

Department of Labor  
Budget in Brief  
Fiscal Year 2019  
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration  
(ETA)  
(See Bookmarks)

**FY 2019**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## Table of Contents

Budget Summary .....	1
Employment and Training Administration .....	5
Overview .....	5
Training and Employment Services.....	7
Adult Employment and Training Activities.....	7
Youth Activities .....	8
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities .....	8
Indian and Native American Programs.....	8
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers .....	9
Technical Assistance.....	9
Reentry Employment Opportunities .....	9
Apprenticeship Program .....	9
Workforce Data Quality Initiative .....	9
YouthBuild.....	10
Women in Apprenticeship .....	10
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries.....	10
Job Corps .....	11
Community Service Employment For Older Americans.....	12
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances.....	13
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations .....	14
Unemployment Insurance .....	14
Employment Service.....	15
Foreign Labor Certification .....	16
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building .....	16
Advances to the Unemployment Trust fund .....	18
Program Administration.....	19
Employee Benefits Security Administration .....	20
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.....	21
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs .....	23
Wage and Hour Division .....	25
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs.....	27
Office of Labor-Management Standards .....	28
Occupational Safety and Health Administration .....	29

Mine Safety and Health Administration .....	31
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	32
Departmental Management.....	33
Office of Disability Employment Policy .....	36
Office of the Inspector General.....	37
Veterans' Employment and Training Service .....	38
DOL IT Modernization.....	40
Working Capital Fund.....	41
Appendices	
Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2010-2019.....	42
All Purpose Table .....	43
Full Time Equivalent Table .....	48

## **Budget Summary**

The Fiscal Year 2019 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$9.4 billion in discretionary budget authority, with additional mandatory funding, and 15,765 full-time equivalent employees (FTE).

The American workforce is the greatest in the world. DOL fosters, promotes, and develops the welfare of wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States by helping to improve working conditions, advancing opportunities for profitable employment, and assuring work-related benefits and rights.

The FY 2019 Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to national security, fiscal responsibility, and putting America First. The Budget focuses the Department on President Trump's mission for an efficient and effective federal government with clear policy priorities and eliminating spending that is duplicative, unproven, or ineffective.

## **The Future of the American Workforce**

- As the backbone of the American economy, America needs a skilled workforce. With more than two million jobs created in 2017 and the unemployment rate at 4.1 percent, the lowest in more than 17 years, now is the time to make the proper investments to keep our workforce strong.
- Currently, there are millions of job openings and millions of workers seeking new jobs, yet job creators report difficulty hiring workers with the right skills for the jobs they need to fill.
- The Federal Government has more than 40 workforce development programs spread across 14 agencies with a total annual cost of approximately \$17 billion. Despite changes in the recent reauthorization of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, the system remains fragmented at the Federal level, perpetuating unnecessary bureaucracy and complicating State and local efforts to meet the comprehensive needs of Americans seeking workforce-related services. The Secretaries of Labor and Education, who administer most of the programs, are working on a comprehensive plan to consolidate and reorganize Federal workforce development programs to ensure that American workers receive the highest quality services possible and are prepared to fill the high-growth jobs of today and tomorrow.
- The Budget invests \$200 million in apprenticeships, a proven earn-while-you-learn strategy that equips workers with the skills they need to fill open, high-paying jobs. Apprenticeships match job creators with job seekers, furthering the goal of a skilled American workforce.
- The DOL Budget expands access to health coverage by allowing more employers to form Small Business Health Plans, or Association Health Plans (AHPs). The Budget supports this initiative by increasing funding for the Employee Benefits Security Administration

(EBSA) to develop policy and enforcement capacity to expand access to Small Business Health Plans.

- The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a proposal to provide six weeks of paid family leave to new parents, including adoptive parents, so all families can afford to take time to recover from childbirth and bond with a new child.

### **An “America First” Workforce**

- The Budget requests Congressional authorization to establish and retain fees to cover the operating costs for foreign labor certification programs, thus allowing for a more reliable, workload-based source of funding that ultimately eliminates the need for appropriations. This proposal allows for timely processing of labor certifications and will help ensure foreign labor is not adversely affecting U.S. workers. It also places the cost of operating the program on the entities that utilize the program. This fee-based approach is consistent with how the Department of Homeland Security manages its foreign labor programs.
- The Budget proposes to refocus the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program on apprenticeship and on-the-job training, earn-as-you-learn strategies that ensure that participants are obtaining the skills necessary for in-demand occupations. States will also be encouraged to place a greater emphasis on intensive reemployment services for workers who are not participating in work-based education, helping those workers return to the workforce more quickly.

### **A Safe and Secure American Workforce**

- There is significant value in compliance assistance programs that help Americans understand their rights, responsibilities, and requirements under the law. Employers acting in good faith to follow the law should have the help of the government to do so and should not be penalized for reaching out for assistance.
- The Budget maintains targeted investments in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) aimed at preventing worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through enforcement, outreach, and compliance assistance. The 2019 Budget increases OSHA Federal Compliance Assistance to assist employers who want help protecting their workers through cooperative programs.
- The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation’s multiemployer program, which insures the pension benefits of 10 million workers, is at risk of insolvency. To protect the pensions of hardworking Americans, the Budget proposes to add new premiums to the multiemployer program, raising approximately \$16 billion in premiums over a ten-year window. At this level of premium receipts, the program is more likely than not to remain solvent over the next 20 years.

- The Budget will strengthen protections for union members by supporting more audits and investigations to uncover flawed officer elections, fraud, and embezzlement.

### **A Responsible American Workforce Budget**

- The Department is committed to the President's goal of reorganizing the Federal government and the Budget reflects this goal by creating a more accountable and efficient Department.
- Some of DOL's administrative activities, including procurement, human resources, financial management, and physical security, are separated across its subcomponents. This creates duplication and wastes resources that would be better spent on core mission-related work. DOL is centralizing these activities to improve oversight, eliminate duplication, save money, and achieve economies of scale.
- The Budget supports the Department's information technology modernization efforts by reforming the Working Capital Fund statute. The changes give more tools to DOL's Chief Information Officer to fund the modernization of the agency's antiquated information technology systems by reallocating base resources.
- The Budget proposes to reform the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program, which provides workers' compensation benefits to federal employees injured or killed on the job and their survivors by modernizing program administration, simplifying benefit rates, and introducing controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.
- The Budget provides resources for the administration of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund program to ensure that claims are adjudicated in a timely and equitable manner.
- DOL takes steps to reform Job Corps by targeting the program to those most likely to benefit, improving center safety, and piloting new methods to serve disadvantaged youth. As part of this reform effort, the Budget ends the Department of Agriculture's role in the program.
- The Budget expands Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), an evidence-based activity that saves an average of \$536 per claimant in Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit costs. The Budget proposes to create a permanent program that would allow each State to provide these services to one-half of its UI claimants identified as most likely to exhaust benefits and all transitioning military service members.
- The Budget also proposes to strengthen the incentive for States to prepare for the next recession and fund their UI systems.

<b>FY 2019 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority (in Billions)</b>			
	<b>FY 2018 Full Year C.R.</b>	<b>FY 2019 Request</b>	<b>Change</b>
Discretionary	\$12.0	\$9.4	-\$2.6
Mandatory	\$30.3	\$29.7	-\$0.5
<b>Total, Current Law</b>	<b>\$42.3</b>	<b>\$39.2</b>	<b>-\$3.1</b>
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory:	\$0.0	\$0.4	\$0.4
<b>Total with Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>\$42.3</b>	<b>\$39.6</b>	<b>-\$2.7</b>
<i>Full Time Equivalents</i>	<i>15,723</i>	<i>15,765</i>	<i>42</i>



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

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal workforce development and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and Unemployment Insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through State and local workforce development systems with support from Federal and other funding sources. ETA's budget pursues efforts to streamline these programs, decrease improper payments, and provide State and local governments with the flexibility to administer programs to meet the needs of their workforce and economy. ETA also plays an important role in ensuring that American workers are prioritized for jobs over foreign workers.

The Department's budget prioritizes investments in evidence-based programs. The Budget expands apprenticeships, a proven earn-while-you-learn strategy that equips workers with the skills they need to fill open, high-paying jobs. The Department is expanding apprenticeships in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, including health care, information technology, and advanced manufacturing.

The Department is committed to streamlining or eliminating programs based upon a rigorous analysis of available data and careful examination of those programs that lack evidence to justify continued support. The Budget ties the funding with additional flexibility to ensure that State and local governments are empowered to make decisions that best suit their State and that meet the needs of local employers and job seekers.

Reforming Job Corps continues to be a high priority of the Administration. The Budget takes important steps to improve Job Corps for the youth it serves by focusing the program on the older youth for whom the program is more effective; improving center safety; and making other changes to sharpen program quality and efficiency. The Budget ends the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) role in the Job Corps program. Workforce development is not a core USDA role, and the 26 centers it operates are overrepresented in the lowest performing cohort of centers. The Budget also announces other reforms to the program, including shifting the outreach and admissions function to States and piloting the use of cooperative agreements with nonprofits that have expertise in serving youth to operate centers. These reforms would save money by eliminating ineffective centers and finding better ways to educate and improve the skills of at-risk youth.

The President's Budget modernizes the unemployment safety net, reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and getting claimants back to work quickly. The Budget expands RESEA, a proven activity that saves an average of \$536 per claimant in UI benefit costs by reducing improper payments and helping claimants return to work quickly and at higher wages. This initiative creates real savings for American taxpayers and helps displaced workers get back on their feet. The Budget also proposes to create a permanent program that would allow each State to provide these services to one-half of its UI claimants identified as most likely to exhaust benefits and to all transitioning military service members. The Budget also proposes legislative changes to improve program solvency and reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the UI program.

The Administration proposes to establish a paid parental leave benefit to provide six weeks of paid family leave to new mothers and fathers, including adoptive parents, allowing them to spend

time with their children during the earliest and some of the most critical moments of their lives. Using the UI system as a base, the proposal allows States to establish paid parental leave programs in a way that is most appropriate for their workforce and economy.

The TAA program is in need of reform. A 2012 evaluation of TAA found that only 37 percent of participants became employed in the occupations for which they received training. The Budget refocuses TAA on apprenticeship and other work-based job training to ensure that participants are preparing for in-demand jobs and industries. States will also be encouraged to place a greater emphasis on intensive reemployment services for workers who are not participating in work-based learning, getting those workers into the workforce more quickly.

Imported labor should only be used if American workers are unavailable to do the job. In June 2017, the Department announced actions to increase protections of American workers while more aggressively confronting entities committing visa program fraud and abuse. The Department now vigorously enforces all laws within its jurisdiction governing the administration and enforcement of non-immigrant visa programs. The Budget proposes that Congress provide authorizing legislation for ETA to establish and retain fees to cover the costs of operating Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) programs. Currently, only the cost of operating the H-1B program is covered by fees. Other major FLC programs (H-2A, H-2B, PERM, and Prevailing Wage Determinations) are funded with discretionary annual appropriations. The ability to charge fees for these programs would give ETA a more reliable, workload-based source of funding that would ultimately eliminate the need for congressional appropriations. In addition to helping ETA handle workload and decrease potential backlogs during peak times, a fee will discourage employers from abusing the system, ensuring that American workers are not disadvantaged, and place the responsibility of paying for the program solely on the entities that utilize the program.

ETA is taking the necessary steps to ensure that its programs help the American workforce by fulfilling their intended purpose of putting Americans back to work. These initiatives contribute to a strong, growing economy by responding to the workforce needs of regional and local job seekers, businesses, and other employers to ensure positive employment outcomes for job seekers and more productive and resilient regional economies.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u> <sup>1</sup>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u> <sup>2</sup>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	810,721	814,853	490,370
Youth Activities	873,416	867,485	523,667
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,234,521	1,240,485	666,485
Formula Grants	1,015,020	1,019,768	615,485
National Dislocated Worker Grants	219,501	220,717	51,000
Indian and Native American Programs	50,000	49,660	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	81,340	0
Technical Assistance	2,500	2,483	2,000
Reentry Employment Opportunities	88,078	87,480	78,324
Apprenticeship Program	95,000	94,355	200,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	5,959	0
YouthBuild	84,534	83,960	58,960
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,326,666</b>	<b>3,328,060</b>	<b>2,019,806</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2017 reflects the rescission of \$12,033 against Program Year 2017 Advance appropriations (Adult and Dislocated Worker) included in the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution. FY 2017 does not reflect the rescission of \$75,000 made against the National Dislocated Worker Grants pursuant to P.L. 115-31, as this rescission affected Program Year 2016 funds.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2018 does not reflect the proposed rescission of \$899,000 against Advance appropriations.

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs provide employers with skilled and qualified workers to fill their current and future openings and help Americans get and keep family-sustaining jobs. The majority of the program activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

The Budget decreases Federal support for workforce development and employment service formula grants, shifting more responsibility for funding these services to States, localities, and employers. To help States manage at lower funding levels, the Budget includes a number of proposals to maximize the use of the flexibilities and waivers available under WIOA.

The funding for the TES activity is provided on a program year (PY) basis. Funding requested in FY 2019 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.

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

The WIOA Adult program serves as the primary vehicle to help 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 \$490,370,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2019. This reduced funding shifts more responsibility for funding these services to States, localities, and employers. The proposed budget maintains the current 15 percent Governor's Reserve.

The Department also requests a 1.5 percent set-aside to fund grants for adult and employment training activities to American Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Native Alaskans, and eliminates the standalone Indian and Native American Program.

### **Youth Activities**

To address the skill and youth employment needs anticipated in FY 2019, the Department is requesting \$523,667,000. The proposed budget maintains the current 15 percent Governor's Reserve.

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

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program serves as the primary vehicle to help 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 \$666,485,000 for FY 2019. Of the requested amount, \$51,000,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help States and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. The remaining \$615,485,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to States to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services. The proposed budget maintains the current 15 percent Governor's Reserve.

### **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 family-sustaining jobs and remain employed through the provision of employment, education, workforce development, and supportive services. To ensure a dedicated source of funding for this population, the Budget establishes a Native Adult set-aside under the WIOA Adult program and eliminates the Indian and Native American program as a stand-alone request.

### **Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers**

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides workforce development and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers to help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment.

The program is duplicative in that it creates a parallel workforce system for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, despite the fact that they are eligible to receive services through the core WIOA formula programs; therefore, the Budget eliminates this program.

### **Technical Assistance**

The Technical Assistance activity is used for grant management and continuous improvement of the public workforce system. The Department is requesting \$2,000,000 for FY 2019. These funds will support key WIOA implementation activities, including maintenance of the Eligible Training Provider scorecard, which will be launched in FY 2018.

### **Reentry Employment Opportunities**

The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-involved adults and youths 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 \$78,324,000 for FY 2019 to serve adult and juvenile offenders. The Department will focus on providing apprenticeships and building evidence for effective workforce development models for this population.

### **Apprenticeship Program**

This funding is aimed at supporting approaches that result in the growth of 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 2019, the Department requests \$200,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity. This funding will support the rapid expansion of Industry-Recognized Apprenticeships to expand apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, including manufacturing, infrastructure, cybersecurity, and health care.

### **Workforce Data Quality Initiative**

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative provides competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and

workforce data. The Department is not requesting funding for the WDQI program in FY 2019.

### **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. YouthBuild specifically targets at-risk, high school dropouts who are particularly vulnerable in the current economy. YouthBuild addresses the challenges faced by unemployed, high school dropouts by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage. In FY 2019, the Department requests \$58,960,000, reflecting a shift of \$25,000,000 to the apprenticeship initiative for youth-focused activities.

### **Women in Apprenticeship**

The Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) grants fund projects intended to improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in Registered Apprenticeship programs for non-traditional and green-related occupations in a broad range of industries, including advanced manufacturing, transportation, and construction. The goals of this program will be met with the broader Apprenticeship program.

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

To address the Department's goal of preparing workers to attain family-sustaining jobs, the Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries Grants are designed to provide training for workers according to need in different sectors of the economy where the jobs are currently being filled by foreign workers on H-1B visas. This program is funded through fees collected from employers who file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers under the H-1B visa program for occupations that require highly specialized knowledge.

*JOB CORPS*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,587,325	1,576,545	1,189,812
Construction	84,500	83,926	75,016
Administration	32,330	32,110	32,110
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,704,155</b>	<b>1,692,581</b>	<b>1,296,938</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Budget takes important steps to improve Job Corps for the youth it serves by: targeting this intensive model to the older youth for whom the program is more effective; improving center safety; and making other changes to sharpen program quality and efficiency. The FY 2019 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,189,812,000. The FY 2019 Budget ends the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) role in the Job Corps program. Workforce development is not a core part of the USDA mission, and the 26 centers operated by USDA are disproportionately represented at the bottom of the center rankings. The Budget includes a General Provision that would allow the Department to compete out the USDA-operated centers. Job Corps has intensified, and will continue to reinforce, oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA.

For Job Corps Construction, the Department is requesting \$75,016,000. Job Corps has begun implementation of targeted security measures at the most vulnerable centers, and safety and security will continue to be a top priority for the Job Corps program.

For Job Corps Administration, the Department is requesting \$32,110,000 and 164 FTE. These staff have oversight responsibility of the Job Corps program and will help institutionalize strong quality assurance and risk management practices across the Job Corps program.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	400,000	397,284	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>397,284</b>	<b>0</b>

The ETA budget eliminates funding for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), a program that is ineffective at meeting its purpose of transitioning low-income unemployed seniors into unsubsidized jobs. As many as one-third of SCSEP participants fail to complete the program and, of those who do, only half successfully transition to unsubsidized employment. The goal of supporting the self-sufficiency and employment of older workers will continue to be addressed through the core Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs.



## *FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	790,419	737,860	790,000
TAA Benefits	357,000	301,000	301,000
TAA Training	391,419	397,860	450,000
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	42,000	39,000	39,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>790,419</b>	<b>737,860</b>	<b>790,000</b>

Note: FY 2017 and FY 2018 reflect sequestration reduction for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The 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.

The FY 2019 Budget request for TAA is \$790,000,000. This request includes \$450,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, \$301,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and \$39,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA).

A rigorous 2012 evaluation of the TAA program demonstrated that workers who participated in the program had lower earnings than the comparison group at the end of a four-year follow-up period, in part because they were more likely to participate in long-term job training programs rather than immediately reentering the workforce. However, this training was not targeted to in-demand industries and occupations, and only 37 percent of participants became employed in the occupations for which they trained.<sup>1</sup>

In the 2019 Budget, the Department addresses these issues by proposing legislation to reauthorize the TAA for Workers Program to refocus TAA on apprenticeship and on-the-job training strategies, to ensure participants are learning skills for in-demand occupations. States will also be encouraged to place a greater emphasis on intensive reemployment services for workers who are not participating in work-based training, getting those workers into the workforce more quickly.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.mathematica-mpr.com/our-publications-and-findings/publications/the-evaluation-of-the-trade-adjustment-assistance-program-a-synthesis-of-major-findings>

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS**

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,702,497	2,684,144	2,504,816
State Administration	2,572,600	2,555,129	2,362,816
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	115,000	114,219	130,000
National Activities	14,897	14,796	12,000
Employment Service	691,231	686,537	435,998
Grants to States	671,413	666,854	416,315
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	19,683	19,683
Foreign Labor Certification	62,310	61,887	62,192
Federal Administration	48,028	47,702	47,937
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,185	14,255
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	67,653	67,194	67,194
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,523,691</b>	<b>3,499,762</b>	<b>3,070,200</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>163</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the UI system, including State Administration, 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 FLC Program including FLC Federal Administration and FLC State Grants; and Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building.

**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.

The FY 2019 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,362,816,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 1,860,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$40.0 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$29.1 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 6.4 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. The Budget request also includes \$6,000,000 for continued support of the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which supports an integrated data hub and data analytics capacity to support States in reducing fraud.

The FY 2019 Budget includes \$130,000,000 for RESEA, which combines reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. Research has shown that this 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. Additionally, the Budget continues to propose mandatory funding beginning in FY 2020 to allow States to provide RESEA to one-half of UI claimants profiled as most likely to exhaust benefits and to all claimants receiving unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers (UCX).

UI National Activities provides funds to support States in administering their State UI programs. The FY 2019 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$12,000,000. In addition to funding activities which support States collectively, the request will support the continuation of IT upgrades and technical assistance activities that focus on three priority areas: 1) program performance and accountability, 2) program integrity, and 3) connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the American Job Centers.

The Budget continues to include proposals to improve program solvency and integrity and a suite of provisions to help States continue to improve their prevention, detection, and recovery of improper UI payments. Combined, these measures will strengthen the UI program by improving State Trust Fund solvency.

### **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 2019 Budget requests \$416,315,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. 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 technical assistance and workforce development activities within the American Job Center delivery system.

ES National Activities also support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), which is a Federal tax incentive provided to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. In FY 2019, the Department is requesting \$19,683,000 for National Activities. To support States' processing of certification requests, the Department requests \$18,485,000 to operate the WOTC program, and \$1,198,000 for ES technical assistance activities. Technical assistance resources will be used to support online and in-person assistance for States to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations.

### **Foreign Labor Certification**

The programs currently administered by the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) include the: immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the "Green Card"; nonimmigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; Determination of Prevailing Wages; and D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program.

For FY 2019, the Department requests \$47,937,000 and 163 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of the Foreign Labor Certification programs. In addition, the Budget continues to seek authorization to establish and retain fees to cover the costs of operating the PERM, H-2A, H-2B, and prevailing wage determination programs. This market-based funding structure would allow the supply of available resources to be directly determined by the demand for foreign labor certification services. Requiring entities that utilize these programs to cover their costs would ultimately eliminate the need for appropriations for these activities.

For FY 2019, the Department requests \$14,255,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' (SWA) Foreign Labor Certification activities. Under the State Grant 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 foreign labor certification programs.

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

The resources supported through this line item are foundational to creating innovative workforce strategies to ensure 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 2019, the Department requests \$67,194,000. These funds will be used to support

workforce information grants to States, the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, and performance reporting systems.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	<u>2017</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2018</u> <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>Request</u>
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to States to fund unemployment benefits. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF, 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-servicemen, to a revolving fund from which the Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA) may borrow to cover administrative costs, and to the Federal Unemployment and Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program.

The Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2019. This request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above, to permit advances should they become necessary.

*PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	70,679	70,199	68,324
Workforce Security	42,704	42,414	41,181
Apprenticeship	36,160	35,914	35,914
Executive Direction	9,113	9,051	8,846
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>157,578</b>	<b>154,265</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>727</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) account funds staff for leadership, policy direction, program implementation, funds management, and administration of the ETA programs.

The PA appropriation provides for the Federal administration of most ETA programs. The FY 2019 request is \$154,265,000 and an estimated 727 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 which includes monitoring and closeout of grants from programs proposed for elimination.

ETA will continue its examination of agency activities and their alignment with ETA's mission with the goal of improving organizational efficiency. This will include investments to improve efficiency through ETA's IT system, continued focus on effectively targeting reduced resources to maximize program effectiveness, and continued support and technical assistance to congressional colleagues, State program staff, and Federal colleagues.

ETA's Office of Apprenticeship is helping to implement President Trump's Executive Order on Expanding Apprenticeships in America, in particular supporting the expansion of Industry-Recognized Apprenticeships to expand apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, including manufacturing, infrastructure, cybersecurity, and health care.

***EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION***

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	147,400	146,399	154,813
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,901	26,718	28,033
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,699	6,654	6,654
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>179,771</b>	<b>189,500</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>875</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 150 million people. EBSA's enforcement authority extends to an estimated 694,000 private retirement plans, 2.2 million health plans, and a similar number of other employee welfare plans which together hold \$9.3 trillion in assets. These plans provide critical benefits to America's workers, retirees, and their families.

The FY 2019 Budget request for EBSA is \$189,500,000 and 875 FTE. With the requested resources, EBSA will continue to: (1) provide a multi-faceted employee benefits security program that effectively targets the most egregious and persistent violators; (2) 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; (3) provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers in protecting their pension and health benefits; and (4) conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis. The request includes \$9,729,000 in program increases:

- \$2,000,000 and 15 FTE for Small Business Health Plan, or Association Health Plan (AHP), assistance to provide interpretive guidance, enforcement, oversight activities, and compliance assistance initiatives ensuring Small Business Health Plans are adequately funded and that fiduciaries comply with their obligations of prudence and loyalty.
- \$2,155,000 to increase oversight of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board to enable EBSA to perform more in-depth reviews to improve IT security.
- \$5,574,000 for development and ongoing expenses involving the technology refresh for contingency operations for the ERISA Filing and Acceptance System (EFAST).



*PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Operational Support	0	0	0
Consolidated Administrative Activities	510,757	412,412	445,363
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	6,533	6,534	6,802
Investment Management Fees Program	113,484	110,630	117,400
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	6,287,590	6,576,000	7,212,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	158,600	167,000	204,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>7,070,431</b>	<b>7,266,042</b>	<b>7,978,763</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>968</b>

Note: 2017 Enacted reflects actual FTE and sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

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 40,000,000 American workers in private defined benefit pension plans under two separate insurance programs. The Single-Employer Program protects about 30,000,000 workers and retirees in more than 22,500 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects more than 10,000,000 workers and retirees in about 1,400 pension plans. PBGC's operations are financed by insurance premiums paid by plans or the companies that sponsor them, investment income, and in the Single-Employer Program, assets from terminated plans.

PBGC tries, first, to preserve plans and keep pension promises in the hands of the employers who make them. When companies enter bankruptcy or undertake major transactions that might threaten their ability to pay pensions, PBGC engages with companies to negotiate agreements that provide protections for their pension plans. Last year PBGC negotiated with dozens of companies, in bankruptcy and otherwise, to preserve their plans.

PBGC is requesting \$445,363,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2019. The request includes costs for strengthening cybersecurity and critical IT infrastructure, case workload and benefit calculation modernization, actuarial support and EFAST2 operations, personnel costs for the Office of the Participant and Plan Sponsor Advocate, and audit support for the Office of Inspector General.

Absent changes in law, the Multiemployer Program is likely to become insolvent in 2025. The Budget proposes to reform multiemployer premiums and improve the solvency of the program by creating a variable-rate premium (VRP) and an exit premium in the Multiemployer Program.

A multiemployer VRP would require plans to pay additional premiums based on their level of underfunding, up to a per participant cap, as is done in the Single-Employer Program. An exit premium, equal to ten times the variable-rate premium cap, would be assessed on employers that withdraw from a plan to compensate the insurance program for the additional risk imposed on it when employers leave the system and cease making plan contributions.

PBGC would have limited authority to design waivers for some or all of the VRPs assessed to terminated plans or ongoing plans that are in critical status, if there is a substantial risk that the payment of premiums will accelerate plan insolvency resulting in earlier PBGC financial assistance to the plan. Aggregate waivers for a year would be limited to 20 percent of the anticipated total multiemployer VRPs for all plans. This level of premiums is expected to be sufficient to fund the Multiemployer Program for the next 20 years.

*OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	102,330	101,973	100,610
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	13,094	12,656	12,499
General Funds	115,424	114,629	113,109
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	2,177	2,173	2,173
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	35,607	35,722	38,246
Trust Funds	37,784	37,895	40,419
<b>Total Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation Budget Authority</b>	<b>153,208</b>	<b>152,524</b>	<b>153,528</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>868</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,307,096	3,079,081	2,847,974
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	1,368,525	1,215,457	1,226,955
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	76,952	68,968	24,319
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)	1,685,865	2,089,355	2,060,144
Special Workers' Compensation Fund (Longshore)	119,520	117,935	118,762
<b>Total Mandatory Budget Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>6,557,958</b>	<b>6,570,796</b>	<b>6,278,154</b>
<b>Total OWCP FTE<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,493</b>

<sup>1</sup>Mandatory accounts include both benefits and administrative costs.

<sup>2</sup>Includes FTE for Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation

Note: FY 2017 and FY 2018 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended

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 Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program provides benefits to civilian employees of the Federal Government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. Requested administrative resources are \$175,387,000 and 784 FTE. The Budget

proposes to reform FECA by modernizing program administration, simplifying benefit rates, and introducing controls to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

- The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (LHWCA) 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 are \$14,672,000 and 84 FTE.
- The Black Lung Benefits Act 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 are \$43,565,000 and 174 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 are \$138,092,000 and 451 FTE.

OWCP program increases in FY 2019 include:

- \$2,615,000 and 26 FTE for the FECA Prescription Management Unit – The requested resources will support the actions required to monitor and manage opioid medication use among injured workers receiving benefits under the FECA, including benefits administration, medical management, and claims adjudication. Additionally, this effort supports the President's strategic drug control initiatives and the Office of National Drug Control Policy's FY 2019 priority, "Addressing the Nation's Opioid Use Crisis and Overdose Epidemic."
- \$974,000 and five FTE for acquisition of Pharmacy Benefit Management (PBM) Services – The requested resources will position OWCP to use PBM services to implement drug controls that will improve the safety and quality of prescription care provided to claimants across the four agency programs.

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

## WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	225,955	230,068
Wage Hour H-1B	62,000	53,000	48,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>289,500</b>	<b>278,955</b>	<b>278,068</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>1,636</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces 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 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 135 million of America's workers in more than 7.3 million establishments throughout the United States and its territories.

WHD enforces and administers:

- The minimum wage, overtime, child labor, 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);
- The Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA);
- 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; and
- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA).

For FY 2019, the WHD's budget request is \$230,068,000 and 1,393 FTE. The H-1B L Fraud account will fund an additional 243 FTE. The budget request includes programmatic increases totaling \$4,113,000 and 15 FTE. WHD will use the additional resources to position the agency

with staff and resources to modernize its approach to delivering useful and effective compliance tools in an effort to level the playing field for employers.

Wage and hour laws provide a basic level of protection and economic security to the nation's workers so that they can purchase goods and services to support themselves and their families. The economic security of the nation's workforce supports America's businesses and economy as a whole. To protect fair and vigorous competition, WHD addresses compliance issues systemically and deters violations through both enforcement and compliance assistance. The combination of enforcement and compliance assistance increases compliance with the laws and provides remedies to workers who have experienced violations.

The FY 2019 Budget's proposed investments provide resources for updated and modernized compliance assistance, and its accompanying technology, to allow WHD to engage with industry leaders at the national, regional, and local level. While relationships with industry leaders have resulted in meaningful partnerships and compliance assistance tools that have been well-received by the employer community, WHD has not had the resources to expand on its efforts to make compliance information more accessible and understandable to the employer community.

**OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS**

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	104,476	103,767	91,100
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>104,476</b>	<b>103,767</b>	<b>91,100</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>450</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) examines the employment practices of federal contractors to determine whether they comply with equal employment opportunity and affirmative action obligations.

The FY 2019 request is \$91,100,000 and 450 FTE. This includes a program decrease of \$12,667,000 for efficiencies gained through reorganization and will support the agency's continuing efforts to improve quality contract compliance evaluations while also enhancing contractor compliance assistance. The OFCCP will adjust its overall FTE and field office locations to align with resources.

*OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	38,187	37,928	46,634
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>38,187</b>	<b>37,928</b>	<b>46,634</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>236</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws. These laws primarily establish safeguards for labor union democracy and union financial integrity and require public disclosure reporting by unions, union officers, union employees, employers, labor consultants, and surety companies. 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 2019 request for OLMS is \$46,634,000 and 236 FTE, which includes two program increases totaling \$8,706,000. The majority of the program increase includes \$5,939,000 for the restoration of the Enforcement Program which had experienced substantial funding cuts over the past 10 years. OLMS will re-establish its presence by increasing its investigative workforce by 39 FTE, increasing the numbers of compliance audits and criminal investigation by 41% and 21% respectively over FY 2017 enacted results. Restoring the enforcement program through these additional resources will better position OLMS to fulfill its statutory purpose, conduct 360 audits and 300 investigations and raise the number of indictments and convictions achieved annually. The request also includes an increase of \$2,767,000, which will re-establish the International Union Compliance Audit Program (I-CAP), tasked with safeguarding union members' assets held at the international and national level of union governance by detecting embezzlements and other criminal and civil violations.



## *OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	18,000	17,878	17,878
Federal Enforcement	208,000	206,587	212,735
Whistleblower Programs	17,500	17,381	17,381
State Programs	100,100	100,165	100,165
Technical Support	24,469	24,303	23,766
Compliance Assistance-Federal	71,606	70,499	75,619
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	57,775	59,096	59,096
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,537	10,465	0
Safety and Health Statistics	34,750	32,677	32,677
Executive Direction	10,050	9,982	9,716
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>552,787</b>	<b>549,033</b>	<b>549,033</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,024</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) ensures employers provide safe and healthful workplaces for the nation's workers through a combination of enforcement, outreach, training, and compliance assistance. OSHA, combined with its 28 State Plan partners, has approximately 2,000 inspectors responsible for the health and safety of 130 million workers, employed at eight million worksites around the nation. To reduce workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities, OSHA enforces statutory protections, provides technical support and assistance to small businesses, promulgates and enforces safety and health standards, strengthens the accuracy of safety and health statistics, and educates workers about the hazards they may face and their rights under the law.

The FY 2019 Budget provides \$549,033,000 and 2,024 FTE for OSHA, which is level funding and an increase of 71 FTE over the FY 2018 Full Year Continuing Resolution (CR) level. Specifically, the FY 2019 Budget includes the following program changes:

- An increase of \$3,120,000 and 24 FTE to hire Compliance Assistance Specialists to allow the agency to expand its training, outreach, compliance assistance, and cooperative programs, including the Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP).
- An increase of \$2,000,000 and eight FTE to support the VPP.
- An increase of \$6,148,000 and 42 FTE to replenish Compliance Safety and Health Officer positions.

- A decrease of \$10,465,000 for the elimination of Susan Harwood Training Grants to maximize flexibility and use alternative methods to develop and distribute training materials to reach the broadest possible audience.
- A decrease of \$537,000 and 3 FTE to eliminate the OSHA Office of Evaluations. OSHA will work with DOL's Chief Evaluation Office, which will eliminate operational redundancies and provide a more strategic and consistent organizational evaluation program.
- A decrease of \$266,000 to reflect the Department's consolidation of human resources functions into the Office of Administration and Management, as described in the Working Capital Fund budget.

*MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	157,204	156,136	156,136
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	95,709	95,059	96,975
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	5,345	5,345
Office of Assessments	7,445	7,394	7,394
Educational Policy and Development	38,559	38,297	38,297
Technical Support	34,079	33,848	33,848
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	18,953	21,953
Program Administration	16,355	16,244	15,958
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>373,816</b>	<b>371,276</b>	<b>375,906</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,065</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of miners in nearly 1,200 coal and 12,200 metal and nonmetal mines by enforcing current regulations, providing technical assistance and training, and developing improved programs to increase protections. MSHA is required to complete four inspections per year in underground mines and two inspections per year in surface mines. MSHA also conducts compliance assistance programs at the mines. MSHA develops and coordinates mine safety and health education and training activities for the mining industry and provides classroom instruction at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy. MSHA provides engineering and technical assistance and evaluation of new mining technologies, equipment and processes, as well as support for mine rescue preparedness.

The 2019 Budget includes \$375,906,000 for MSHA and 2,065 FTE, increases of \$4,630,000 and 12 FTE over the FY 2018 Full Year Continuing Resolution. This 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.

*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	202,705	202,701	209,398
Trust Funds	65,000	64,559	64,559
Prices and Cost of Living	210,357	208,944	207,235
Compensation and Working Conditions	84,344	82,517	80,947
Productivity and Technology	10,974	10,751	10,622
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,620	35,391	36,625
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>609,000</b>	<b>604,863</b>	<b>609,386</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>2,090</b>

Note: 2017 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, and price changes in the economy. BLS provides data that reflect the changing labor market and responds to data users' needs. BLS comprises five broad program activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2019. In FY 2019, BLS requests \$609,386,000 and 2,090 FTE, including funding for the following activities:

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program will begin to implement the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification system, which will reflect the current occupational composition of the U.S and ensure the comparability of occupation-based statistical data across Federal statistical agencies. In addition, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) program will continue introducing an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census. The CPI and Consumer Expenditure (CE) Surveys programs expect to improve survey efficiencies by incorporating questions from the Telephone Point of Purchase Survey (TPOPS) into the CE Surveys, thereby eliminating TPOPS as a stand-alone survey. Also in FY 2019, the National Compensation Survey (NCS) will publish detailed information on the provisions of health benefit plans provided to private sector workers. The Occupational Requirements Survey, funded by the Social Security Administration, will produce the third set of data on the physical demands, environmental conditions, necessary vocational preparation, and mental and cognitive requirements typically characterizing a job.

The FY 2019 request includes a program decrease of \$614,000 to reflect the Department's consolidation of human resources functions into the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management, as described in the Working Capital Fund budget.

*DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

	2017	2018	2019
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	29,633	30,045	30,045
Legal Services	124,762	120,918	124,644
Trust Funds	308	306	306
International Labor Services	86,125	85,540	18,500
Administration and Management	23,971	23,808	23,808
Adjudication	33,800	34,762	35,462
Women's Bureau	11,330	12,445	3,525
Civil Rights	6,880	6,833	6,833
Chief Financial Officer	9,995	9,927	9,927
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	7,985	7,985
<b>Subtotal Departmental Management</b>	<b>334,844</b>	<b>332,569</b>	<b>261,035</b>
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,909	7,587	8,123
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	21,878	20,989	23,871
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>364,631</b>	<b>361,145</b>	<b>293,029</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,191</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE. FY 2017 and FY 2018 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

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, 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 2019 Budget requests \$30,045,000 and 70 FTE for PDS.

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, including providing the legal support necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to further goals that support the President's strategic vision to improve opportunities and quality of life for the American people. The President's FY 2019 request for SOL is \$133,073,000 and 600 FTE.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs** (ILAB) supports the Department's goals of improving job opportunities and working conditions in the United States through its international engagement. In FY 2019, ILAB's budget request is \$18,500,000 and 80 FTE. The Budget provides ILAB with the necessary resources to focus on ensuring that U.S. trade agreements are fair for American workers and eliminates the program's grant funding.

The **Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management** (OASAM) supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department via the following management disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, and Strategic Planning. The FY 2019 request for OASAM is \$23,808,000 and 83 FTE.

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 2019 request for Adjudication activities is \$59,333,000 and 268 FTE, which includes an increase of \$2,882,000 for OALJ and BRB for the processing of mandatory workload for the Black Lung Benefits Program.

The **Women's Bureau** conducts research to help Departmental agencies develop policies that advance the interests of working women. The FY 2019 request for the Women's Bureau is \$3,525,000 and 15 FTE, which provides the resources to focus on high-priority policy areas.

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 40 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 2019, the CRC budget request is \$6,833,000 and 29 FTE.

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. In FY 2019, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$9,927,000 and 36 FTE.

The **Departmental Program Evaluation** (DPE) activity is responsible for: (1) building evaluation capacity and expertise in the Department; (2) ensuring high standards in evaluations undertaken by, or funded by the Department of Labor; (3) ensuring the independence of the evaluation and research functions; and (4) making 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. 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. For FY 2019, the Department requests \$7,985,000 and 10 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda.

*OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	37,944	27,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>38,203</b>	<b>37,944</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2019 budget request for the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) of \$27,000,000 allows the agency to conduct activities to increase the number and quality of employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. ODEP works to address the significant gap in labor-related outcomes for individuals with disabilities, as shown in BLS and Census Bureau reports.

The request includes \$9,000,000 to support the Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN). The Demonstration Project will be jointly funded by the Employment and Training Administration, and its evaluation implemented in collaboration with the Social Security Administration. The demonstration will test the viability of the Centers of Occupational Health and Education model as a strategy to return recently ill, injured, or disabled employees to work. ODEP will also continue to fund the Employer Assistance and Resource Network in Disability Inclusion; the Job Accommodation Network to assist employers in recruiting, hiring and retaining qualified individuals with disabilities; the Workforce Recruitment Program; and the State Exchange on Employment and Disability, a partnership with state legislators and administrators designed to encourage the adoption and implementation of ODEP's policies and practices at the state level.



*OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	82,061	81,504	82,061
Trust Funds	5,660	5,622	5,660
<b>Subtotal Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>87,721</b>	<b>87,126</b>	<b>87,721</b>
OIG BLDTF	307	308	330
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>88,028</b>	<b>87,434</b>	<b>88,051</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>345</b>

Note: 2017 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 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.

In FY 2019, the OIG requests \$88,051,000 and 345 FTE. At this funding level, the OIG would be able to focus on combatting improper payments and fraud in the Unemployment Insurance program; using innovative techniques to enhance and optimize our oversight and investigative operations; and overseeing the efficiency and integrity of DOL programs and operations. In addition, this funding level includes \$595,000 for fighting fraud involving compounded drug medications and opioids in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act Program.

## *VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	175,000	173,812	173,812
Transition Assistance Program	14,600	14,501	16,950
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	45,000	44,694	44,694
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,391	3,391
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	41,027	40,748	42,748
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>279,041</b>	<b>277,146</b>	<b>281,595</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>236</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members by preparing them for meaningful careers, providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities. VETS helps veterans obtain positive employment outcomes primarily through services provided at American Job Centers, where Jobs for Veterans State Grants (State Grants) are provided to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to fund staff dedicated to serving those veterans most in need. Specifically, staff perform two vital functions that facilitate veterans' transition into the civilian workforce: 1) direct services to assist veterans with significant barriers to employment, and 2) outreach to local businesses and employers to advocate for veteran employment.

In FY 2019, VETS will fully implement the HIRE Vets Medallion program. This is a fee-funded program that will allow the Secretary to positively recognize employer efforts to recruit, employ, and retain veterans. The Budget proposes several technical changes as mandatory proposals to the authorizing language. The changes would make spending the fees no longer subject to discretionary appropriation and would allow employers to apply for and receive the Medallion Award each year rather than every other year. Upon enactment, fees could be spent for the HIRE Vets Medallion program administration without further appropriation.

The Budget for State Grants maintains the FY 2018 annualized CR funding level of \$173,812,000. DOL will continue to emphasize Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists provide individualized services to veterans with significant barriers to employment. Additionally, 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.

Other VETS employment and training activities are below.

The FY 2019 Budget includes \$16,950,000 to ensure that our Transition Assistance Program (TAP) DOL Employment Workshop meets the estimated demand of our nation's transitioning service members. Professionally-trained workshop facilitators are contracted by the Department of Labor to deliver TAP Employment Workshops at military installations nationwide and oversees to facilitate service members' and their spouses' initial transition from military service to the civilian workplace. TAP now includes an optional two-day Career Technical Training Track (CTTT) workshop, for transitioning service members selecting technical careers and the Budget includes \$2,449,000 to support this course.

The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is a nationwide Federal program focused on placing homeless veterans into jobs. In addition to HRVP grants, funding is also used to serve specific subsets of the homeless veteran population, including: Homeless Female Veterans and Veterans with Families; Incarcerated Veterans' Transition grants, and Stand Down grants awarded for local events that may last one to two days, and provide social services to homeless veterans. The FY 2019 Budget includes \$44,694,000, level with the annualized 2018 CR.

The National Veterans' Training Institute (NVTI) ensures high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers. The FY 2019 Budget includes \$3,391,000 for the NVTI and will continue to provide competency-based training to DVOP specialists, Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff, other State Workforce Agency staff, and Federal staff.

VETS enforces the provisions of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA), which protects the employment and reemployment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces. VETS also provides outreach and enforcement of the Veterans Preference rights of eligible individuals. Funds appropriated under the Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement activity support this work, in addition to conducting oversight and administration of all VETS grant programs. The FY 2019 request for Federal Administration is \$42,748,000. This includes a one-time request of \$500,000 for three federal staff to operate the HIRE Vets Medallion program. In addition, it includes \$1,500,000 for VETS to incorporate all veteran employment resources from the previous Veteran Employment Center website to the Department's website.

*DOL IT MODERNIZATION*

	2017 <u>Enacted</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	3,748	3,723	0
IT Infrastructure Modernization	15,030	14,928	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>18,778</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>0</b>

In support of the Administration's information technology (IT) modernization goals, the Department's FY 2019 Budget includes IT financing reforms in the Working Capital Fund (WCF) and proposes to eliminate the IT Modernization appropriation. By providing additional flexibilities in the WCF and moving IT modernization activities to the WCF, the Department will be better positioned to allocate resources to develop and maintain a secure, modern IT infrastructure and be effective stewards of taxpayer resources.

## *WORKING CAPITAL FUND*

	2017 <u>Comparable</u>	2018 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2019 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	166,002	157,352	157,352
Information Technology Services	186,402	186,402	186,402
Field Services	41,629	41,629	41,629
Human Resources	34,534	34,534	32,734
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>430,067</b>	<b>421,417</b>	<b>419,617</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>766</b>

Note: 2017 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. The FY 2019 Budget request for the Working Capital Fund is \$419,617,000 and 766 FTE. The budget proposes to consolidate the Department's information technology (IT) activities in the WCF and eliminate the IT Modernization appropriation. The budget also proposes new flexibilities in the WCF statute, including:

- Increasing the amount of discretionary unobligated balances that can be transferred into the WCF each year from \$3 million to \$40 million, subject to reporting requirements;
- Allowing for IT reinvestment from the savings in operations and maintenance costs when retiring or replacing legacy systems and applications;
- Providing authority to use a portion of WCF resources for agency specific projects; and
- Eliminating the unobligated balance cap of \$20 million.

These changes will support the Department in addressing modernization needs, particularly in the areas of network infrastructure and cybersecurity. The proposals support compliance with Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act. By adding these flexibilities and increasing the amount of expired appropriations that can be transferred into the WCF, the Department will have the capacity to meet its IT modernization needs without need for continually increasing appropriations.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2010 - 2019**  
(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
	2010 4/	2011	2012 5/	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 7/	2019 Request	FY 2010 - FY 2019 Amount	FY 2010 - FY 2019 Percent	
<b>Employment and Training</b>													
Training and Employment Services													
Adult Employment and Training Activities	860,116	769,576	770,811	730,624	766,080	776,736	814,202	810,721	814,853	490,370	-369,746	-43%	
Youth Activities	924,069	825,914	824,353	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	873,416	867,485	523,667	-400,402	-43%	
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities 1/ 6/	1,410,880	1,285,541	1,220,535	1,179,657	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,166,719	1,234,521	1,240,485	666,485	-744,395	-53%	
Native Americans	52,758	52,652	47,562	45,082	46,082	46,082	50,000	50,000	49,660	0	-52,758	-100%	
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	84,620	84,451	84,291	79,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	81,340	0	-84,620	-100%	
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,232	2,500	2,483	2,000	2,000	0%	
Reentry Employment Opportunities	108,493	85,390	80,238	76,055	80,078	82,078	88,078	88,078	87,480	78,324	-30,169	-28%	
Apprenticeship Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000	95,000	94,355	200,000	200,000	0%	
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	12,500	12,475	6,463	6,126	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,959	0	-12,500	-100%	
Youth Build	102,500	79,840	79,689	75,535	77,534	79,689	84,534	84,534	83,960	58,960	-43,540	-42%	
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	124,750	49,905	47,304	47,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
National Programs	104,050	20,559	17,162	16,268	994	994	994	0	0	0	-104,050	-100%	
Sector Strategies	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40,000	-100%	
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,699,986	3,341,148	3,181,009	3,037,922	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,259,071	3,326,666	3,328,060	2,019,806	-1,680,180	-45%	
Older Workers	825,425	449,100	448,251	424,805	434,371	434,371	434,371	400,000	397,284	0	-825,425	-100%	
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 2/	4,113,681	4,102,672	4,322,285	3,813,282	3,698,379	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,523,691	3,499,762	3,070,200	-1,043,481	-25%	
Program Administration	147,656	147,360	147,081	139,388	150,559	154,559	154,559	158,656	157,578	154,265	6,609	4%	
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	5,086,762	4,699,132	4,917,617	4,377,475	4,283,309	4,186,080	4,178,808	4,082,347	4,054,624	3,224,465	-1,862,297	-37%	
Job Corps	1,701,873	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,704,155	1,692,581	1,296,938	-404,935	-24%	
Subtotal, Employment and Training	10,488,621	9,745,145	9,801,573	9,029,269	9,120,319	9,013,941	9,037,034	9,018,168	8,980,910	6,341,209	-4,147,412	-40%	
<b>Worker Protection</b>													
Employee Benefits Security Administration	154,861	154,551	183,153	173,573	178,500	181,000	181,000	181,000	179,771	189,500	34,639	22%	
Employment Standards Administration 3/	485,188	492,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-485,188	-100%	
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	0	0	117,840	111,783	111,783	113,000	115,501	117,601	116,802	115,282	115,282	0%	
Wage and Hour Division	0	0	227,061	215,184	224,330	227,500	227,500	225,955	230,068	230,068	230,068	0%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	0	105,187	99,685	104,976	106,476	105,476	104,476	103,767	91,100	91,100	0%	
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	0	41,289	39,129	39,129	39,129	40,593	38,187	37,928	46,634	46,634	0%	
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	558,620	558,619	564,788	535,246	552,247	552,787	552,787	552,787	549,033	549,033	549,033	-2%	
Mine Safety and Health Administration	357,293	363,843	373,293	353,768	375,887	375,887	375,887	373,816	371,276	375,906	18,613	5%	
Solicitor	117,448	117,213	129,202	122,444	125,444	126,444	125,308	122,053	121,224	124,950	7,502	6%	
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,673,410	1,686,529	1,741,813	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,717,420	1,705,756	1,239,389	-434,021	-26%	
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>	92,669	92,484	92,309	87,481	91,125	91,125	86,125	86,125	85,540	18,500	-74,169	-80%	
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	611,447	610,224	609,071	577,213	592,212	592,212	609,000	609,000	604,863	609,386	-2,061	0%	
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>													
Departmental Management, Other	145,889	144,930	124,842	118,312	120,360	120,360	122,940	126,666	125,805	117,585	-28,304	-19%	
Office of Disability Employment Policy	39,031	38,953	38,879	36,846	37,745	38,500	38,203	38,203	37,944	27,000	-12,031	-31%	
Office of Inspector General	84,014	83,846	83,687	79,310	80,311	81,590	86,300	87,721	87,126	87,721	3,707	4%	
IT Modernization	0	0	19,814	18,778	19,778	15,394	29,778	18,778	18,651	0	0	0%	
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	268,934	267,729	267,222	253,246	258,194	255,844	277,221	271,368	269,526	232,306	-36,628	-14%	
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>	256,127	255,614	264,438	250,604	269,523	269,981	271,110	279,041	277,146	281,595	25,468	10%	
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	0	-3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,000	37,000	0%	
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds</b>	13,391,208	12,653,825	12,776,426	11,848,625	12,043,669	11,945,326	12,094,542	12,076,122	12,018,096	9,442,469	-3,948,739	-29%	

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

2/ Beginning in FY 2009, Foreign Labor Certification is included with State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services.

3/ Beginning in FY 2012, the Employment Standards Administration was reorganized into 4 separate components. See following detail table for further information.

4/ Excludes \$18.2 million supplemental appropriation to DM (of which \$7.259 million was transferred to MSHA) for mine safety and legal services related to DOL's caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

5/ This is full funding for Job Corps for Program Year 2012 (7/1/2012-6/30/2013) and does not include the Advance that was enacted in FY 2011 for use during the last three quarters of PY 2011. The FY 2011 Advance is included in the FY 2011 column.

6/ \$75M Rescission to FY 2016 advances to FY 2017 was shown on operating plan, but was removed here to remain consistent with APT display of funds appropriated rather than funds available.

7/ FY 2018 Annualized CR walks from the FY 2017 Omnibus Level for Discretionary funding for all agencies except for: MSHA, BLS, DM-OASAM, DM-OCFO, and ITM (which walk from FY 2017 Revised Enacted). The ATB rescission of 0.6791% is applied to all Discretionary accounts.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2019 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2017 Revised Enacted 1/</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2019 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	
	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>%</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 2/ 3/ 4/ 8/</i>	810,721	814,853	490,370	0	490,370	-324,483	-39.82%
<i>Youth Activities</i>	873,416	867,485	523,667	0	523,667	-343,818	-40%
<i>Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities 2/ 3/ 4/ 8/</i>	1,015,020	1,019,768	615,485	0	615,485	-404,283	-40%
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,699,157</b>	<b>2,702,106</b>	<b>1,629,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,629,522</b>	<b>-1,072,584</b>	<b>-40%</b>
<b>National Activities:</b>							
<i>National Reserve 2/ 3/ 4/ 8/</i>	219,501	220,717	51,000	0	51,000	-169,717	-77%
<i>Indian and Native American Programs</i>	50,000	49,660	0	0	0	-49,660	-100%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers</i>	81,896	81,340	0	0	0	-81,340	-100%
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	2,500	2,483	2,000	0	2,000	-483	-19%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities</i>	88,078	87,480	78,324	0	78,324	-9,156	-10%
<i>Apprenticeship Program</i>	95,000	94,355	200,000	0	200,000	105,645	112%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative</i>	6,000	5,959	0	0	0	-5,959	-100%
<i>YouthBuild</i>	84,534	83,960	58,960	0	58,960	-25,000	-30%
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>627,509</b>	<b>625,954</b>	<b>390,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390,284</b>	<b>-235,670</b>	<b>-38%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,326,666</b>	<b>3,328,060</b>	<b>2,019,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,019,806</b>	<b>-1,308,254</b>	<b>-39%</b>
<b>Worker's Compensation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans 4/</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>397,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-397,284</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>							
<i>Operations 4/</i>	1,587,325	1,576,545	1,189,812	0	1,189,812	-386,733	-25%
<i>Construction</i>	84,500	83,926	75,016	0	75,016	-8,910	-11%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	32,110	32,110	0	32,110	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,704,155</b>	<b>1,692,581</b>	<b>1,296,938</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,296,938</b>	<b>-395,643</b>	<b>-23%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<b>Unemployment Insurance: UTF</b>							
<i>State Administration - UTF</i>	2,572,600	2,555,129	2,362,816	0	2,362,816	-192,313	-8%
<i>Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF</i>	115,000	114,219	130,000	0	130,000	15,781	14%
<i>National Activities - UTF</i>	14,897	14,796	12,000	0	12,000	-2,796	-19%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2,702,497</b>	<b>2,684,144</b>	<b>2,504,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,504,816</b>	<b>-179,328</b>	<b>-7%</b>
<b>Employment Service:</b>							
<b>National Programs:</b>							
<b>Grants to States</b>	<b>671,413</b>	<b>666,854</b>	<b>416,315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>416,315</b>	<b>-250,539</b>	<b>-38%</b>
<i>Federal Funds</i>	21,413	21,268	21,268	0	21,268	0	0%
<i>Trust Funds 4/</i>	650,000	645,586	395,047	0	395,047	-250,539	-39%
<i>Employment Service National Activities - UTF</i>	19,818	19,683	19,683	0	19,683	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>691,231</b>	<b>686,537</b>	<b>435,998</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>435,998</b>	<b>-250,539</b>	<b>-36%</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,268</b>	<b>21,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>	<b>669,818</b>	<b>665,269</b>	<b>414,730</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>414,730</b>	<b>-250,539</b>	<b>-38%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification: UTF</b>							
<i>FLC State Grants</i>	14,282	14,185	14,255	0	14,255	70	0%
<i>Federal Administration</i>	48,028	47,702	47,937	0	47,937	235	0%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>62,310</b>	<b>61,887</b>	<b>62,192</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,192</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building</b>	<b>67,653</b>	<b>67,194</b>	<b>67,194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67,194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	<b>89,066</b>	<b>88,462</b>	<b>88,462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,462</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	<b>3,434,625</b>	<b>3,411,300</b>	<b>2,981,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,981,738</b>	<b>-429,562</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	<b>3,523,691</b>	<b>3,499,762</b>	<b>3,070,200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,070,200</b>	<b>-429,562</b>	<b>-12%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2019 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2017 Revised</b>	<b>FY 2018</b>	<b>FY 2019 Current</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY</b>	
	<b>Enacted 1/</b>	<b>Annualized CR</b>	<b>Law</b>	<b>Legislative</b>	<b>President's</b>	<b>2018 Annualized CR</b>	
	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>Proposals</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Program Administration</b>							
<i>Training and Employment</i>	62,040	61,619	59,744	0	59,744	-1,875	-3%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	8,639	8,580	8,580	0	8,580	0	0%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,440	3,417	2,184	0	2,184	-1,233	-36%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	39,264	38,997	38,997	0	38,997	0	0%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	36,160	35,914	35,914	0	35,914	0	0%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,034	6,986	6,781	0	6,781	-205	-3%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	2,079	2,065	2,065	0	2,065	0	0%
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	<b>49,982</b>	<b>49,642</b>	<b>49,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>108,674</b>	<b>107,936</b>	<b>104,623</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104,623</b>	<b>-3,313</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>157,578</b>	<b>154,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>154,265</b>	<b>-3,313</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Total ETA</b>	<b>9,113,168</b>	<b>9,075,265</b>	<b>6,541,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,541,209</b>	<b>-2,534,056</b>	<b>-28%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	147,400	146,399	154,813	0	154,813	8,414	6%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	26,901	26,718	28,033	0	28,033	1,315	5%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	6,699	6,654	6,654	0	6,654	0	0%
<b>Total, EBSA</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>179,771</b>	<b>189,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189,500</b>	<b>9,729</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>115,424</b>	<b>114,629</b>	<b>113,109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,109</b>	<b>-1,520</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>227,500</b>	<b>225,955</b>	<b>230,068</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,068</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</b>	<b>104,476</b>	<b>103,767</b>	<b>91,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91,100</b>	<b>-12,667</b>	<b>-12%</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>38,187</b>	<b>37,928</b>	<b>46,634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,634</b>	<b>8,706</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	18,000	17,878	17,878	0	17,878	0	0%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	208,000	206,587	212,735	0	212,735	6,148	3%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	17,500	17,381	17,381	0	17,381	0	0%
<i>State Programs</i>	100,100	100,165	100,165	0	100,165	0	0%
<i>Technical Support</i>	24,469	24,303	23,766	0	23,766	-537	-2%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	71,606	70,499	75,619	0	75,619	5,120	7%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	57,775	59,096	59,096	0	59,096	0	0%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	10,537	10,465	0	0	0	-10,465	-100%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	34,750	32,677	32,677	0	32,677	0	0%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	10,050	9,982	9,716	0	9,716	-266	-3%
<b>Total, OSHA</b>	<b>552,787</b>	<b>549,033</b>	<b>549,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>549,033</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Coal Mine Safety and Health</i>	157,204	156,136	156,136	0	156,136	0	0%
<i>Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health</i>	95,709	95,059	96,975	0	96,975	1,916	2%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,345	5,345	0	5,345	0	0%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,445	7,394	7,394	0	7,394	0	0%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	38,559	38,297	38,297	0	38,297	0	0%
<i>Technical Support</i>	34,079	33,848	33,848	0	33,848	0	0%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	18,953	21,953	0	21,953	3,000	16%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,244	15,958	0	15,958	-286	-2%
<b>Total, MSHA</b>	<b>373,816</b>	<b>371,276</b>	<b>375,906</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>375,906</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>1%</b>



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2019 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2017 Revised	FY 2018	FY 2019 Current	FY 2019	FY 2019	FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY	
	Enacted 1/	Annualized CR	Law	Legislative	President's	2018 Annualized CR	
	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	\$	%
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	202,705	202,701	209,398	0	209,398	6,697	3%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	210,357	208,944	207,235	0	207,235	-1,709	-1%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	84,344	82,517	80,947	0	80,947	-1,570	-2%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	10,974	10,751	10,622	0	10,622	-129	-1%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,620	35,391	36,625	0	36,625	1,234	3%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>544,000</b>	<b>540,304</b>	<b>544,827</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>544,827</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>64,559</b>	<b>64,559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64,559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	29,633	30,045	30,045	0	30,045	0	0%
<i>Legal Services</i>	124,762	120,918	124,644	0	124,644	3,726	3%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	86,125	85,540	18,500	0	18,500	-67,040	-78%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	23,971	23,808	23,808	0	23,808	0	0%
<i>Adjudication</i>	33,800	34,762	35,462	0	35,462	700	2%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	11,330	12,445	3,525	0	3,525	-8,920	-72%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	6,880	6,833	6,833	0	6,833	0	0%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	9,995	9,927	9,927	0	9,927	0	0%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/ 4/</i>	8,040	7,985	7,985	0	7,985	0	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>334,536</b>	<b>332,263</b>	<b>260,729</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>260,729</b>	<b>-71,534</b>	<b>-22%</b>
<b>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy 2/</b>	<b>38,203</b>	<b>37,944</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>-10,944</b>	<b>-29%</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>							
<i>Program Activities</i>	82,061	81,504	82,061	0	82,061	557	1%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>82,061</b>	<b>81,504</b>	<b>82,061</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,061</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>							
<i>State Grants (UTF)</i>	175,000	173,812	173,812	0	173,812	0	0%
<i>Transition Assistance Program (UTF)</i>	14,600	14,501	16,950	0	16,950	2,449	17%
<i>Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)</i>	45,000	44,694	44,694	0	44,694	0	0%
<i>National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)</i>	3,414	3,391	3,391	0	3,391	0	0%
<i>Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement - UTF Transfer</i>	41,027	40,748	42,748	0	42,748	2,000	5%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>44,694</b>	<b>44,694</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,694</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>234,041</b>	<b>232,452</b>	<b>236,901</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>236,901</b>	<b>4,449</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>							
<i>Departmental Support Systems</i>	3,748	3,723	0	0	0	-3,723	-100%
<i>IT Infrastructure Modernization</i>	15,030	14,928	0	0	0	-14,928	-100%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>18,778</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-18,651</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>TOTAL DISCRETIONARY 7/</b>	<b>12,076,122</b>	<b>12,018,096</b>	<b>9,442,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,442,469</b>	<b>-2,575,627</b>	<b>-21%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>8,284,329</b>	<b>8,252,042</b>	<b>6,101,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,101,490</b>	<b>-2,150,552</b>	<b>-26%</b>
<b>General Funds</b>	<b>8,284,329</b>	<b>8,252,042</b>	<b>6,101,490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,101,490</b>	<b>-2,150,552</b>	<b>-26%</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>100%</b>
<b>Trust Fund Transfer</b>	<b>3,791,793</b>	<b>3,766,054</b>	<b>3,340,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,340,979</b>	<b>-425,075</b>	<b>-11%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (Includes S&amp;E)</b>	<b>3,789,616</b>	<b>3,763,881</b>	<b>3,338,806</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,338,806</b>	<b>-425,075</b>	<b>-11%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,177</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2019 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2017 Revised Enacted 1/	FY 2018 Annualized CR	FY 2019 Current Law	FY 2019 Legislative Proposals	FY 2019 President's Budget	FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 Annualized CR	
	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	<i>BA</i>	\$	%
<b>MANDATORY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<i>TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 5/</i>	129,772	152,000	160,000	0	160,000	8,000	5%
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances 6/</b>							
<i>TAA - Benefits 6/</i>	357,000	301,000	301,000	-37,000	264,000	-37,000	-12%
<i>TAA - Training 6/</i>	391,419	397,860	450,000	-150,000	300,000	-97,860	-25%
<i>Alternative-Reemployment TAA 6/</i>	42,000	39,000	39,000	1,000	40,000	1,000	3%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>790,419</b>	<b>737,860</b>	<b>790,000</b>	<b>-186,000</b>	<b>604,000</b>	<b>-133,860</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>							
<i>State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest 9/</i>	30,041,000	29,252,000	29,095,000	-83,000	29,012,000	-240,000	-1%
<i>Treasury Administration</i>	56,000	63,000	68,000	0	68,000	5,000	8%
<i>Interest on General Fund Advances</i>	142,000	30,000	0	0	0	-30,000	-100%
<i>EUC/EB Administration (from UTF)</i>	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	100%
<i>Paid Parental Leave</i>	0	0	0	700,000	700,000	0	100%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>30,242,000</b>	<b>29,345,000</b>	<b>29,163,000</b>	<b>617,000</b>	<b>29,780,000</b>	<b>-265,000</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>SUIESO H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC)</b>	17,597	19,000	22,000	0	22,000	3,000	16%
<b>SUIESO, Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
<b>SUIESO EUC/EB Administration</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
<b>Foreign Labor Certification (Fee Proposal)</b>	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100%
<b>Payments to the UTF</b>	2,803	0	0	0	0	0	100%
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>31,182,591</b>	<b>30,253,860</b>	<b>30,135,000</b>	<b>432,000</b>	<b>30,567,000</b>	<b>-386,860</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>							
<i>Consolidated Administrative Activities</i>	510,757	412,412	445,363	0	445,363	32,951	8%
<i>Administrative Funds, Subtotal[non-add]</i>	510,757	412,412	445,363	0	445,363	32,951	8%
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>							
<b>Special Benefits</b>							
<i>Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits</i>	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	0	0%
<i>Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation</i>	217,000	217,000	227,000	0	227,000	10,000	5%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>							
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part B</i>	54,400	54,519	59,098	0	59,098	4,579	8%
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part E</i>	69,806	71,963	78,994	0	78,994	7,031	10%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>124,206</b>	<b>126,482</b>	<b>138,092</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138,092</b>	<b>11,610</b>	<b>9%</b>
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part B</i>	912,596	696,882	683,242	0	683,242	-13,640	-2%
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part E</i>	331,723	392,093	405,621	0	405,621	13,528	3%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>1,244,319</b>	<b>1,088,975</b>	<b>1,088,863</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,088,863</b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>1,368,525</b>	<b>1,215,457</b>	<b>1,226,955</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,226,955</b>	<b>11,498</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>							
<i>Administration</i>	4,952	4,968	5,319	0	5,319	351	7%
<i>Benefits</i>	56,000	49,000	5,000	0	5,000	-44,000	-90%
<i>Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 3/</i>	16,000	15,000	14,000	0	14,000	-1,000	-7%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>76,952</b>	<b>68,968</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,319</b>	<b>-44,649</b>	<b>-65%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2019 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2017 Revised Enacted 1/</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>FY 2019 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2019 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	
	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>BA</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>							
<i>Benefit Payments &amp; Interest on Advances</i>	316,410	353,449	257,256	0	257,256	-96,193	-27%
<b>BLDTF Administration</b>							
<i>OWCP BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	35,607	35,722	38,246	0	38,246	2,524	7%
<i>DM/SOL BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	7,909	7,587	8,123	0	8,123	536	7%
<i>DM/ADJ BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	21,878	20,989	23,871	0	23,871	2,882	14%
<i>OIG BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	307	308	330	0	330	22	7%
<i>Treasury BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	331	332	356	0	356	24	7%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>66,032</b>	<b>64,938</b>	<b>70,926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,926</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>382,442</b>	<b>418,387</b>	<b>328,182</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>328,182</b>	<b>-90,205</b>	<b>-22%</b>
<b>Special Workers Compensation</b>	<b>119,520</b>	<b>117,935</b>	<b>118,762</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118,762</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>2,167,439</b>	<b>2,040,747</b>	<b>1,928,218</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,928,218</b>	<b>-112,529</b>	<b>-6%</b>
<b>Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 5/ 10/</b>	<b>46,233</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>HIRE VETS Act (Fee Proposal)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-1,774,000</b>	<b>-2,063,000</b>	<b>-2,371,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,371,000</b>	<b>-308,000</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>GROSS MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>31,622,263</b>	<b>30,277,607</b>	<b>29,740,218</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>30,173,218</b>	<b>-804,389</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>12,076,122</b>	<b>12,018,096</b>	<b>9,442,469</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,442,469</b>	<b>-2,575,627</b>	<b>-21%</b>
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>31,622,263</b>	<b>30,277,607</b>	<b>29,740,218</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>30,173,218</b>	<b>-804,389</b>	<b>-3%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>43,698,385</b>	<b>42,295,703</b>	<b>39,182,687</b>	<b>433,000</b>	<b>39,615,687</b>	<b>-3,380,016</b>	<b>-8%</b>

- 1/ FY 2017 Revised Enacted reflects Operating Plan adjustments for all accounts except SUIESO (UI State Admin.), EBSA, OLMS, and VETS.
- 2/ FY 2017 Revised Enacted excludes ETA to CEO transfer in the amount of \$6M and ODEP to CEO transfer of \$95K.
- 3/ Advance information is shown in the year it is appropriated. The President's Budget displays Advances in the year funding is authorized to be spent.
- 4/ The FY 2018 Annualized CR excludes ETA to CEO transfer of \$13.303M.
- 5/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups.
- 6/ BA in President's Budget was spread differently across FUBA Components for FY 2018 and FY 2019. This also affects how Legislative Proposal spread is displayed in this table.
- 7/ Bottom-line for FY 2019 appears about \$2.5M higher in President's Budget due to rounding.
- 8/ FY 2017 reflects the rescission of \$12,033 against Program Year 2017 Advance appropriations (Adults and Dislocated Worker) included in the FY 2018 Continuing Resolution. FY 2017 does not reflect the rescission of \$75,000 made against the National Dislocated Worker Grants pursuant to P.L. 115-31, as this rescission affected Program Year 2016 funds. FY 2018 does not reflect the proposed rescission of \$899,000 against advances.
- 9/ The FY 2019 legislative proposal savings are due to the UI Integrity Savings proposal.
- 10/ Reflects actuals for FY 2017 and anticipated collections for FY 2018 and FY 2019.

**U.S. Department of Labor  
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT  
FY 2019 President's Budget**

<b>DOL Agency</b>	<b>FY 2017 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>	<b>Program Increases</b>	<b>Program Decreases</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2019 President's Budget vs. FY 2018 Annualized CR</b>
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>(13)</b>
Employment and Training Administration (other) 1/	973	961	-	(13)	948	(13)
Job Corps	166	164	-	-	164	-
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(11)</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>20</b>
OWCP Other 1/	1,022	1,022	31	(11)	1,042	20
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	473	451	-	-	451	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division 1/</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(43)</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>(28)</b>
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(75)</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>(75)</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Departmental Management 1/</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>(27)</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total FTE Employment</b>	<b>16,238</b>	<b>15,723</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>(201)</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>42</b>

1/ Includes Reimbursables