

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2020
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration
(ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2020

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2020 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$10.9 billion in discretionary budget authority, with additional mandatory funding, and 15,512 full-time equivalent employees (FTE).

DOL promotes the welfare of workers, job seekers, and retirees by helping them improve their skills, find work, and get back on their feet after job loss, injury, or illness; and by safeguarding their working conditions, health and retirement benefits, and wages. Workers are the backbone of the American economy, and in order to keep the economy growing, the Nation needs a skilled and competitive workforce. Accordingly, the Budget makes targeted investments in evidence-based programs to help workers remain competitive and gain access to family-sustaining jobs.

The FY 2020 Budget also reflects the Administration's commitment to national security and fiscal responsibility. The Budget focuses the Department on its highest priority functions and disinvests in programs that are duplicative, unproven, non-essential, or ineffective.

Building a Skilled and Competitive Workforce while Streamlining the Federal Bureaucracy

The American economy has changed rapidly, leaving many Americans behind. The unemployment rate is now at 3.8 percent. Despite millions of job openings and millions of workers seeking new jobs, businesses report difficulty hiring workers with the right skills for the jobs they need to fill. Accordingly, in its *Delivering Government Solutions in the 21st Century* plan, the Administration proposed government-wide workforce development program consolidation, streamlining separate programs in order to increase efficiencies and better serve American workers. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to achieve this necessary restructuring, and the Budget takes steps in this direction by eliminating programs that are ineffective, unproven, non-essential, or duplicative.

- The Budget invests \$160 million in apprenticeships, a proven earn-while-you-learn strategy that equips workers with the skills they need to fill open, high-paying jobs. Apprenticeship is a great solution for employers looking for a skilled workforce and workers looking for an affordable path to a secure future. Fiscal Year 2018 represented a 20 year high for new apprentices—238,549. DOL is working to further expand apprenticeships by empowering third party “accreditors” to recognize new, industry-driven apprenticeship programs, focusing on those in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, such as healthcare, information technology, and advanced manufacturing.
- DOL seeks to reform Job Corps, finding better ways to educate and provide skill instruction to youth. The Budget takes aggressive steps to improve Job Corps for the youth it serves by: improving center safety; empowering new, more effective entities to operate centers; focusing the program on the older youth for whom the program is more effective; and closing centers that inadequately prepare students for jobs. As part of this reform effort, the Budget ends the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) involvement in the program, unifying responsibility in DOL. Workforce development is not a core

USDA role, and the 25 centers it operates are overrepresented in the lowest performing cohort of centers. The Budget also proposes new legislative flexibilities that would enable the Department to more expediently close low-performing centers, target the program to groups more likely to benefit, and make the necessary capital investments to ensure successful pilot programs. These reforms would save money and improve results by eliminating ineffective centers and finding better ways to educate and provide skills instruction to youth.

- The Budget proposes to double the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act fee for the H-1B program to prepare American workers for jobs that are currently being filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields. The increased revenue would support the Department of Labor's grants to expand apprenticeship and provide additional support for technical skills instruction at the K-12 and community college levels through the Department of Education's Career and Technical Education formula grants.
- The Budget invests in our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and their spouses by better assisting their transitions from active duty to civilian life. The Budget increases funding for the Transition Assistance Program to assist service members in their transition to civilian employment. The Budget also provides funding to support military spouses, who are often required to find new opportunities after their spouse has been relocated. Finally, the Budget provides funding for the Veterans Employment and Training Services' core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans across the country.
- The Administration urges Congress to favorably consider the *Delivering Government Solutions in the 21st Century* plan's recommendation to consolidate within the Department of Commerce critical economic statistics programs at the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, making agency operations more efficient, improving products, and reducing the burden on respondents, while preserving the agencies' brand recognition and independence.

Putting Americans Back to Work and Supporting Working Families

- 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 training for relevant occupations. States would 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.
- The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a proposal to provide six weeks of paid parental 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. Using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system as a base, the proposal will allow states to

establish paid parental leave programs in a way that is most appropriate for their workforce and economy. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to advance policies that would make paid parental leave a reality for families across the Nation.

- The Budget proposes aggressive steps to improve the Federal-State UI Program by providing grants to States to combat the top two root causes of improper payments in their programs. The Budget also offers a package of program integrity proposals. These proposals would require States to use the tools already at their disposal for combatting improper payments while expanding their authority to spend certain UI program funds on activities that reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the system. The Budget also supports the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which is developing a data hub to allow States to access a fraud analytics database to identify fraud as effectively as possible.

Protecting American Workers

The Department commits to ensuring labor laws that protect the American workforce are enforced while also assisting employers with following the laws. DOL ensures that American workers are not unfairly displaced or disadvantaged by immigrant workers.

- The Budget maintains targeted investments in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) aimed at preventing worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses through enforcement, outreach, and compliance assistance. The FY 2020 Budget includes funding for additional OSHA inspectors to conduct more inspections in high-hazard industries and for protecting whistleblowers' rights. The Budget proposes a new budget activity within MSHA, consolidating the Coal Mine Safety and Health and the Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health budget activities. The new enforcement structure will provide the flexibility to address industry changes and maximize the efficient use of MSHA's resources.
- DOL expands access to health coverage by allowing more employers to form Association Health Plans (AHPs). The Budget supports this initiative by increasing funding for the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) to develop policy, regulations, and enforcement capacity to enable more employers to adopt the AHP model and expand access to AHPs.
- The Budget takes steps to restore the Office of Labor-Management Standards' investigative workforce and will strengthen protections for union members by supporting more audits and investigations to uncover flawed officer elections, fraud, and embezzlement.
- The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's multiemployer program, which insures the pension benefits of over 10 million workers and retirees, is at risk of insolvency by the end of 2025. To protect the pensions of hardworking Americans, the Budget proposes to add new premiums to the multiemployer program, raising approximately \$18 billion in

premiums over the ten-year window. At this level of premium receipts, the program is expected to remain solvent over the next 20 years. The Budget also seeks to rebalance premiums in the single-employer program, which insures pension plans that are maintained by individual employers. The Budget proposes to freeze for one year premium rates for well-funded plans, which have faced numerous premium increases since 2012, and shift the premium burden to underfunded plans that pose a greater solvency risk to PBGC.

- 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.
- DOL administers the labor certification component of foreign temporary work visa programs, which ensure that American workers are not unfairly displaced or disadvantaged by foreign workers. The certification programs lack a reliable workload-based source of funding, which has created recurring seasonal backlogs for employers. The Budget proposes to establish fees to create a workload-based funding source and place responsibility for funding this work on the program's users rather than taxpayers.
- To protect American workers, the Department needs modern information technology systems. The Department is requesting \$20,000,000 for this initiative with resources requested in the following appropriations: Employee Benefits Security Administration, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Office of Labor-Management Standards, Wage and Hour Division, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Office of the Solicitor in the Departmental Management appropriation. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

Improving Government Efficiency

Many of DOL's administrative activities, including information technology, procurement, human resources, financial management, and physical security, are separated across its subcomponents, creating duplication and preventing DOL from achieving economies of scale, allowing resources to be better spent on core mission-related work. DOL is working to implement an enterprise-wide shared services delivery model for these activities to improve oversight, eliminate duplication, save money, and achieve economies of scale. In addition, the Budget includes funding and more flexibilities for DOL's Chief Information Officer to modernize the Department's legacy information technology systems by reallocating base resources.

FY 2020 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority (in Billions)			
	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Change
Discretionary	\$12.1	\$10.9	-\$1.2
Mandatory	\$27.8	\$28.0	\$0.2
Total, Current Law	\$39.9	\$38.9	-\$1.0
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory:	\$0.0	\$0.7	\$0.7
Total with Legislative Proposals	\$39.9	\$39.6	-\$0.3
Full Time Equivalent	15,438	15,512	74

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 proposes additional flexibility in the formula grants 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 aggressive steps to improve Job Corps for the youth it serves by improving center safety; empowering new, more effective entities to operate centers; focusing the program on the older youth for whom the program is more effective; and closing centers that inadequately prepare students for jobs. The Department plans to continue using pilot projects to explore new approaches to delivering job training; increase the use of partnerships with local institutions of higher education and workforce development systems to support recruitment and placement of graduates in jobs in the fields in which they trained; meet local employer hiring and staffing demands; and promote cost savings. The Budget also proposes new legislative flexibilities that would enable the Department to more expediently close low-performing centers, target the program to groups more likely to benefit, and make the necessary capital investments to ensure successful pilot programs. These reforms would save money and improve results by eliminating ineffective centers and finding better ways to educate and provide skills instruction to youth.

The President's Budget modernizes the unemployment safety net, reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and getting claimants back to work quickly. The Budget 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 parental 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 would 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, CW-1, 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

	2018 ¹	2019 ²	2020
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	845,556	845,556	845,556
Youth Activities	903,416	903,416	903,416
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,361,219	1,261,719	1,175,577
Formula Grants	1,040,860	1,040,860	1,040,860
National Dislocated Worker Grants	320,359	220,859	134,717
Indian and Native American Programs	54,000	54,500	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	87,896	88,896	0
Reentry Employment Opportunities	93,079	93,079	78,324
Apprenticeship Program	145,000	160,000	160,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	0
Youthbuild	89,534	89,534	84,534
Total Budget Authority	3,585,700	3,502,700	3,247,407

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).

To help states and localities make the best possible use of their funding, the Budget includes a number of proposals to maximize the use of the flexibilities and waivers available under WIOA for both States and outlying areas.

The funding for the TES activity is provided on a program year (PY) basis. Funding requested in FY 2020 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 or September 30, 2021.

¹ FY 2018 does not reflect rescission of \$53.0 million against Program Year 2018 National Dislocated Worker Advance appropriation, pursuant to P.L. 115-245. Includes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$100.0 million, less transfer of \$0.5 million to OIG, pursuant to P.L. 115-123.

² FY 2019 does not reflect proposed rescission of \$86.142 million against the PY 2019 National Dislocated Worker Advance appropriations.

Adult Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Adult program helps adults with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in-demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Adult program also provides employment services to our Nation's separating military service members, as well as military spouses having difficulty in finding employment. The Budget includes \$845,556,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2020.

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 \$903,416,000.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

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

To provide dislocated workers with employment and training services and disaster-affected communities with needed resources, the Department is requesting \$1,175,577,000 for FY 2020. Of the requested amount, \$134,717,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. The remaining \$1,040,860,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to States to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services.

The program again proposes to set aside \$30,000,000 for the Appalachian Region Commission and the Delta Regional Authority.

Indian and Native American Programs

The 2020 Budget eliminates the Indian and Native American program. The program is unproven, having never been rigorously evaluated. To ensure a dedicated source of funding for this population, the Budget establishes a 1.5 percent Native Adult set-aside within the WIOA Adult funding stream. The set-aside will fully integrate the provision of employment and training

activities for Indians, Native Hawaiians and Native Alaskans into the core WIOA system.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The FY 2020 Budget eliminates the National Farmworker Jobs Program. 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.

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 2020 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 21st 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 2020, the Department requests \$160,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity. This funding will support the rapid expansion of Industry-Recognized Apprenticeships in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, including advanced manufacturing, information technology, 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 2020.

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 2020, the Department requests \$84,534,000.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

Funding for job training for employment in high growth industries is provided through a portion of H-1B visa fees, which are authorized under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to double the ACWIA fee for the H-1B visa program (to \$3,000 per worker for large employers and \$1,500 for small employers) to prepare American workers for jobs currently filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields.

The Department will continue to direct investments to industries and occupations for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire foreign workers. The Department is requesting a revision to the H-1B appropriations rider to allow for skills instruction of in-school youth. This revision would expand skills instruction and apprenticeship opportunities that bridge secondary and post-secondary institutions, providing a career pathway for new entrants to the labor force.

JOB CORPS

	2018 ³ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	908,457
Construction	113,900	83,000	75,016
Administration	32,330	32,330	32,110
Total Budget Authority	1,749,555	1,718,655	1,015,583
Total FTE	153	162	162

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2020 Budget takes aggressive steps to improve Job Corps for the youth it serves by: improving center safety; empowering new, more effective entities to operate centers; focusing the program on the older youth for whom the program is more effective; and closing centers that inadequately prepare students for jobs.

The Department's request for Job Corps Operations is \$908,547,000. As part of its reform effort, the Budget ends the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) role in the program, unifying responsibility in DOL. Workforce development is not a core USDA role, and the 25 centers it operates are overrepresented in the lowest performing cohort of centers. The Department will also continue efforts to explore new approaches to delivering job training. Job Corps has intensified, and will continue to reinforce, oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA. The Budget also proposes new legislative flexibilities that would enable the Department to more expediently close low-performing centers, target the program to groups more likely to benefit, and make the necessary capital investments to ensure successful pilot programs.

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.

The Department is requesting \$32,110,000 and 162 FTE for Job Corps Administration. 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.

³ Includes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$30,900,000, pursuant to P.L. 115-123.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	400,000	400,000	0
Total Budget Authority	400,000	400,000	0

The 2020 Budget proposes the elimination of this program. While the program provides some income support to about 60,000 individuals each year, it fails to meet its other major statutory goals of fostering economic self-sufficiency and moving low-income seniors into unsubsidized employment. The ETA budget eliminates funding for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). SCSEP has a goal of transitioning half of participants into unsubsidized employment within the first quarter after exiting the program, but has struggled to achieve even this modest goal. Further, these placement rates exclude the nearly one half of program participants who do not complete the program and are excluded from the measure.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	737,860	741,020	680,000
TAA Benefits	301,000	301,000	208,000
TAA Training	397,860	401,020	450,000
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	39,000	39,000	22,000
Total Budget Authority⁴	737,860	741,020	680,000

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Program (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 2020 Budget request for TAA is \$680,000,000. This request includes \$450,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, \$208,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances and \$22,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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, as found in Mathematica's evaluation of the TAA program, only 37 percent of participants became employed in the occupations for which they trained.

In the FY 2020 Budget, the Department addresses these issues by continuing to propose reauthorization of the TAA Program that refocuses TAA on apprenticeship and on-the-job skills development strategies, ensuring 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 education, getting those workers into the workforce more quickly.

⁴ FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

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

	2018 ⁵ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 ⁶ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,650,792	2,526,581	2,663,230
State Administration	2,516,895	2,364,581	2,440,230
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	120,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	0	33,000	58,000
National Activities	13,897	12,000	48,000
Employment Service	686,231	682,870	682,870
Grants to States	666,413	663,052	663,052
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	19,818	19,818
Foreign Labor Certification	62,310	70,560	70,560
Federal Administration	48,028	56,278	56,278
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,282	14,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	59,326
Total Budget Authority	3,461,986	3,342,664	3,475,986
Total FTE	159	160	169

Note: 2018 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.

⁵ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$1.500 million to WHD and \$1.205 million to OLMS as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

⁶ FY 2019 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$1.235 million to OLMS as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

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 2020 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,440,230,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 1,758,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$39.5 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$27.9 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.6 million beneficiaries. The Budget includes \$90,000,000 to help states combat improper payments in their UI systems and \$6,000,000 for continued support of the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which supports the Integrated Data Hub (IDH) and data analytics to reduce fraud in state trust fund accounts. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads.

The FY 2020 Budget includes \$175,000,000 for RESEA, which combines reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. In light of the enactment of the RESEA cap adjustment in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, this request level consists of \$117,000,000 in base funding and \$58,000,000 in cap adjustment. Research has shown that the approach of combining eligibility assessments and reemployment services reduces UI duration and saves UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals.

UI National Activities provides funds to support states in administering their state UI programs. The FY 2020 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$48,000,000. 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 FY 2020 Budget includes a new legislative proposal to require all state UI agencies to implement the IDH as a program integrity tool. The Budget continues to include proposals to support paid parental leave, institute a minimum solvency standard for state trust fund accounts, offset overlapping UI and Disability Insurance benefits, and strengthen program integrity in the UI program by helping states improve their prevention, detection, and recovery of improper UI payments.

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 2020 Budget requests \$663,052,000 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 the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program and technical assistance activities. The WOTC program provides a federal tax incentive to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. Technical assistance resources support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of the long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations.

In FY 2020, the Department is requesting \$19,818,000 for ES National Activities. This funding consists of \$18,485,000 for the WOTC program and \$1,333,000 for technical assistance activities.

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; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 Temporary Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages.

For FY 2020, the Department requests \$56,278,000 and 169 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of the OFLC programs.

The Budget seeks authorization to establish and retain fees to cover the costs of operating the PERM, H-2A, H-2B, CW-1, and prevailing wage determination programs. The market-based funding structure of this proposal 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. The Budget also includes a legislative proposal to double the ACWIA fee for the H-1B visa program (to \$3,000 per worker for large employers and \$1,500 for small employers) to prepare American workers for jobs that are currently being filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields.

For FY 2020, the Department requests \$14,282,000 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 OFLC programs.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

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

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

In FY 2020, the Department requests \$59,326,000 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

	2018 Enacted	2019 Enacted	2020 Request
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0

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

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

The Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2020. This request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority to permit advances should they become necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	70,679	70,679	68,324
Workforce Security	42,704	42,704	41,181
Apprenticeship	36,160	36,160	35,914
Executive Direction	9,113	9,113	8,846
Total Budget Authority	158,656	158,656	154,265
Total FTE	722	713	692

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the federal administration of most ETA programs. The FY 2020 request is \$154,265,000 and an estimated 692 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in federal investments.

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

In FY 2020, the Department will act upon its assessment of agency activities and the alignment of ETA's mission with the goal of improving organizational efficiency. One key component of improving efficiency is continued investment in Information Technology (IT) systems to better leverage IT resources, automate processes, and increase productivity of existing federal staff.

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

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	147,400	147,400	157,696
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,901	26,901	29,105
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,699	6,699	6,699
Total Budget Authority	181,000	181,000	193,500
Total FTE	837	840	885

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration protects the integrity and security of retirement, health and other workplace related benefits of America's workers and their families. EBSA is responsible for protecting more than 149 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by 703,000 private retirement plans, 2.3 million health plans, and similar numbers of other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of \$9.8 trillion. In addition, the Agency has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to IRAs, which hold about \$8.6 trillion in assets, and audit responsibilities with respect to the Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which is the world's largest employee contributory plan with more than 5.4 million participants and more than \$560 billion in assets.

The FY 2020 Budget request for EBSA is \$193,500,000 and 885 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 \$12,500,000 in program increases. Of that, \$10,000,000 and 45 FTE is to investigate self-insured Association Health Plans or Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangements that the agency has identified as showing warning signs of possible underfunding, mismanagement, or misconduct. These self-insured MEWAs pose the greatest risk to plan participants of unpaid claims and catastrophic losses.

In addition, the Department requests \$2,500,000 and 0 FTE to support the Department's Worker Protection Agencies' IT Modernization efforts. These resources will be managed by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) on behalf of worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Operational Support	0	0	0
Consolidated Administrative Activities ⁷	415,823	437,018	452,858
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	6,606	6,802	6,917
Investment Management Fees Program	110,630	117,400	124,300
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	6,576,000	6,974,000	7,657,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	167,000	189,000	287,000
Total Budget Authority	7,269,453	7,717,418	8,521,158
Total FTE	926	951	968

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

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 nearly 37,000,000 of America's workers and retirees participating in nearly 25,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single-Employer Program protects about 26,200,000 workers and retirees in about 23,400 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 10,600,000 workers and retirees in about 1,400 pension plans. The Corporation receives no funds from general tax revenues. Operations are financed by insurance premiums set by Congress and paid by sponsors of the PBGC-insured pension plans, investment income, assets from failed pension plans trusted by PBGC and recoveries from the companies formerly responsible for failed plans.

As part of risk mitigation activities, PBGC monitors on average 1,500 companies annually to identify transactions and events that potentially pose a risk to the people covered under their pension plans. The Corporation works collaboratively with employers to reach agreements for suitable protections to safeguard participant benefits.

PBGC works diligently to encourage the continuation of pension plans, where possible, when plan sponsors undergo bankruptcy protection. When companies enter bankruptcy, PBGC first seeks to preserve their plans. PBGC takes an active role in the bankruptcy process and works to prevent unnecessary plan termination. If a pension plan must be terminated as part of a bankruptcy proceeding, PBGC pursues claims and recoveries on behalf of the pension plan and the pension insurance program.

⁷ FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

PBGC is requesting \$452,858,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2020. The request includes spending authority of \$7,380,000 for administering the termination of pensions from Sears Corporation, as well as an additional \$115,000 for the Office of Inspector General's financial statement audit.

Absent changes in law, PBGC's Multiemployer Program is likely to become insolvent by the end of fiscal year 2025. The Budget proposes to improve the solvency of this program by adding a variable-rate premium (VRP) and an exit premium. The 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 multiemployer VRP assessed to terminated or ongoing plans that are in critical status. Aggregate waivers for a year would be limited to 20 percent of the anticipated total multiemployer VRP for all plans. This level of premiums is expected to be sufficient to fund the Multiemployer Program for the next 20 years.

The Budget also proposes changes to PBGC's single-employer program. The Budget proposes to rebalance the single-employer premium structure by increasing the cap on the variable-rate premium and pausing for one year the automatic increases in single-employer premium rates due to indexation. Recent increases in the variable-rate premium have resulted in more plans with very significant underfunding having their premiums limited by the cap, thereby eroding the intended incentive of the premium to improve the funding of promised pensions.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	102,670	102,670	103,110
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	12,754	12,754	12,499
General Funds	115,424	115,424	115,609
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	2,177	2,177	2,173
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	35,722	35,875	38,246
Trust Funds	37,899	38,052	40,419
Total Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation Budget Authority⁸	153,323	153,476	156,028
Total FTE	854	868	849

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,079,081	3,092,366	2,931,234
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program	1,492,893	1,528,012	1,543,750
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	68,968	23,989	34,970
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)	2,072,431	2,341,945	2,586,080
Special Workers' Compensation Fund (Longshore)	115,339	119,346	118,794
Total Mandatory Budget Authority⁹	6,828,712	7,105,658	7,214,828
Total OWCP FTE¹⁰	1,433	1,493	1,471

⁸ FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

⁹ FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

¹⁰ Includes FTE for Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation

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

The 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 \$177,887,000 and 767 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 82 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 \$43,216,000 and 171 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 \$138,840,000 and 451 FTE.

OWCP program increases in FY 2020 include an increase of \$2,500,000 and 0 FTE in FECA Salaries & Expenses to support the Department's Worker Protection Agencies' IT Modernization efforts. These resources will be managed by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) on behalf of worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

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

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	2018 ¹¹ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	229,000	229,000	232,568
Wage Hour H-1B	53,000	48,000	48,000
Total Budget Authority	282,000	277,000	280,568
Total FTE	1,350	1,511	1,518

Note: 2018 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 143 million of America's workers in more than 9.8 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](#));
- 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;

¹¹ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$1.500 million from ETA SUIESO as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

- The Employee Polygraph Protection Act ([EPPA](#)); and
- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA).

For FY 2020, WHD requests \$232,568,000 and 1,304 direct FTE, which is \$3,568,000 and 7 FTE above the FY 2019 Enacted level. WHD's budget includes a request for an increase of \$1,068,000 and 7 FTE for compliance assistance. The FY 2020 request also includes \$2,500,000 to support the Department's Worker Protection Agencies' IT Modernization efforts. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

The request for additional resources to support compliance assistance will allow the agency to further modernize approaches to providing compliance assistance to the regulated community. The resources would build on the agency's recent track record of developing and delivering compliance assistance using new types of media and approaches. By adopting modern techniques from the private sector, WHD is building tools with a customer-centric focus, using iterative development approaches, and engaging customers in the process. With additional FTE, WHD maximizes the effectiveness of these tools through hands-on outreach and education and sustained stakeholder engagement.

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.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	103,476	103,476	103,576
Total Budget Authority	103,476	103,476	103,576
Total FTE	508	500	500

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

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

The FY 2020 request is \$103,576,000 and 500 FTE. This includes a program increase of \$2,500,000 to fund the Worker Protection IT Modernization efforts. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts. This increase is mostly offset by a modernization initiative that will bring operational efficiencies to conducting compliance evaluations, consistency in case processing, and real time monitoring of performance and improvement in data quality across all field offices.

The request supports the agency's efforts to enforce equal employment opportunity laws, protect workers, and promote diversity in contractor workplaces that fall under OFCCP's jurisdiction.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

	2018 ¹² <u>Enacted</u>	2019 ¹³ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	41,392	42,422	49,134
Total Budget Authority	41,392	42,422	49,134
Total FTE	190	186	215

Note: 2018 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 2020 request for OLMS is \$49,134,000 and 215 FTE, which includes two program increases totaling \$6,712,000. The majority of the program increase includes \$4,212,000 to restore the core enforcement program, which had experienced substantial funding cuts over the past 10 years and to conduct International Compliance Audit Program (I-CAP) audits of national and international unions. Restoring the enforcement program through these additional resources will better position OLMS to fulfill its statutory purpose to protect union members by conducting 400 compliance audits, 315 criminal investigations, and raising the number of indictments and convictions achieved annually. The request also includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for Worker Protection IT modernization resources. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

¹² FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$1.205 million from ETA SUIESO as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

¹³ FY 2019 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$1.235 million from ETA SUIESO as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 ¹⁴ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	18,000	18,000	18,000
Federal Enforcement	208,000	209,000	212,780
Whistleblower Programs	17,500	17,500	18,624
State Programs	100,850	102,350	102,350
Technical Support	24,469	24,469	24,469
Compliance Assistance-Federal	70,981	73,481	73,914
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	59,500	59,500	59,500
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,537	10,537	0
Safety and Health Statistics	32,900	32,900	38,400
Executive Direction	10,050	9,496	9,496
Total Budget Authority	552,787	557,233	557,533
Total FTE	1,878	1,911	1,944

Note: 2018 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 2020 Budget provides \$557,533,000 and 1,944 direct FTE for OSHA, which is an increase of \$300,000 and 33 FTE over the FY 2019 Enacted level. Specifically, the FY 2020 Budget includes additional staff resources, including net increases of \$1,124,000 and 5 FTE to hire Whistleblower Investigators; \$3,780,000 and 26 FTE for additional Compliance Safety and Health Officers; and \$433,000 and two FTE for OSHA Training Institute instructors.

¹⁴ FY 2019 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million to the Departmental Management as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

OSHA's budget also includes IT increases, including \$3,000,000 to migrate the agency portfolio of business software applications to the commercial cloud, and an increase of \$2,500,000 for Worker Protection IT modernization resources. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

The proposed increases are offset with plans to streamline and make OSHA more efficient. In addition, the Department proposes to eliminate the Susan Harwood Training Grants to maximize flexibility and use alternative methods to develop and distribute training materials to reach the broadest possible audience.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2018 ¹⁵ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 ¹⁶ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	0	0	252,640
Coal Mine Safety and Health	156,704	156,704	0
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	96,209	96,209	0
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	5,382	5,382
Office of Assessments	7,445	7,445	7,445
Technical Support	34,079	34,079	34,079
Educational Policy and Development	38,559	38,559	38,559
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	19,083	21,583
Program Administration	16,355	16,355	16,355
Total Budget Authority	373,816	373,816	376,043
Total FTE	1,993	1,984	1,984

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of miners in approximately 1,200 coal and 12,000 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 FY 2020 Budget includes \$376,043,000 for MSHA and 1,984 FTE, a net increase of \$2,227,000 over the FY 2019 Revised Enacted level. The Budget includes \$252,640,000 for the new budget Mine Safety and Health enforcement activity, consolidating the Coal Mine Safety and Health and the Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health budget activities. The new enforcement structure will provide the flexibility to address industry changes and maximize the efficient use of MSHA's resources. The MSHA funding request includes \$2,500,000 to support

¹⁵ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

¹⁶ FY 2019 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

the Department's Worker Protection Agencies' IT Modernization efforts. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts. 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

	2018 ¹⁷ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	207,912	211,000	211,000
Trust Funds	65,000	65,000	65,000
Prices and Cost of Living	209,863	210,000	210,000
Compensation and Working Conditions	82,880	83,500	83,500
Productivity and Technology	10,798	10,500	10,500
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,547	35,000	75,000
Total Budget Authority	612,000	615,000	655,000
Total FTE	1,988	2,057	2,057

Note: 2018 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. The BLS provides data that reflect the changing labor market and responds to data users' needs. The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2020. In FY 2020, the BLS requests \$655,000,000 and 2,057 direct FTE, of which \$40,000,000 is for costs associated with a new headquarters space and relocation of the BLS data center. In FY 2020, BLS funding will support the following activities:

The Occupational Employment Statistics program will continue to implement the 2018 Standard Occupation Classification system in collection, which will reflect the current occupational composition of the U.S and ensure the comparability of occupation-based statistical data across federal statistical agencies. The BLS will continue efforts to expand collection capabilities for additional data through the Electronic Data Interchange Center. The Employment Projections program will develop and release the 2019-2029 economic and employment projections for the first time on an annual rather than a biennial basis. In addition, the Consumer Price Index program will continue to introduce an updated geographic area sample based on the 2010 Decennial Census and will continue efforts to incorporate outlet data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey in sample selection. The Producer Price Index program will continue expanding its net inputs to industry data series by publishing approximately 200 new indexes. Also in FY 2020, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses will release data that incorporates a broader use of computer-assisted coding for some injuries and illnesses, and will utilize a new neural network auto-coder to automatically assign occupation, nature of injury, part of body, event that caused injury, and source of injury codes. The Occupational

¹⁷ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

Requirements Survey will continue its five-year collection cycle using a sampling methodology that is expected to increase occupation specific estimates by providing coverage on less common occupations in the national economy without an increase in sample size.

The current lease for the BLS national office in Washington DC, which provides workspace for approximately 1,800 federal staff and contractors, expires in May 2022. To prepare for this, in FY 2020, the BLS requests \$40,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2024 for the costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, and equipment, as well as relocation of the BLS data center. Costs for construction-related major repairs and alterations will be funded separately by the General Services Administration (GSA) as BLS will move into GSA-owned space following the GSA-executed repair and alteration project at the Suitland Federal Complex.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	2018 ¹⁸ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 ¹⁹ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	29,500	30,250	32,027
Legal Services	124,995	123,745	128,066
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	86,125	86,125	18,500
Administration and Management	25,734	29,004	29,004
Adjudication	35,000	35,000	35,000
Women's Bureau	13,030	13,750	3,525
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	6,880
Chief Financial Officer	8,232	5,516	5,516
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	8,040
Subtotal Departmental Management	337,844	338,618	266,866
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,587	7,619	8,123
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	22,296	22,391	24,721
Total Budget Authority²⁰	367,727	368,628	299,710
Total FTE	1,234	1,288	1,261

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The **Program Direction and Support** (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and the Office of Public Engagement. The FY 2020 Budget requests \$32,027,000 and 110 FTE for PDS, which includes an increase of \$1,777,000 and five FTE for the Office of Compliance Initiatives.

The **Office of the Solicitor** (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department, including providing the legal support necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to further goals that support the

¹⁸ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

¹⁹ FY 2019 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of \$0.554 million from OSHA as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

²⁰ FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

President's strategic vision to improve opportunities and quality of life for the American people. The President's FY 2020 request for SOL is \$136,497,000 and 607 FTE. This includes an increase of \$1,821,000 and eight FTE to support EBSA and other client agencies' requests and an increase of \$2,500,000 for Worker Protection IT modernization resources. These resources will be managed by OCIO on behalf of the worker protection agencies and OCIO will work in collaboration with the worker protection agencies to determine the specific funding requirements and where funding can best support the Department's IT modernization efforts.

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 2020, ILAB's budget request is \$18,500,000 and 94 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 2020 request for OASAM is \$29,004,000 and 106 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 2020 request for Adjudication activities is \$59,721,000 and 265 FTE, which includes an increase of \$2,330,000 for OALJ 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 2020 request for the Women's Bureau is \$3,525,000 and 18 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 2020, the CRC budget request is \$6,880,000 and 32 FTE.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. In FY 2020, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,516,000 and 21 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; (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 OASP in the PDS activity, is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the DPE funds. For FY 2020, the Department requests \$8,040,000 and 8 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	38,203	27,000
Total Budget Authority	38,203	38,203	27,000
Total FTE	45	49	49

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2020 Budget request for the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) of \$27,000,000, the same as the FY 2019 Budget request, 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 Bureau of Labor Statistics and Census Bureau reports.

The request includes \$8,000,000 to support the Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN). The demonstration project is jointly funded by the Employment and Training Administration and the Social Security Administration (SSA). The RETAIN third party evaluation will be funded by and implemented in collaboration with SSA. The demonstration tests the key components of the Centers of Occupational Health and Education model as a strategy to return recently ill, injured, or disabled employees to work.

In addition, ODEP will provide \$1,000,000 to fund a one-time, one-year Disability Supplement to the Current Population Survey for the production of comprehensive, accurate, and objective statistics on the state of disability employment in our nation. ODEP will also continue to fund the Employer Assistance and Resource Network in Disability Inclusion and the Job Accommodation Network to assist employers in recruiting, hiring and retaining qualified individuals with disabilities; the Workforce Recruitment Program to connect qualified college graduates with disabilities to federal and private sector employment opportunities; 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

	2018 ²¹ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	83,987	83,487	84,461
Trust Funds	5,660	5,660	5,660
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	89,647	89,147	90,121
OIG BLDTF ²²	308	310	330
Total Budget Authority	89,955	89,457	90,451
Total FTE	342	345	347

Note: 2018 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 2020, the OIG requests \$90,451,000 and 347 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 \$974,000 for fighting fraud involving compounded drug medications and opioids in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act Program.

²¹ FY 2018 Budget Authority reflects a transfer of supplemental hurricane disaster funding of \$0.5 million from ETA Training and Employment Services.

²² FY 2018 and 2019 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

	2018 ²³ <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	180,000	180,000	180,000
Transition Assistance Program	19,500	23,379	29,379
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	50,000	50,000	50,000
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	42,127	43,248	43,248
Total Budget Authority	295,041	300,041	306,041
Total FTE	223	232	234

Note: 2018 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.

In FY 2019, VETS is implementing the HIRE Vets Medallion program, as required by the Honoring Investments in Recruiting and Employing American Military Veterans Act of 2017, signed by President Trump on May 5, 2017. By statute, this is a fee-funded program that will allow the Secretary to positively recognize employer efforts to recruit, employ, and retain veterans. Collected fees will be expended for the HIRE Vets Medallion program administration without further appropriation needed.

The request for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP) is \$29,379,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the FY 2019 enacted level. The Department's request for the Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG), Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP), and the National Veterans' Training Institute (NVTI), and Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement programs maintain the FY 2019 funding levels.

FY 2020 will be the first full year implementing changes to TAP enacted in the FY 2019 NDAA, and additional resources are requested to oversee these improvements. Additional funding would enhance the quality of employment support services for transitioning service members, with a focus on improved outcomes.

²³ FY 2018 Budget Authority does not reflect a reprogramming as reported in the Department's budget operating plan.

In addition, the request will enable development and implementation of a course curriculum specific to military spouses transitioning with their service member out of the service or to another installation. The Department will continue to implement the two-year Veterans Apprenticeship Pilot that was funded in FY 2019 to help expand apprenticeship opportunities for transitioning service members in coordination with the ETA Office of Apprenticeship.

The JVSG budget of \$180,000,000 provides Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists' individualized services to veterans with significant barriers to employment. In FY 2019, DVOP specialists continue to serve additional populations outlined in the appropriation language, including transitioning service members identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers.

The FY 2020 Budget request for the HVRP program is \$50,000,000. HVRP is a nationwide federal program to assist homeless veterans reintegrate into meaning employment. A portion of HVRP grants are used to serve specific subsets of the homeless veteran population, including: Homeless Female Veterans and Veterans with Families; Incarcerated Veterans, and Stand Down grants awarded for local events that may last one to two days and provide social services to homeless veterans.

The FY 2020 Budget includes \$3,414,000 for the NVTI. These resources are used to develop and provide competency-based training to DVOP specialists, Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff, other State Workforce Agency staff, and federal staff. NVTI ensures high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers.

VETS supports the enforcement 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 supports the enforcement of veterans' preference rights in federal hiring pursuant to the Veterans' Employment Opportunities Act. Funds appropriated under the Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement activity support this work, in addition to the oversight and administration of all VETS grant and training programs. The FY 2020 request for Federal Administration is \$43,248,000. This includes resources for two additional federal staff to support the Department's response to the FY 2019 NDAA.

DOL IT MODERNIZATION

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	4,889
IT Infrastructure Modernization	15,880	18,380	32,111
Total Budget Authority	20,769	23,269	37,000

The FY 2020 Request for the Information Technology Modernization (ITM) appropriation is \$37,000,000. This includes a request for a program increase of \$13,731,000 for infrastructure modernization. These resources will support DOL in implementing the IT Strategic Plan, including creating DOL IT platform services, modernizing legacy agency applications, and securing and enhancing IT infrastructure.

Additional funding will support development of foundational capabilities that will accelerate mission application modernization. This will include Centers of Excellence to facilitate cloud migration, case management functionality, data analytics, and mobile application design. Other major initiatives include a centralized content management platform, virtual desktop infrastructure, enterprise data governance, centralized document intake and records management, and a centralized function to manage Enterprise Infrastructure Services.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	2018 <u>Enacted</u>	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	142,566	146,246	146,246
Information Technology Services	175,443	183,575	203,575
Field Services	42,319	42,512	42,512
Human Resources	34,875	36,339	36,339
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Budget Authority	396,703	410,172	430,172
Total FTE	758	766	766

Note: 2018 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. The FY 2020 Budget request for the Working Capital Fund is \$430,172,000 and 766 FTE. The Budget includes a proposal to provide \$20 million in the Department's worker protection agencies for information technology modernization activities in those agencies. Resources would be appropriated in the agencies and then transferred to the WCF so they can be managed by the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) directly. This transfer authority and a separate authority for agencies to transfer resources to the WCF for agency-specific IT modernization initiatives are included in the General Provisions. These proposals will support DOL's efforts to implement the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act by providing more authority to OCIO to manage information technology resources. They will also augment current authorities in the WCF that support the Modernizing Government Technology (MGT) Act. The Department is using the WCF as the IT WCF authorized in the MGT Act and these authorities will enable a large percentage of the Department's IT spending to be included in this fund.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2011 - 2020
(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
	2011 4/	2012 5/	2013	2014 6/	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Request	FY 2011 - FY 2020 Amount	Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	769,576	770,811	730,624	766,080	776,736	815,556	813,233	845,556	845,556	845,556	75,980	10%
Youth Activities	825,914	824,353	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	873,416	903,416	903,416	903,416	77,502	9%
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities 1/	1,285,541	1,220,535	1,179,657	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,166,719	1,225,683	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,175,577	-109,964	-9%
Native Americans	52,652	47,562	45,082	46,082	46,082	50,000	50,000	54,000	54,500	0	-52,652	-100%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	84,451	84,291	79,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	87,896	88,896	0	-84,451	-100%
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	3,232	2,500	0	0	0	0	0%
Reentry Employment Opportunities	85,390	80,238	76,055	80,078	82,078	88,078	88,078	93,079	93,079	78,324	-7,066	-8%
Apprenticeship Program	0	0	0	0	0	90,000	95,000	145,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	12,475	6,463	6,126	6,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	-12,475	-100%
Youth Build	79,840	79,689	75,535	77,534	79,689	84,534	84,534	89,534	89,534	84,534	4,694	6%
Workforce Innovation Fund	124,750	49,905	47,304	47,304	0	0	0	0	0	0	-124,750	-100%
National Programs	20,559	17,162	16,268	994	994	994	0	0	0	0	-20,559	-100%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,341,148	3,181,009	3,037,922	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,260,425	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,247,407	-93,741	-3%
Older Workers	449,100	448,251	424,805	434,371	434,371	434,371	400,000	400,000	400,000	0	-449,100	-100%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 2/	4,102,672	4,322,285	3,813,282	3,698,379	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,523,691	3,464,691	3,335,649	3,475,986	-626,686	-15%
Program Administration	147,360	147,081	139,388	150,559	154,559	154,559	158,656	158,656	158,656	154,265	6,905	5%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	4,699,132	4,917,617	4,377,475	4,283,309	4,186,080	4,178,808	4,082,347	4,023,347	3,894,305	3,630,251	-1,068,881	-23%
Job Corps	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,015,583	-689,282	-40%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,745,145	9,801,573	9,029,269	9,120,319	9,013,941	9,128,388	9,106,842	9,175,202	9,115,660	7,893,241	-1,851,904	-19%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	154,551	183,153	173,573	178,500	181,000	181,000	183,000	181,000	181,000	193,500	38,949	25%
Employment Standards Administration 3/	492,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-492,303	-100%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	0	117,840	111,783	111,783	113,000	115,501	117,601	117,261	117,601	117,782	117,782	0%
Wage and Hour Division	0	227,061	215,184	224,330	227,500	227,500	227,500	229,000	229,000	232,568	232,568	0%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	105,187	99,685	104,976	106,476	105,476	104,476	103,476	103,476	103,576	103,576	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	41,289	39,129	39,129	39,129	40,593	39,332	40,187	41,187	49,134	49,134	0%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	558,619	564,788	535,246	552,247	552,787	552,787	552,787	552,787	557,787	557,533	-1,086	0%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	363,843	373,293	353,768	375,887	375,887	375,887	373,816	373,816	373,816	376,043	12,200	3%
Solicitor	117,213	129,202	122,444	125,444	126,444	125,308	122,053	124,053	124,053	128,374	11,161	10%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,686,529	1,741,813	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,720,565	1,720,080	1,727,920	1,758,510	71,981	4%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	92,484	92,309	87,481	91,125	91,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	18,500	-73,984	-80%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	610,224	609,071	577,213	592,212	592,212	609,000	609,000	612,000	615,000	655,000	44,776	7%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	144,930	124,842	118,312	120,360	120,360	122,940	126,666	133,791	127,886	119,992	-24,938	-17%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,953	38,879	36,846	37,745	38,500	38,203	38,203	38,012	38,203	27,000	-11,953	-31%
Office of Inspector General	83,846	83,687	79,310	80,311	81,590	86,300	87,721	89,147	89,147	90,121	6,275	7%
IT Modernization	0	19,814	18,778	19,778	15,394	29,778	18,778	20,769	23,269	37,000	37,000	0%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	267,729	267,222	253,246	258,194	255,844	277,221	271,368	281,719	278,505	274,113	6,384	2%
Veterans' Employment and Training	255,614	264,438	250,604	269,523	269,981	271,110	279,041	295,041	300,041	306,041	50,427	20%
Working Capital Fund	-3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,900	-100%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	12,653,825	12,776,426	11,848,625	12,043,669	11,945,326	12,095,896	12,072,941	12,170,167	12,123,251	10,905,405	-1,748,420	-14%

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/ Does not include supplemental budget authority of \$4.8 billion provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.

5/ 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.

6/ 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.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2020 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2018 Enacted 1/ P.L. 115-141 (enacted 3/23/18)	FY 2019 Enacted 2/ P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18)	FY 2020 Current Law BA	FY 2020 Legislative Proposals BA	FY 2020 Request BA	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019 Enacted	
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	\$	%
DISCRETIONARY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
Grants to States:							
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	133,556	133,556	133,556		133,556	0	0%
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 3/</i>	712,000	712,000	712,000		712,000	0	0%
Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities	845,556	845,556	845,556	0	845,556	0	0%
<i>Youth Activities</i>	903,416	903,416	903,416		903,416	0	0%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	180,860	180,860	180,860		180,860	0	0%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 3/</i>	860,000	860,000	860,000		860,000	0	0%
Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,040,860	1,040,860	1,040,860	0	1,040,860	0	0%
Subtotal Grants to States	2,789,832	2,789,832	2,789,832	0	2,789,832	0	0%
National Activities:							
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	20,859	20,859	20,859		20,859	0	0%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 3/ 4/ 5/</i>	200,000	200,000	113,858		113,858	-86,142	-43%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Supplemental) 9/</i>	99,500	0	0		0	0	100%
Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants	320,359	220,859	134,717	0	134,717	-86,142	-39%
<i>Indian and Native American Programs</i>	54,000	54,500	0		0	-54,500	-100%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers</i>	87,896	88,896	0		0	-88,896	-100%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities</i>	93,079	93,079	78,324		78,324	-14,755	-16%
<i>Apprenticeship Program</i>	145,000	160,000	160,000		160,000	0	0%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative</i>	6,000	6,000	0		0	-6,000	-100%
<i>YouthBuild</i>	89,534	89,534	84,534		84,534	-5,000	-6%
Subtotal National Activities	795,868	712,868	457,575	0	457,575	-255,293	-36%
Total Training and Employment Services	3,585,700	3,502,700	3,247,407	0	3,247,407	-255,293	-7%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	400,000	400,000	0		0	-400,000	-100%
Job Corps							
<i>Operations</i>	1,603,325	1,603,325	908,457		908,457	-694,868	-43%
<i>Construction</i>	83,000	83,000	75,016		75,016	-7,984	-10%
<i>Construction(Supplemental) 9/</i>	30,900	0	0		0	0	100%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	32,330	32,110		32,110	-220	-1%
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,749,555	1,718,655	1,015,583	0	1,015,583	-703,072	-41%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations							
Unemployment Insurance: UTF							
<i>State Administration - UTF</i>	2,516,895	2,364,581	2,440,230		2,440,230	75,649	3%
<i>Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF</i>	120,000	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
<i>RESEA Cap Adjustment - UTF 6/</i>	0	33,000	58,000		58,000	25,000	76%
<i>National Activities - UTF</i>	13,897	12,000	48,000		48,000	36,000	300%
Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance	2,650,792	2,526,581	2,663,230	0	2,663,230	136,649	5%
Employment Service:							
National Programs:							
Grants to States	666,413	663,052	663,052	0	663,052	0	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	21,413	21,413	21,413		21,413	0	0%
<i>Trust Funds</i>	645,000	641,639	641,639		641,639	0	0%
<i>Employment Service National Activities - UTF</i>	19,818	19,818	19,818		19,818	0	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service	686,231	682,870	682,870	0	682,870	0	0%
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	0	0%
Trust Funds	664,818	661,457	661,457	0	661,457	0	0%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2020 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2018 Enacted 1/ P.L. 115-141 (enacted 3/23/18)	FY 2019 Enacted 2/ P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18)	FY 2020 Current Law BA	FY 2020 Legislative Proposals BA	FY 2020 Request BA	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019 Enacted	
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	\$	%
Foreign Labor Certification:							
<i>FLC State Grants - UTF</i>	14,282	14,282	14,282		14,282	0	0%
Federal Administration	48,028	56,278	56,278	0	56,278	0	0%
<i>Federal Funds (CNMI)</i>	0	8,250	0		0	-8,250	-100%
<i>Trust Funds</i>	48,028	48,028	56,278		56,278	8,250	17%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification	62,310	70,560	70,560	0	70,560	0	0%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	0	8,250	0		0	-8,250	-100%
<i>Trust Funds</i>	62,310	62,310	70,560		70,560	8,250	13%
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	59,326		59,326	-3,327	-5%
SUIESO Total Gen Funds	84,066	92,316	80,739	0	80,739	-11,577	-13%
SUIESO Total Trust Funds	3,377,920	3,250,348	3,395,247	0	3,395,247	144,899	4%
Total SUIESO	3,461,986	3,342,664	3,475,986	0	3,475,986	133,322	4%
Program Administration							
<i>Training and Employment</i>	62,040	62,040	59,973		59,973	-2,067	-3%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	8,639	8,639	8,351		8,351	-288	-3%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,440	3,440	3,317		3,317	-123	-4%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	39,264	39,264	37,864		37,864	-1,400	-4%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	36,160	36,160	35,914		35,914	-246	-1%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,034	7,034	6,828		6,828	-206	-3%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	2,079	2,079	2,018		2,018	-61	-3%
Total General Funds	108,674	108,674	106,032	0	106,032	-2,642	-2%
Total UTF Transfer	49,982	49,982	48,233	0	48,233	-1,749	-3%
Total, Program Administration	158,656	158,656	154,265	0	154,265	-4,391	-3%
Total ETA	9,355,897	9,122,675	7,893,241	0	7,893,241	-1,229,434	-13%
Employee Benefits Security Administration							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	147,400	147,400	157,696		157,696	10,296	7%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	26,901	26,901	29,105		29,105	2,204	8%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	6,699	6,699	6,699		6,699	0	0%
Total, EBSA	181,000	181,000	193,500	0	193,500	12,500	7%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	115,424	115,424	115,609		115,609	185	0%
<i>SWC Transfer</i>	2,177	2,177	2,173		2,173	-4	0%
Wage and Hour Division	229,000	229,000	232,568		232,568	3,568	2%
Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs	103,476	103,476	103,576		103,576	100	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	41,392	42,422	49,134		49,134	6,712	16%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	18,000	18,000	18,000		18,000	0	0%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	208,000	209,000	212,780		212,780	3,780	2%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	17,500	17,500	18,624		18,624	1,124	6%
<i>State Programs</i>	100,850	102,350	102,350		102,350	0	0%
<i>Technical Support</i>	24,469	24,469	24,469		24,469	0	0%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	70,981	73,481	73,914		73,914	433	1%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	59,500	59,500	59,500		59,500	0	0%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	10,537	10,537	0		0	-10,537	-100%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	32,900	32,900	38,400		38,400	5,500	17%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	10,050	8,942	9,496		9,496	554	6%
Total, OSHA	552,787	556,679	557,533	0	557,533	854	0%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2020 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020 Current Law BA	FY 2020 Legislative Proposals BA	FY 2020 Request BA	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019	
	Enacted 1/ P.L. 115-141 (enacted 3/23/18)	Enacted 2/ P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18)				Enacted	
	BA	BA				\$	%
Mine Safety and Health Administration							
Coal Mine Safety and Health	156,704	153,408	0		0	-153,408	-100%
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	96,209	97,918	0		0	-97,918	-100%
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	0	0	252,640		252,640	252,640	100%
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	6,264	5,382		5,382	-882	-14%
Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement	7,445	8,263	7,445		7,445	-818	-10%
Educational Policy and Development	38,559	37,798	38,559		38,559	761	2%
Technical Support	34,079	33,117	34,079		34,079	962	3%
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	20,176	21,583		21,583	1,407	7%
Program Administration	16,355	16,872	16,355		16,355	-517	-3%
Total, MSHA	373,816	373,816	376,043	0	376,043	2,227	1%
Bureau of Labor Statistics							
Labor Force Statistics	207,912	211,000	211,000		211,000	0	0%
Prices and Cost of Living	209,863	210,000	210,000		210,000	0	0%
Compensation and Working Conditions	82,880	83,500	83,500		83,500	0	0%
Productivity and Technology	10,798	10,500	10,500		10,500	0	0%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,547	35,000	75,000		75,000	40,000	114%
Total General Funds	547,000	550,000	590,000	0	590,000	40,000	7%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	65,000	65,000	65,000		65,000	0	0%
Departmental Management							
Program Direction and Support	29,500	30,250	32,027		32,027	1,777	6%
Legal Services	124,995	123,745	128,066		128,066	4,321	3%
International Labor Services	86,125	86,125	18,500		18,500	-67,625	-79%
Administration and Management	25,734	29,558	29,004		29,004	-554	-2%
Adjudication	35,000	35,000	35,000		35,000	0	0%
Women's Bureau	13,030	13,750	3,525		3,525	-10,225	-74%
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	6,880		6,880	0	0%
Chief Financial Officer	8,232	5,516	5,516		5,516	0	0%
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	8,040		8,040	0	0%
Total General Funds	337,536	338,864	266,558	0	266,558	-72,306	-21%
Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E)	308	308	308		308	0	0%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	38,203	27,000		27,000	-11,203	100%
Office of Inspector General							
Program Activities	83,987	83,487	84,461		84,461	974	1%
Total General Funds	83,987	83,487	84,461	0	84,461	974	1%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	5,660	5,660	5,660		5,660	0	0%
Veterans' Employment and Training Service							
State Grants (UTF)	178,000	180,000	180,000		180,000	0	0%
Transition Assistance Program (UTF)	19,500	23,379	29,379		29,379	6,000	26%
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)	50,000	50,000	50,000		50,000	0	0%
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)	3,414	3,414	3,414		3,414	0	0%
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement - UTF Transfer	44,127	43,248	43,248		43,248	0	0%
Total General Funds	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	50,000	0	0%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	245,041	250,041	256,041	0	256,041	6,000	2%
IT MODERNIZATION							
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	4,889		4,889	0	0%
IT Infrastructure Modernization	15,880	18,380	32,111		32,111	13,731	75%
Total, IT Modernization	20,769	23,269	37,000	0	37,000	13,731	59%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2020 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2018 Enacted 1/ P.L. 115-141 (enacted 3/23/18)	FY 2019 Enacted 2/ P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18)	FY 2020 Current Law	FY 2020 Legislative Proposals	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019 Enacted	
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	\$	%
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY 6/	12,348,473	12,131,501	10,905,405	0	10,905,405	-1,226,096	-10%
Budget Authority	8,602,385	8,507,985	7,132,743	0	7,132,743	-1,375,242	-16%
General Funds	8,602,385	8,507,985	7,132,743	0	7,132,743	-1,375,242	-16%
Gifts and Bequests	0	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Trust Fund Transfer	3,746,088	3,623,516	3,772,662	0	3,772,662	149,146	4%
UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)	3,743,911	3,621,339	3,770,489	0	3,770,489	149,150	4%
SWC Transfer	2,177	2,177	2,173	0	2,173	-4	0%
MANDATORY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
<i>TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 7/</i>	194,000	146,000	159,000	190,000	349,000	203,000	139%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances							
TAA - Benefits	301,000	301,000	208,000	-3,000	205,000	-96,000	-32%
TAA - Training	397,860	401,020	450,000	-150,000	300,000	-101,020	-25%
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	39,000	39,000	22,000	0	22,000	-17,000	-44%
Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance	737,860	741,020	680,000	-153,000	527,000	-214,020	-29%
Unemployment Trust Fund							
State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest	27,911,000	26,774,000	27,463,000	-103,000	27,360,000	586,000	2%
Treasury Administration	79,000	68,000	68,000	0	68,000	0	0%
Interest on General Fund Advances	41,000	0	0	0	0	0	100%
EUC/EB Administration (from UTF)	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	100%
Paid Parental Leave Proposal	0	0	0	750,000	750,000	750,000	100%
Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund	28,033,000	26,842,000	27,531,000	647,000	28,178,000	1,336,000	5%
SUIESO H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC)	19,000	15,000	15,000	19,000	34,000	19,000	127%
Foreign Labor Certification (Fee Proposal for PERM, H2A, H2B, PW, CW1)	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	100%
Payments to the UTF	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	-2,000	-100%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0%
Total, Employment and Training Administration	28,986,860	27,747,020	28,386,000	704,000	29,090,000	1,342,980	5%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation							
Consolidated Administrative Activities	415,823	437,018	452,858	0	452,858	15,840	4%
Administrative Funds, Subtotal[non-add]	415,823	437,018	452,858	0	452,858	15,840	4%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs							
Special Benefits							
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	3,000	3,000	2,000	0	2,000	-1,000	-33%
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	217,000	227,000	232,600	-31,000	201,600	-25,400	-11%
Subtotal, Special Benefits	220,000	230,000	234,600	-31,000	203,600	-26,400	-11%
Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program							
EEOICPA - Admin Part B	54,520	53,956	59,846	0	59,846	5,890	11%
EEOICPA - Admin Part E	71,964	72,122	78,994	0	78,994	6,872	10%
EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal	126,484	126,078	138,840	0	138,840	12,762	10%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part B	1,012,038	1,048,286	1,072,727	0	1,072,727	24,441	2%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part E	354,371	353,648	332,183	0	332,183	-21,465	-6%
EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal	1,366,409	1,401,934	1,404,910	0	1,404,910	2,976	0%
Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits	1,492,893	1,528,012	1,543,750	0	1,543,750	15,738	1%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2020 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

DOL PROGRAMS	FY 2018 Enacted 1/ P.L. 115-141 (enacted 3/23/18)	FY 2019 Enacted 2/ P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18)	FY 2020 Current Law	FY 2020 Legislative Proposals	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019 Enacted	
	BA	BA	BA	BA	BA	\$	%
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal							
Administration	4,968	4,989	4,970	0	4,970	-19	0%
Benefits	49,000	5,000	16,000	0	16,000	11,000	220%
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 3/	15,000	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	0	0%
Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners	68,968	23,989	34,970	0	34,970	10,981	46%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund							
Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances	335,076	257,789	293,464	0	293,464	35,675	14%
BLDTF Administration							
OWCP BLDTF S&E	35,722	35,875	38,246	0	38,246	2,371	7%
DM/SOL BLDTF S&E	7,587	7,619	8,123	0	8,123	504	7%
DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E	22,296	22,391	24,721	0	24,721	2,330	10%
OIG BLDTF S&E	308	310	330	0	330	20	6%
Treasury BLDTF S&E	333	334	356	0	356	22	7%
Subtotal BLDTF Administration	66,246	66,529	71,776	0	71,776	5,247	8%
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	401,322	324,318	365,240	0	365,240	40,922	13%
Special Workers Compensation	113,162	117,169	116,621	0	116,621	-548	0%
Total, Office of Workers' Compensation	2,296,345	2,223,488	2,295,181	-31,000	2,264,181	40,693	2%
Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 7/ 8/	51,000	45,000	48,000	0	48,000	3,000	7%
Net Interest & Interfund Transactions	-1,872,000	-2,201,000	-2,722,000	0	-2,722,000	-521,000	24%
GROSS MANDATORY TOTAL	29,462,205	27,814,508	28,007,181	673,000	28,680,181	865,673	3%
DISCRETIONARY TOTAL 6/	12,348,473	12,131,501	10,905,405	0	10,905,405	-1,226,096	-10%
MANDATORY TOTAL	29,462,205	27,814,508	28,007,181	673,000	28,680,181	865,673	3%
GRAND TOTAL	41,810,678	39,946,009	38,912,586	673,000	39,585,586	-360,423	-1%

- 1/ FY 2018 Revised Enacted reflects Operating Plan adjustments sent to Congress . The IT Transfer and CEO Transfer, reflected in the President's Budget, are not reflected in this table.
- 2/ FY 2019 Revised Enacted reflects Operating Plan adjustments sent to Congress .
- 3/ All Advance Appropriation information is shown in the year in which it is appropriated. The President's Budget displays Advances in the year funding is authorized to be spent.
- 4/ \$12.5M Rescission Enacted in FY 2018 (P.L. 115-141) is taken against the Program Year (PY) 2017/FY 2018 Advance appropriation.
- 5/ \$53M Rescission Enacted in FY 2019 (P.L. 115-245) is taken against the Program Year (PY) 2018/2019 Advance appropriation.
- 6/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123) provided up to \$33M in RESEA cap adjustment funding for FY 2019 and \$58M in FY 2020. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget. However, it is shown here to be consistent with the President's Budget.
- 7/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years; affected accounts vary by fiscal year]
- 8/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.
- 9/ FY 2018 Enacted includes disaster relief funding provided in P.L. 115-123.

U.S. Department of Labor
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2020 President's Budget

DOL Agency	FY 2018 Actuals	FY 2019 Enacted	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2020 Request	FY 2020 Request vs. FY 2019 Enacted
Employment and Training Administration	1,091	1,095	9	(21)	1,083	(12)
Employment and Training Administration (other) 1/ 2/	938	933	9	(21)	921	(12)
Job Corps	153	162	-	-	162	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration	837	840	45	-	885	45
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	926	951	17	-	968	17
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,433	1,493	-	(22)	1,471	(22)
OWCP Other 1/	992	1,042	-	(22)	1,020	(22)
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	441	451	-	-	451	-
Wage-Hour Division 1/	1,612	1,511	7	-	1,518	7
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	508	500	-	-	500	-
Office of Labor-Management Standards	190	186	29	-	215	29
Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/	1,882	1,915	56	(23)	1,948	33
Mine Safety and Health Administration	1,993	1,984	-	-	1,984	-
Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/	2,139	2,221	-	-	2,221	-
Departmental Management 1/	1,301	1,350	18	(45)	1,323	(27)
Office of Disability Employment Policy	45	49	-	-	49	-
Office of Inspector General	342	345	2	-	347	2
Veterans' Employment and Training	223	232	2	-	234	2
Working Capital Fund	758	766	-	-	766	-
Total Discretionary and Mandatory FTE	15,280	15,438	185	(111)	15,512	74

^{1/} Includes Reimbursable and Fee Funded FTE

^{2/} FY 2020 FTE excludes 40 FTE for the H-1B Filing Fee Legislative Proposal

GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (the GAO-IG Act; <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2276>) was signed into law on January 4, 2019. The law requires that a report accompany agency Congressional Budget Justifications that includes information on the status of various IG and GAO recommendations. These recommendations can be found at the following links.

GAO Reports with Open Recommendations to Department of Labor (FY 2015 – FY 2017)

Report No.	Job Code	Product Title	DOL Agency	Link
GAO-15-578	131308	401(K) Plans: Clearer Regulations Could Help Plan Sponsors Choose Investments for Participants	EBSA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-578
GAO-15-74	131239	Private Pensions: Participants Need Better Information When Offered Lump Sums That Replace Their Lifetime Benefits	EBSA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-74
GAO-16-242	131342	Retirement Security: Better Information on Income Replacement Rates Needed to Help Workers Plan for Retirement	EBSA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-242
GAO-16-433	131323	401(K) Plans: DOL Could Take Steps to Improve Retirement Income Options for Plan Participants	EBSA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-433
GAO-17-69	131340	401(K) Plans: Effects of Eligibility and Vesting Policies on Workers' Retirement Savings	EBSA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-69
GAO-17-79	100218	Declining Resources: Selected Agencies Took Steps to Minimize Effects on Mission but Opportunities Exist for Additional Action	ETA	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-79
GAO-15-617	311410	Information Technology Reform: Billions of Dollars in Savings Have Been Realized, but Agencies Need to Complete Reinvestment Plans	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-617
GAO-15-788	451119	Managing for Results: Greater Transparency Needed in Public Reporting on the Quality of Performance Information for Selected Agencies' Priority Goals	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-788
GAO-16-323	100514	Data Center Consolidation: Agencies Making Progress, but Planned Savings Goals Need to Be Established [Reissued on March 4, 2016]	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-323
GAO-16-510	451138	Managing for Results: Agencies Need to Fully Identify and Report Major Management Challenges and Actions to Resolve them in their Agency Performance Plans	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-510

Report No.	Job Code	Product Title	DOL Agency	Link
GAO-16-511	100090	Information Technology: Agencies Need to Improve Their Application Inventories to Achieve Additional Savings	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-511
GAO-17-247	100416	Federal Telework: Additional Controls Could Strengthen Telework Program Compliance and Data Reporting	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-247
GAO-17-388	101420	Data Center Optimization: Agencies Need to Complete Plans to Address Inconsistencies in Reported Savings	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-388
GAO-17-398	100497	Service Contracts: Agencies Should Take Steps to More Effectively Use Independent Government Cost Estimates	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-398
GAO-17-448	101014	Data Center Optimization: Agencies Need to Address Challenges and Improve Progress to Achieve Cost Savings Goal	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-448
GAO-17-464	100568	Telecommunications: Agencies Need to Apply Transition Planning Practices to Reduce Potential Delays and Added Costs	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-464
GAO-17-675	100820	Small Business Contracting: Actions Needed to Demonstrate and Better Review Compliance with Select Requirements for Small Business Advocates	OASAM	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-675
GAO-17-352	100433	Youth With Autism: Federal Agencies Should Take Additional Action to Support Transition-Age Youth	ODEP	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-17-352
GAO-16-750	131351	Equal Employment Opportunity: Strengthening Oversight Could Improve Federal Contractor Nondiscrimination Compliance	OFCCP	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-750
GAO-16-74	100034	Energy Employees Compensation: DOL Generally Followed Its Procedures to Process Claims but Could Strengthen Some Internal Controls	OWCP	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-74
GAO-16-248	100060	Freedom of Information Act: Department of Labor Can Improve Management of Its Program	SOL	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-16-248
GAO-15-518	131313	Veterans' Employment: Need for Further Workshops Should Be Considered before Making Decisions on Their Future	VETS	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-518
GAO-15-77	451091	Veterans' Reemployment Rights: Department of Labor Has Higher Performance Than the Office of Special Counsel on More Demonstration Project Measures	VETS	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-77
GAO-15-12	131271	Fair Labor Standards Act: Extending Protections to Home Care Workers	WHD	https://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-12

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<https://www.oig.dol.gov/public/semiannuals/80.pdf>