGC, a Federal corporation under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Labor, is designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a separate reporting entity for financial statement purposes. It is not a DOL component agency and therefore is not included in the Department's Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Report, or Agency Financial Report. PBGC is included in this inventory because it is part of the DOL budget.

DOL Program Inventory  
May 2013

Program ID	Name
ETA-WI	<a href="#">Workforce Information</a>
ETA-OA	<a href="#">Apprenticeship</a>
ETA-MGMT	<a href="#">ETA management and other</a>
EBSA	<a href="#">Employee Benefits Security Administration</a>
PBGC	<a href="#">Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</a>
OWCP-FECA	<a href="#">Federal Employees Compensation</a>
OWCP-LS	<a href="#">Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation</a>
OWCP-EEOIC	<a href="#">Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation</a>
OWCP-BL	<a href="#">Coal Mine Workers' Compensation</a>
OWCP-MGMT	<a href="#">OWCP management and other</a>
OLMS	<a href="#">Office of Labor Management Standards</a>
WHD	<a href="#">Wage &amp; Hour Division</a>
OFCCP	<a href="#">Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</a>
OSHA	<a href="#">Occupational Safety and Health Administration</a>
MSHA	<a href="#">Mine Safety and Health Administration</a>
BLS-LFS	<a href="#">Labor Force Statistics</a>
BLS-PCL	<a href="#">Prices and Cost of Living</a>
BLS-CWC	<a href="#">Compensation and Working Conditions</a>
BLS-PT	<a href="#">Productivity and Technology</a>
BLS-EDSS	<a href="#">Executive Direction and Staff Services</a>
SOL	<a href="#">Solicitor's Office</a>
ILAB	<a href="#">International Labor Affairs Bureau</a>
WB	<a href="#">Women's Bureau</a>
ODEP	<a href="#">Office of Disability Employment Policy</a>
VETS-JVSG	<a href="#">Jobs for Veterans State Grants</a>
VETS-TAP	<a href="#">Transition Assistance Program Employment Workshop</a>
VETS-HVRP	<a href="#">Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program</a>
VETS-FA&USERRA	<a href="#">Federal Administration &amp; USERRA Enforcement</a>
DOL-MGMT	<a href="#">DOL management and other</a>
OIG	<a href="#">Office of Inspector General</a>

## Employment and Training Administration (ETA)

### *WIA Adult (ETA)*

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 provides employment and workforce development services to adults, including low-income adults, to increase their incomes through occupational and related skills acquisition. The WIA Adult program prepares workers – particularly disadvantaged, low-skilled, and underemployed adults – for employment by helping them obtain employment in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement; match their current skills to better jobs or

helping them improve their skills through training so they can compete for better jobs; and develop the skills they need to succeed on the job and stay employed.

Funding for this program is allotted to States based on statutory formula. States, in turn, distribute resources by formula to local workforce investment areas. States and localities use the funds to provide a statutorily prescribed set of employment and training services at the State and local level. Services are primarily delivered through a network of American Job Centers, of which there are nearly 2,700 across the United States.

***WIA Dislocated Worker (ETA)***

The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 seeks to meet the complementary needs of displaced workers and employers. The program offers employment and training services to individuals who have lost their jobs, including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs, and who are unlikely to return to employment in their previous industries; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income. Funding for this program is allotted to States based on statutory formula. States, in turn, distribute resources by formula to local workforce investment areas.

WIA offers a variety of service options to dislocated workers, ranging from basic core services, such as job search and placement assistance and real-time labor market information, to more intensive services, such as comprehensive skills assessments, career counseling and career planning. For dislocated workers needing new or upgraded skills, training services are available. These services include, but are not limited to, occupational skills training, On-the-Job-Training, programs that combine workplace training and related instruction, including Registered Apprenticeship, skill upgrading and retraining, adult education and literacy training, and customized training. In addition, dislocated workers may receive supportive services, such as transportation, child care, and needs-related payments to assist them in entering into and remaining in training.

***WIA Youth (ETA)***

Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 authorizes the WIA Youth program. Program funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities designed to help youth obtain skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in growing and emerging industry sectors such as health care. The WIA Youth program targets low-income youth (ages 14 through 21) with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are deficient in basic skills or are homeless, runaways, pregnant or parenting, ex-offenders, school dropouts, or foster children. The program serves both in- and out-of-school youth, including youth with disabilities and other youth who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment. Service providers prepare youth for employment and post-secondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer and year-round work experiences, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

***Workforce Innovation Fund (ETA)***

The Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF) provides competitive grants to test innovative strategies and replicate evidence-based practices in the workforce system, emphasizing cross-program collaboration and bold systemic reforms to improve education and employment outcomes for participants.

***Indian and Native American Program (ETA)***

The Indian and Native American Program (INAP), which is authorized by Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, provides employment and training grants to Indian Tribes, nonprofit tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Services include academic and occupational training programs, literacy skill development, and economic and social development.

***Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (ETA)***

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW) and their dependents to counter the impact of the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by MSFWs, and to help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as some supportive services such as nutrition, health, child care and temporary shelter. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis to state agencies, local workforce investment boards, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and other entities capable of delivering services on a statewide basis.

***YouthBuild (ETA)***

The YouthBuild program awards competitive grants to support academic and occupational skills training and leadership development to school dropouts and other at-risk youth ages 16-24. YouthBuild provides services to youth by re-engaging them in innovative alternative education programs that provide individualized instruction as they work towards earning either a GED or high school diploma.

***Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (ETA)***

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program is carried out through authority provided in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for both Adult Ex-Offender grants and Youthful offender grants, and Section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 for adult offenders. The RExO program prepares workers – particularly adult and youth offenders and at-risk youth – for good jobs by helping ex-offenders and youth at risk of criminal behavior to obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement, providing opportunities for them to gain skills and knowledge that will prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy through the attainment of industry-recognized credentials, and helping participants in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path to better employment through partnerships with the workforce system and the use of employer tax credits and the Federal Bonding program.

***Job Corps (ETA)***

Job Corps is a primarily residential education and job training program targeting severely disadvantaged youth. The program provides a comprehensive set of intensive services, including basic education, vocational skills training, health care, counseling, and job placement assistance to approximately 60,000 individuals per year through 125 centers located in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The program serves economically at-risk youth, aged 16-24, who must also be one or more of the following: basic skills deficient, a school dropout, homeless, a runaway, a foster child, a parent, or, an individual who requires additional education, vocational training, or intensive counseling and related assistance. Training and services include career-oriented training based on industry standards and contextual learning that combines academic and career training. In addition, students participate in a variety of integrated and real-world learning experiences such as training with employers and engaging in service learning projects in the local community. With an emphasis on entering a career pathway while in the program, students also acquire basic job search and interpersonal skills to increase their employability. To assist in sustainable job placement, students who graduate from the Job Corps program are also provided an array of transitional support services that include assistance with securing housing, transportation, and child care, as well as access to mentoring support.

***Community Service Employment for Older Americans (ETA)***

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, more commonly 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.

SCSEP grantees include 56 units of state and territorial government, and 18 competitively-selected national grantees. SCSEP -funded services are available in all 3,000 U.S. counties and territories. SCSEP funds are distributed by a statutorily-prescribed formula that considers the number of low-income seniors residing in each county or comparable jurisdiction.

***Trade Adjustment Assistance (ETA)***

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers and Alternate/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974. The program, collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance or TAA, provides income support, training, and other assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade.

***TAA Community College & Career Training Grants (ETA)***

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCCT) program is authorized by Division B of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Implemented in coordination with the Department of Education, TAACCCT awards grants to help community colleges and other institutions of higher education develop innovative methods and replicate evidence-based practices to effectively serve TAA-eligible workers and other students. The program seeks to increase the number of program participants who attain degrees,

certificates, and other industry-recognized credentials and prepare them for employment in high-wage, high-skill occupations.

***Federal-State Unemployment Insurance System (ETA)***

The Federal-state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, authorized by Title III of the Social Security Act (SSA), provides temporary, partial wage replacement to unemployed workers who are between jobs and helps to stabilize local and national economies where layoffs have occurred. Research shows that for each dollar of UI benefits spent, \$2.00 in economic activity is generated through the multiplier effect.

To be eligible for benefits, unemployed workers must have worked recently, be involuntarily unemployed, and be able to and available for work. Regular UI benefits and administration are funded by state payroll and Federal taxes, respectively. The UI program is an integral part of the public workforce investment system and is often the entry point for unemployed workers to reemployment services that speed their return to work. Reemployment is crucial to maintaining workers' long-term economic security.

States administer the UI program directly and also administer certain Federal benefit programs. These activities are covered under the Unemployment Insurance State Administration line item. A second line in the budget, "National Activities," provides funds to support the states collectively in administering their state UI programs. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, in-person interviews with selected UI claimants, are funded under a third line item.

The Federal role in this Federal-state cooperative relationship includes setting broad policy for the program, establishing performance measures and standards, providing technical assistance to states, monitoring state performance, ensuring conformity and compliance of state laws and operations with Federal law, and funding the cost of administering state and Federal UI laws.

***Employment Service (ETA)***

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). The Act was amended by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the American Job Center system. Under WIA, the public Employment Service has evolved from a nationwide system of state-administered local employment offices to a partner program in the integrated American Job Center delivery system.

***Foreign Labor Certification (ETA)***

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) assigns specific responsibilities to the U.S. Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs that require a labor certification. The Secretary has delegated the responsibility for the administration of these programs to the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). As part of these responsibilities, OFLC must certify that there are no able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers for a position for which certification is requested and that there would be no adverse impact on similarly employed U.S. workers should labor certification be granted. Accordingly, employers seeking a labor certification for either permanent or temporary nonimmigrant labor are required by law to first apply to the Secretary of

Labor for certification.

The programs currently administered by the OFLC include: the immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the “Green Card”; the nonimmigrant H-1B and H-1B1 (Chile and Singapore) Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program (Australia); H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program.

***Workforce Information (ETA)***

U.S. Department of Labor programs funded through the Workforce Information/E-Tools/System Building line item assist working-age individuals, employers, government entities, and non-profit organizations. Program strategies that support the goal of providing advice, tools and knowledge about careers, skills and employment include: 1) collecting, producing, and analyzing workforce information through activities such as state and local employment projections for occupations and industries; 2) collecting information on the skills necessary to perform work in occupations; and 3) disseminating information through Web-based guidance on how to search for work; where to obtain employment counseling; how to identify related education, training, credentials or licenses to qualify for careers; where to find relevant course offerings; and how to locate and benefit from government-financed employment programs and other assistance.

***Apprenticeship (ETA)***

The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (NAA) which established the foundation for developing and expanding the nation’s skilled workforce through registered apprenticeship programs and produces standards for safeguarding the welfare of apprentices. The NAA, also known as the Fitzgerald Act, created a comprehensive system of partnerships among business, labor, education, and government which have shaped skill training through registered apprenticeship programs.

In cooperation with State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAAs) recognized by the Secretary of Labor, OA administers apprenticeship at the state and local levels by:

- Registering apprenticeship programs that meet federal standards;
- Issuing nationally recognized and portable certificates of completion to apprentices;
- Promoting the development and recognition of new programs and occupations;
- Assuring that all programs provide high quality learning;
- Promoting partnerships of registered apprenticeship with other federal programs and agencies including the workforce and education systems;
- Providing oversight and technical assistance to SAAs in 25 states, the District of Columbia and three U.S. Territories;
- Ensuring equal employment opportunity (EEO) in registered apprenticeship programs.

***ETA management and other***

Pilot, Demonstration, and Research (PD&R) activities are authorized under Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. ETA conducts pilot, demonstration, and research activities that support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and support continuous improvement of the workforce investment system.

As authorized under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, ETA carries out evaluations related to programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. These evaluations support key areas of program and policy emphases, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and can demonstrate continuous improvement of the public workforce system.

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. The grants are provided under the research authority in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

The Program Administration (PA) account finances staff for leadership, policy direction, provision of technical assistance to the system, funds management, and administration of the following programs authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Workforce Information, National Activities, the Indian and Native American Program, and the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program. The PA account also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), Work Opportunity Tax Credits, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, and the Office of Apprenticeship.

***Employee Benefits Security Administration***

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 141 million people. EBSA is charged with administering and enforcing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 and related federal civil and criminal laws. ERISA sets uniform minimum standards to ensure that private sector employee benefit plans are established and administered in a fair and financially sound manner. ERISA does not require any employer to establish a pension plan, health plan or any other employee benefit plan, but it requires that those who do meet certain minimum standards and regularly provide participants and the government with information about the plan. EBSA's enforcement authority extends to nearly 701,000 private retirement plans, 2.3 million health plans and a similar number of other employee welfare plans which together hold \$7.1 trillion in assets (as of March 7, 2013).

***Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation***

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) is a federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by more than 43 million of America's workers and retirees participating in more than 26,000 private sector defined pension plans. The Corporation receives no funds from general tax revenues. Operations are financed by insurance premiums paid by companies that sponsor defined benefit pension plans, investment income, and assets from terminated plans.

## **Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)**

### ***Federal Employees' Compensation Act (OWCP)***

The Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program provides workers' compensation coverage to three million Federal and Postal workers around the world for employment-related injuries and occupational diseases. Benefits include wage replacement, payment for medical care, and, where necessary, medical and vocational rehabilitation assistance in returning to work. Not all benefits are paid by the program, since the first 45 days of disability are usually covered by keeping injured workers in pay status with their employing agencies (i.e., the continuation-of-pay period). FECA also supports Return to Work (RTW) efforts, whereby claims staff, contract nurses and rehabilitation counselors help beneficiaries get back to work as soon as possible.

### ***Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation (OWCP)***

The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, provides protection to approximately 500,000 workers for injuries or occupational diseases occurring during the course of covered employment. These benefits are paid directly by an authorized self-insured employer; or through an authorized insurance carrier; or, in particular circumstances, by the Special Workers' Compensation Expenses Fund administered by the Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC). Longshore also administers injury and occupational disease coverage for non-maritime employees under several extensions of the Act. These include the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act (enacted in 1928 and repealed effective July 26, 1982); the Defense Base Act (1941); the Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act (1952); and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (1953).

### ***Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation (OWCP)***

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation (EEOIC) Part B provides benefits to covered employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), and private companies under contract with DOE, who have been diagnosed with a radiation-related cancer, beryllium-related disease, or chronic silicosis as a result of their work in producing or testing nuclear weapons. These benefits supplement benefits for uranium workers awarded by the Department of Justice (DOJ) under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

EEOIC Part E provides eligible DOE contractor employees Federal benefits based on the level of impairment and/or wage loss if they developed an occupational illness as a result of exposure to toxic substances at a DOE facility. Part E provides payment for RECA benefits awarded by DOJ to uranium workers as defined under Section 5 of the RECA for illnesses due to toxic substance exposure at uranium mines or mills. Part E also provides benefits to survivors of workers who died as a result of such exposure.

### ***Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (OWCP)***

This program provides monetary and medical benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis (or black lung disease) and their dependent survivors under the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977, which shifted fiscal responsibility for Black Lung benefits from the Federal Government to the coal industry. The payment of

benefits provides income support and medical care for beneficiaries who are unable to perform their previous coal mine work due to occupational lung disease.

The Part C program provides two types of medical services related to black lung disease: (1) diagnostic testing to determine the presence or absence of black lung disease and the degree of associated disability; and, (2) for miners entitled to monthly benefits, medical coverage for treatment of black lung disease and disability. Present and former coal miners and their surviving dependents may file claims. Part B authorizes Federal benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors for claims filed on or before December 31, 1973. The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) pays all Part C Black Lung benefits, including income maintenance and medical benefits, when no coal mine operator can be held liable for payments.

### ***OWCP management and other***

This program supports the implementation of three major workers' compensation laws (FECA, Longshore, and Coal Mine Workers' Compensation) that provide wage replacement and other benefits to workers who are injured or become ill as a result of their employment.

### ***Office of Labor Management Standards***

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) is responsible for administering and enforcing most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA). The LMRDA ensures basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry. OLMS does not have jurisdiction over unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees. OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, and the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970.

### ***Wage & Hour Division***

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) was created by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938. WHD is responsible for the administration and enforcement of a wide range of laws, which collectively cover virtually all private and State and local government employment - over 135 million workers in more than 7.3 million establishments throughout the United States and its territories. WHD is comprised of a nationwide staff of investigators, supervisors, technical, and clerical employees responsible for enforcing the FLSA, Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, Employee Polygraph Protection Act, and Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA).

### ***Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs***

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) administers Executive Order 11246, which directs federal departments and agencies to include non-discrimination and affirmative action requirements in all federal contracts, including federally assisted construction contracts. These requirements prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin and sex, or against individuals with disabilities and certain protected veterans.

### ***Occupational Safety and Health Administration***

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was established by the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970. OSHA's mission is to protect the safety and health of this nation's workers through the range of tools and strategies that the law provides. Experience and studies have shown that OSHA's actions prevent work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths by empowering workers and encouraging employers to eliminate hazards. OSHA's responsibilities extend to over 7.4 million private-sector establishments and 200,000 major construction worksites, employing more than 111,000,000 people. Federal OSHA covers approximately 2,200,000 Federal employees, while State Programs, providing comparable protections and services, cover almost 10,200,000 state and local government workers.

OSHA utilizes all of its programs – such as conducting workplace inspections; the issuance of standards and guidance; and outreach, training, and technical assistance – to achieve its mission. The agency provides services both directly and through collaboration and cooperation with state agencies and a wide array of organizations interested in occupational safety and health. Although workplace conditions are much safer than when OSHA was created, over 4,600 workers are still killed in the workplace each year and millions are injured. Tens of thousands continue to die from occupational illnesses.

The agency is responsible for administering more than 20 whistleblower statutes, including the new protections in laws governing health care reform, finance reform, food safety, and motor vehicle manufacturing. In all of its programs, OSHA is directing additional resources to the hazards and industries where they are most needed, in furtherance of the outcome goals of securing safe and healthy workplaces and ensuring that workers have a stronger voice in the workplace.

### ***Mine Safety and Health Administration***

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of the nation's miners through enforcement 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). MSHA, mine operators, and miners each have a role in assuring the safety and health of the nation's miners. Operators are responsible for preventing and eliminating unsafe and unhealthful conditions, with the assistance of miners. MSHA enforces current regulations, provides technical assistance and training, and develops improved regulations and programs to increase protections. The Mine Act requires four complete inspections annually at active underground mines and two complete inspections annually at active surface mines. MSHA protects the health and safety of approximately 2,300 coal and nearly 11,600 metal and nonmetal mines.

MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to ensure the best protection for the health and safety of all miners. MSHA also assesses civil monetary penalties for violations, and collects and accounts for all penalties paid. MSHA develops and coordinates mine safety and health education and training activities for the mining

industry throughout the country, and provides classroom instruction at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy).

## **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)**

### ***Labor Force Statistics (BLS)***

The Labor Force Statistics programs provide comprehensive and timely information on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and related labor market characteristics at the national level; industrial and occupational employment at the State and local levels; and labor force and unemployment at State and local levels. In addition, these programs develop projections of the labor force, economic growth, industrial output, and employment by industry and occupation for 10 years into the future for the Nation as a whole, as well as prepare studies that cover a broad range of topics, including analyses of labor force behavior over time, labor market developments, occupational analyses, characteristics of special worker groups, time-use patterns of workers and nonworkers, and labor force experiences of displaced workers.

### ***Prices and Cost of Living (BLS)***

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. This budget activity publishes the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index, the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, and data from the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey.

### ***Compensation and Working Conditions (BLS)***

The Compensation and Working Conditions programs publish data on employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, by occupation for major labor market areas and industries. The programs also publish information on work stoppages. In addition, the BLS compiles annual information on the incidence and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

### ***Productivity and Technology (BLS)***

Productivity and Technology programs meet several major needs for economic statistics. Data from these programs measure productivity trends in the U.S. economy, as well as in major sectors and individual industries. These programs also analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying productivity change.

### ***Executive Direction and Staff Services (BLS)***

Executive Direction and Staff Services provide agency-wide policy and management direction and centralized program support activities. Major goals of these programs are the development and improvement of economic and statistical programs, efficient management of ongoing programs including field operations, methodological research, and provision of the technical, administrative, information technology, dissemination, and publication services necessary to produce and release statistical and research output in a reliable, secure, timely, and effective manner.

### ***Solicitor's Office***

The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department of Labor. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department. SOL provides its legal services through National Office Divisions that are generally devoted to the major laws under the Department's jurisdiction and Regional Offices that undertake front-line enforcement initiatives, including trial-level litigation to protect and improve the working conditions and security of America's working women and men. SOL contributes to the accomplishment of all of the Department's Strategic and Outcome goals by:

- Undertaking litigation to carry out the Department's priority enforcement initiatives, and to defend the Secretary and the program agencies of the Department;
- Assisting in the development, drafting and legal review of legislation, regulations, Executive Orders, and other matters affecting Departmental programs; and by
- Providing legal opinions/advice to the Secretary, Departmental and agency officials.

### ***International Labor Affairs Bureau***

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) supports the President's international labor agenda and coordinates the international activities for the Department of Labor. Activities include promotion of good labor policies and labor rights through intergovernmental organizations and bilateral relationships with other countries, as well as implementation of projects in developing countries to improve workers' rights and living standards and to protect vulnerable workers, including women and children. ILAB's duties and operations are in three primary areas:

- International trade and labor, including mandates related to free trade agreements.
- International child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, including reporting and program mandates.
- International organizations, including mandated representation before the International Labor Organization (ILO).

### ***Women's Bureau***

The Women's Bureau carries out Public Law 66-259, which directs it to "formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The Bureau is the only federal office exclusively concerned with serving and promoting the interests of women in the workforce. The Bureau conducts research, projects, outreach, and evaluations on issues of importance to working women, and provides information about women in the labor force to stakeholders and customers.

### ***Office of Disability Employment Policy***

Congress authorized ODEP in the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) FY 2001 appropriation. ODEP develops policy and fosters its implementation to reduce barriers to employment for people with disabilities.

## **Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS)**

### ***Jobs for Veterans State Grants (VETS)***

VETS helps veterans obtain positive employment outcomes through services provided at American Job Centers, where grants are provided to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to fund staff dedicated to serving veterans. These staff provide direct services to address veterans' significant barriers to employment, and conduct outreach to local businesses and employers.

### ***Transition Assistance Program Employment Workshop (VETS)***

This program helps separating service members and their spouses make the initial transition from military service to the civilian labor force. TAP services consist of standardized, comprehensive employment workshops presented at military installations worldwide by trained facilitators.

### ***Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (VETS)***

This is VETS' primary program addressing the problem of veteran homelessness. HVRP competitive grants provide employment and training services to help homeless veterans with the skills and opportunities they need to gain meaningful employment.

### ***Federal Administration & USERRA Enforcement (VETS)***

VETS protects the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act (USERRA) so they can serve on active duty without harm to their employment status.

### ***DOL management and other***

The Program Direction and Support (PDS) activity includes the following seven offices:

- Office of the Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy
- Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs
- Office of Public Affairs
- Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships
- Office of Public Engagement

This activity provides essential leadership and policy direction for the Department. Other responsibilities include: (1) serving as the primary economic advisor to the Secretary of Labor and providing economic analysis of special topics, as well as general labor issues; (2) overseeing a program of analysis and general research on issues affecting the American workforce; (3) evaluating the effectiveness of Departmental programs; (4) serving as the principal representative on the Department's legislative program; (5) coordinating legislative proposals with other Federal agencies; and (6) maintaining a program of public information and communications to inform the public of the services and protections afforded by Departmental agencies.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) provides leadership, infrastructure and support for the Department via the following management

disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Budget and Performance Integration, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, and Strategic Planning.

Adjudication renders timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components which include the Office of Administrative Law Judges, the Administrative Review Board, the Benefits Review Board, and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. Each year cases are adjudicated under a variety of mostly worker protection acts. Among these are the Black Lung Benefits Act; the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act and its extensions, including the Defense Base Act; Permanent and Temporary Labor Certifications; the Federal Employees' Compensation Act; the whistleblower protection provisions of environmental, transportation, securities, and other acts; and statutes guaranteeing prevailing wages and other rights for employees of government contractors, child laborers, migrant workers, and H-1B non-immigrant workers.

The Civil Rights Center (CRC) is responsible for: (1) administering DOL's equal employment opportunity (EEO) program and administering an effective discrimination complaint processing system for discrimination complaints filed by DOL employees and applicants; (2) ensuring compliance with federal equal opportunity and nondiscrimination laws and regulations by recipients of financial assistance and in DOL programs through program monitoring and complaint processing; (3) processing work-related complaints under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act; (4) coordinating enforcement of DOL compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968; and (5) overseeing the implementation of DOL employee rights policies .

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) 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. The OCFO is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. OCFO serves as a support agency to all the agencies within DOL.

The goals of the Departmental Program Evaluation activity are to: (1) build evaluation capacity and expertise in the Department; (2) ensure high standards in evaluations undertaken by, or funded by the Department of Labor; (3) ensure the independence of the evaluation and research functions; and (4) make sure that evaluation and research findings are available and accessible in a timely and user-friendly way, so they inform policymakers, program managers, and the public. As part of this initiative, the Department of Labor is building partnerships with the academic community, foundations and other outside parties to leverage private-sector research activities. The Chief Evaluation Office, in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy in the Program Direction and Support activity, is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the Departmental Program Evaluation funds.

IT Infrastructure Modernization and Departmental Support Systems and is managed by the Department's Chief Information Officer. The overall strategy of the ITM program is to increase user productivity and customer service through consolidating and optimizing common IT infrastructure services and commodities. This will create a shared information environment for common data resources, streamlined cross-agency communications, and eliminate duplicative

agency operations. ITM executes this strategy while ensuring delivery of secure, private, and efficient services to the public.

***Office of Inspector General***

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor (DOL) and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and the Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out a criminal investigations program to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs.