

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2021
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration
(ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2021

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2021 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$11.1 billion in discretionary budget authority, with additional mandatory funding, and 15,338 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 the Nation needs a skilled and competitive workforce to keep the economy growing. Accordingly, the Budget makes targeted investments in evidence-based programs to help workers remain competitive and gain access to family-sustaining jobs.

The FY 2021 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 for the 21st Century

The January 2020 Employment Situation Report marked the 23rd consecutive month with the unemployment rate below 4 percent, demonstrating steady and consistent growth in the American economy. Workers are also benefiting from strong wage growth: for the past 18 months, wage growth has matched or exceeded 3.0%.

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. To pursue the Department's mission of helping American workers gain and maintain family-sustaining careers and supporting a skilled American workforce that meets the needs of job-creators, we must continue to close the skills gap. This budget seeks to do so in a cost-effective manner by investing in proven programs while eliminating activities that are ineffective, unproven, non-essential, or duplicative.

- The Budget requests \$200 million for apprenticeships, a proven earn-while-you-learn strategy that equips workers with the skills and experience they need to fill high-paying jobs in in-demand fields. Apprenticeship is a great option for both employers looking for a skilled workforce and workers seeking an affordable path to a secure future. DOL set an ambitious target of adding 1 million new apprentices over five years, and the Department expects to achieve the goal by the end of FY 2021. The Department 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 to set them on a path to good-paying jobs. The Budget proposes significant reforms 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 are unsafe or inadequately prepare students for jobs. To enable the needed program right-sizing and reform, the Budget 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 provides funding for the Veterans' Employment and Training Service's core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans across the country. DOL proposes funding to support Wounded Warriors, with curriculum tailored specifically to give employment assistance to service members facing medical separation.

Supporting Working Families and Getting Americans Back to Work

- 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, helping get those workers back into the workforce more quickly.
- The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a proposal to provide at least 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 continuing to work with Congress to advance policies that would make paid parental leave a reality for families across the Nation.
- The Budget proposes major 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 proposes transferring administrative management of the Ticket to Work (Ticket) program from the Social Security Administration (SSA) to DOL's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), where it would be simplified, streamlined, and improved to better accomplish its goal of getting individuals with disabilities back into the labor force. The Administration seeks to increase the number of disability beneficiaries who participate in the program, succeed in employment, and achieve economic mobility while decreasing reliance on public assistance. The Ticket program falls outside of SSA's core mission of administering disability and retirement programs, and provides services that more closely align with ETA's core mission. The proposal will empower the American Job Center network to coordinate the Ticket program with other federal employment programs. This transition will create a more integrated, effective, and efficient program to support disability beneficiaries in obtaining and sustaining employment.

Protecting American Workers

The American workforce is the greatest in the world, and it deserves a fair, safe, and healthful workplace. DOL is committed to protecting the safety and financial security of all workers by fully and fairly enforcing the law while helping employers follow the law. The Department also 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 Budget reinforces DOL's commitment to ensuring workers' financial security by requesting additional resources for enforcement and administration of Multiple Employer Welfare Arrangements (MEWAs) and Multiple Employer Plans (MEPs). These resources will enable the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) to investigate self-insured MEWAs that EBSA has identified as showing warning signs of possible underfunding, mismanagement or misconduct, intervening when necessary before plan participants face unpaid claims or catastrophic losses.
- 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.
- DOL will have an active role in supporting implementation of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA). DOL's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) is tasked with writing the regulations and establishing an enforcement program for wage-related

components of provisions in the trade agreement. Accordingly, the Budget requests funding to support WHD’s efforts to undertake these new responsibilities.

- 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. However, 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 that would reduce backlogs and place responsibility for funding this work on the program’s users rather than taxpayers.

Improving Government Efficiency

- DOL continues to seek ways to achieve the President’s Management Agenda priority of IT modernization, investing in agency-specific projects that can improve efficiency and reduce long-run costs. The Budget requests funding to modernize critical IT systems in FY 2021, including in ETA, OSHA, MSHA, the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), the Office of Workers’ Compensation Programs (OWCP), and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC). DOL also seeks to establish an IT Working Capital Fund to ensure transparency in IT spending with no impact on total departmental spending.
- 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 that would allow resources to be better spent on core mission-related work. To remove this inefficiency, DOL is implementing an enterprise-wide shared services delivery model for these activities, enabling the Department to improve oversight, eliminate duplication, save money, and achieve economies of scale.

FY 2021 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions			
	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Request	Change
Discretionary	\$12.4	\$11.1	-\$1.3
Mandatory	\$28.0	\$29.9	\$1.9
Total, Current Law	\$40.4	\$41.0	\$0.6
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory	\$0.0	\$0.7	\$0.7
Total with Legislative Proposals	\$40.4	\$41.7	\$1.3
<i>Full Time Equivalents</i>	<i>15,176</i>	<i>15,338</i>	<i>162</i>

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

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

The 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 important 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 at least 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 Trade Adjustment Assistance (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 is committed to vigorously enforcing 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 retain 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 would 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.

The Budget proposes to transfer administrative management of the Ticket to Work program from the Social Security Administration (SSA) to ETA, where it would be simplified, streamlined, and improved to better accomplish its goal of getting individuals with disabilities back into the labor force. The Ticket program falls outside of SSA's core mission of administering disability and retirement programs, and provides services that more closely align with ETA's core mission. ETA, with its American Job Center network, is in a better position to coordinate the Ticket to Work with other federal employment programs. The Administration also proposes to simplify program rules, make funding allotments more performance-based, and integrate the program more fully into the broader workforce system. The reformed program will improve the experience of the individual program participants, reduce program fragmentation and duplication, and financially reward states that perform well.

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

	2019 ¹	2020 ²	2021
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u> ³
Adult Employment and Training Activities	845,556	854,649	854,649
Youth Activities	903,416	913,130	913,130
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,311,219	1,322,912	1,212,912
Formula Grants	1,040,860	1,052,053	1,052,053
National Dislocated Worker Grants	270,359	270,859	160,859
Indian and Native American Programs	54,500	55,000	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	88,896	91,896	0
Reentry Employment Opportunities	93,079	98,079	93,079
Apprenticeship Program	160,000	175,000	200,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	0
YouthBuild	89,534	94,534	84,534
Total Budget Authority	3,552,200	3,611,200	3,358,304

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 2021 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022 or September 30, 2022.

¹ Includes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$50.0 million, less transfer of \$0.5 million to OIG, pursuant to P.L. 116-20.

² FY 2020 does not reflect proposed rescission of \$60.0 million against the FY 2020 National Dislocated Worker Advance appropriations.

³ The amounts do not reflect the proposed transfer of \$23 million in discretionary resources from the Social Security Administration to ETA for grants to states for the Ticket to Work program. The amounts also do not reflect mandatory funding of approximately \$91 million to be awarded as performance-based grants for the Ticket to Work program.

In FY 2021, the Administration proposes to transfer the Ticket to Work program from the Social Security Administration to ETA.

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 \$854,649,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2021.

The Department also requests a 1.5 percent set-aside to fund grants for adult and employment training activities for 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 2021, the Department is requesting \$913,130,000.

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 \$1,212,912,000 for FY 2021. Of the requested amount, \$160,859,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. The remaining \$1,052,053,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to States to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services.

The program continues the set-aside proposal of \$30,000,000 for the Appalachian Region Commission and the Delta Regional Authority.

Indian and Native American Programs

The 2021 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 2021 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 youth for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and/or occupational skills training in industries that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement. REO participants receive comprehensive career assistance and supportive services to ensure they can complete the workforce development programs that they have started.

The Department requests \$93,079,000 for FY 2021 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 2021, the Department requests \$200,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity. The Budget also proposes to allow this funding to be used to support the rapid expansion of Industry-Recognized Apprenticeship Programs 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 2021.

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 2021, 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 (ACWIA). 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.

The Department's budget also proposes to transfer \$9,000,000 of H-1B training grant fee receipts to the Office of Foreign Labor Certification in FY 2021, as a temporary measure, until Congress enacts permanent fee authority for the foreign labor certification program.

JOB CORPS

	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	883,334
Construction	83,000	108,000	100,016
Administration	32,330	32,330	32,547
Total Budget Authority	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,015,897
Total FTE	113	113	113

NOTE: 2019 reflects actual FTE. FTE for all years reflect the Shared Services Realignment.

The FY 2021 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 \$883,334,000. The Department will continue efforts to reform the Job Corps program, including by refining center safety plans, exploring new approaches to delivering job training, and closing chronically low-performing centers. The Department 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 \$100,016,000. 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 \$32,547,000 and 113 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.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	400,000	405,000	0
Total Budget Authority	400,000	405,000	0

The FY 2021 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). The goal of supporting the self-sufficiency and employment of older workers will be addressed through Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	2019 ⁴ <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	741,020	639,880	633,600
TAA Benefits	301,000	208,000	207,000
TAA Training	401,020	409,880	406,600
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	39,000	22,000	20,000
Total Budget Authority	741,020	639,880	633,600

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. TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions to transition the TAA Program on July 1, 2021 to a previous iteration of the program known as Reversion 2014. Reversion 2014 would provide states with reduced funding for training, among other changes.

The FY 2021 Budget request for TAA is \$633,600,000. This request includes \$406,600,000 for Training and Other Activities, \$207,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances and \$20,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance. Since the last quarter of FY 2021 is subject to the Reversion 2014 version of the program, this request provides less funding than would be authorized under a full year of TAARA 2015.

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 2021 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 2019 reflects 6.2 percent reduction and FY 2020 reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended. FY 2021 reflects the reduced funding provisions of Reversion 2014 to the TAA Training budget activity.

Without enactment of reauthorizing legislation, termination of the TAA Program will take effect on July 1, 2022.

*STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS*

	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,527,816	2,552,816	2,664,686
State Administration	2,365,816	2,365,816	2,446,686
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	117,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	33,000	58,000	83,000
National Activities	12,000	12,000	18,000
Employment Service	682,870	690,370	687,870
Grants to States	663,052	668,052	668,052
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	22,318	19,818
Technical Assistance and Training	1,333	1,333	1,333
WOTC	18,485	20,985	18,485
Foreign Labor Certification	70,560	68,810	79,898
Federal Administration	56,278	54,528	62,616
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,282	17,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	64,826
Total Budget Authority	3,343,899	3,374,649	3,497,280
Total FTE	144	144	154

NOTE: 2019 reflects actual FTE. FTE for all years reflect the Shared Services Realignment.

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

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 2021 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,446,686,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 1,728,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$35.8 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$29.6 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.4 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 2021 Budget includes \$200,000,000 for RESEA, which combines reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. Consistent with the cap adjustment for RESEA enacted in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, this request level consists of \$117,000,000 in base funding and \$83,000,000 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 2021 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$18,000,000. 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 2021 Budget requests a new legislative proposal to simplify the Short Time Compensation (STC) program by providing greater flexibility in the level of work reduction for impacted employees and streamlining employer application requirements. STC is a voluntary program administered by state UI agencies that offers employers an opportunity to avert layoffs when experiencing a reduction in available work. The proposal will increase state adoption and employer take-up of the program in a budget-neutral manner.

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 2021 Budget requests \$668,052,000 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 2021, 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 (commonly referred to as PERM or the “Green Card” program); non-immigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages.

For FY 2021, the Department requests \$62,616,000 and 154 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs.

The FY 2021 Budget proposes new legislation to codify the Department's legal authority to independently issue regulations in the H-2B temporary labor certification program. Such legislation would clarify that the Department may issue H-2B labor certification regulations independently rather than jointly with the Department of Homeland Security. Clarifying the Department's legal authority in this manner would save significant time and resources across the Federal government.

The Budget continues to seek 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 the entities that utilize these programs to cover their costs would ultimately eliminate the need for annual appropriations for these activities. The Budget also continues to include a legislative proposal to double the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (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 2021, the Department requests \$17,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' (SWA) foreign labor certification activities. Under the State Grants activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs.

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 2021, the Department requests \$64,826,000 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

	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request</u>
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 show as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

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

The Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2021. 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

	2019 <u>Enacted</u>	2020 <u>Enacted</u>	2021 <u>Request⁵</u>
Training and Employment	70,679	70,679	83,070
Workforce Security	42,704	42,704	42,968
Apprenticeship	36,160	36,160	36,390
Executive Direction	9,113	9,113	9,172
Total Budget Authority	158,656	158,656	171,600
Total FTE	620	620	620

NOTE: 2019 reflects actual FTE. FTE for all years reflect the Shared Services Realignment.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. The FY 2021 request is \$171,600,000 and an estimated 620 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 ETA programs to Program Administration to carry out program integrity activities that lead to a reduction in improper payments or prevent the unauthorized use of funds.

In FY 2021, the Department will act upon its assessment of agency activities 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, cyber security, and health care.

⁵ The amounts do not reflect proposed transfer of \$11 million in discretionary resources from the Social Security Administration to ETA for Federal administration of the Ticket to Work program.

The Budget proposes to transfer administrative management of the Ticket to Work program from the Social Security Administration (SSA) to ETA. The PA account will receive funds from SSA for the federal administration of this program.

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						\$	%
DOL PROGRAMS							
Budget Authority							
DISCRETIONARY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
Grants to States:							
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	133,556	142,649	142,649		142,649	0	0%
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance)</i>	712,000	712,000	712,000		712,000	0	0%
Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities 3/ 4/	845,556	854,649	854,649	0	854,649	0	0%
<i>Youth Activities 4/ 5/</i>	903,416	913,130	913,130		913,130	0	0%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	180,860	192,053	192,053		192,053	0	0%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance)</i>	860,000	858,110	860,000		860,000	1,890	0%
Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities 3/ 4/ 12/	1,040,860	1,050,163	1,052,053	0	1,052,053	1,890	0%
Subtotal Grants to States	2,789,832	2,817,942	2,819,832	0	2,819,832	3,780	0%
National Activities:							
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	20,859	70,859	20,859		20,859	-50,000	-71%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 11/</i>	146,829	200,000	140,000		140,000	-60,000	-30%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Supplemental) 8/</i>	49,500	0	0		0	0	0%
Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants 3/ 4/ 5/	217,188	270,859	160,859	0	160,859	-110,000	-41%
<i>Indian and Native American Programs</i>	54,500	55,000	0		0	-55,000	-100%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers</i>	88,896	91,896	0		0	-91,896	-100%
<i>Technical Assistance</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities</i>	93,079	98,079	93,079		93,079	-5,000	-5%
<i>Apprenticeship Program</i>	160,000	175,000	200,000		200,000	25,000	14%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative</i>	6,000	6,000	0		0	-6,000	-100%
<i>YouthBuild</i>	89,534	94,534	84,534		84,534	-10,000	-11%
<i>Ticket to Work</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>H-1B CHIMP</i>	0	0	-9,000		-9,000	-9,000	0%
Subtotal National Activities	709,197	791,368	529,472	0	529,472	-261,896	-33%
Total Training and Employment Services	3,499,029	3,609,310	3,349,304	0	3,349,304	-258,116	-7%
Worker's Compensation	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans 4/ 5/	400,000	405,000	0		0	-405,000	-100%
Job Corps							
<i>Operations 4/</i>	1,603,325	1,603,325	883,334		883,334	-719,991	-45%
<i>Construction</i>	83,000	108,000	100,016		100,016	-7,984	-7%
<i>Construction(Supplemental)</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	32,330	32,547		32,547	217	1%
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,015,897	0	1,015,897	-727,758	-42%

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State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations							
Unemployment Insurance: UTF							
State Administration - UTF 10/	2,364,581	2,365,816	2,446,686		2,446,686	80,870	3%
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF	117,000	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
RESEA Cap Adjustment - UTF	33,000	58,000	83,000		83,000	25,000	43%
National Activities - UTF	12,000	12,000	18,000		18,000	6,000	50%
Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance	2,526,581	2,552,816	2,664,686	0	2,664,686	111,870	4%
Employment Service:							
National Programs:							
Grants to States	663,052	668,052	668,052	0	668,052	0	0%
Federal Funds 1/	21,413	21,413	21,413		21,413	0	0%
Trust Funds 4/	641,639	646,639	646,639		646,639	0	0%
Employment Service National Activities - UTF	19,818	22,318	19,818		19,818	-2,500	-11%
Subtotal, Employment Service	682,870	690,370	687,870	0	687,870	-2,500	0%
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	0	0%
Trust Funds	661,457	668,957	666,457	0	666,457	-2,500	0%
Foreign Labor Certification:							
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,282	17,282	0	17,282	3,000	21%
Federal Funds (General Fund Transfers In) 1/	0	0	3,000		3,000	3,000	0%
Trust Funds	14,282	14,282	14,282		14,282	0	0%
Federal Administration	56,278	54,528	62,616	0	62,616	8,088	15%
Federal Funds (CNMI and General Fund Transfers In) 1/9/	8,250	0	6,000		6,000	6,000	0%
Trust Funds	48,028	54,528	56,616		56,616	2,088	4%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification	70,560	68,810	79,898	0	79,898	22,176	32%
Federal Funds	8,250	0	9,000	0	9,000	9,000	0%
Trust Funds	62,310	68,810	70,898	0	70,898	2,088	3%
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 1/	62,653	62,653	64,826		64,826	2,173	3%
Gen Funds Offsetting Collections 1/	0	0	0		0	0	0%
SUIESO Total Gen Funds	92,316	84,066	95,239	0	95,239	11,173	13%
SUIESO Total Trust Funds	3,250,348	3,290,583	3,402,041	0	3,402,041	111,458	3%
Total SUIESO	3,342,664	3,374,649	3,497,280	0	3,497,280	133,719	4%

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Program Administration							
<i>Training and Employment</i>	62,040	62,040	74,377		74,377	12,337	20%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	8,639	8,639	8,693		8,693	54	1%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,440	3,440	3,461		3,461	21	1%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	39,264	39,264	39,507		39,507	243	1%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	36,160	36,160	36,390		36,390	230	1%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,034	7,034	7,079		7,079	45	1%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	2,079	2,079	2,093		2,093	14	1%
<i>Ticket to Work</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Total General Funds	108,674	108,674	121,307	0	121,307	12,633	12%
Total UTF Transfer	49,982	49,982	50,293	0	50,293	311	1%
Total, Program Administration	158,656	158,656	171,600	0	171,600	12,944	8%
Total ETA	9,119,004	9,291,270	8,034,081	0	8,034,081	-1,244,211	-13%
Employee Benefits Security Administration							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	147,400	147,010	156,748		156,748	9,738	7%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	26,901	26,641	26,641		26,641	0	0%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	6,699	7,349	9,349		9,349	2,000	27%
Total, EBSA	181,000	181,000	192,738	0	192,738	11,738	6%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	115,424	115,424	114,962		114,962	-462	0%
SWC Transfer	2,177	2,177	4,350		4,350	2,173	100%
Wage and Hour Division	229,000	242,000	244,283		244,283	2,283	1%
Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs	103,476	105,976	106,412		106,412	436	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards 10/	42,422	43,187	50,410		50,410	7,223	17%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	18,000	18,000	18,133		18,133	133	1%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	209,000	221,711	223,848		223,848	2,137	1%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	17,500	18,564	20,231		20,231	1,667	9%
<i>State Programs</i>	102,350	108,575	108,575		108,575	0	0%
<i>Technical Support</i>	24,469	24,469	24,622		24,622	153	1%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	73,481	74,481	75,410		75,410	929	1%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	59,500	61,500	61,500		61,500	0	0%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	10,537	11,537	0		0	-11,537	-100%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	32,900	32,900	34,950		34,950	2,050	6%
<i>Executive Direction 10/</i>	9,496	9,496	9,544		9,544	48	1%
Total, OSHA	557,233	581,233	576,813	0	576,813	-4,420	-1%

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Budget Authority							
Mine Safety and Health Administration							
<i>Coal Mine Safety and Health</i>	156,704	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health</i>	96,209	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Mine Safety and Health Enforcement</i>	0	258,913	256,988		256,988	-1,925	-1%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,382	5,416		5,416	34	1%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,445	7,445	7,555		7,555	110	1%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	38,559	38,559	38,834		38,834	275	1%
<i>Technical Support</i>	34,079	34,079	34,548		34,548	469	1%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	19,083	21,693		21,693	2,610	14%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,355	16,553		16,553	198	1%
Total, MSHA	373,816	379,816	381,587	0	381,587	1,771	0%
Bureau of Labor Statistics							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	211,000	219,600	228,261		228,261	8,661	4%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	210,000	210,000	218,503		218,503	8,503	4%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	83,500	83,500	84,031		84,031	531	1%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	10,500	11,900	11,295		11,295	-605	-5%
<i>Headquarters Relocation (available through 9/30/2024)</i>		27,000	13,000		13,000	-14,000	-52%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,000	35,000	35,228		35,228	228	1%
Total General Funds 14/	550,000	587,000	590,318	0	590,318	3,318	1%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	65,000	68,000	68,000		68,000	0	0%
Departmental Management							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	30,250	30,250	32,342		32,342	2,092	7%
<i>Legal Services</i>	123,745	123,745	130,371		130,371	6,626	5%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	86,125	96,125	18,660		18,660	-77,465	-81%
<i>Administration and Management 10/</i>	29,004	29,004	29,158		29,158	154	1%
<i>Adjudication</i>	35,000	35,000	37,081		37,081	2,081	6%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	13,750	14,050	3,525		3,525	-10,525	-75%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	6,880	6,880	6,927		6,927	47	1%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	5,516	5,516	5,540		5,540	24	0%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 4/ 5/</i>	8,211	8,040	8,040		8,040	0	0%
Total General Funds	338,481	348,610	271,644	0	271,644	-76,966	-22%
Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E)	308	308	308		308	0	0%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	38,500	27,100		27,100	-11,400	-30%
Office of Inspector General							
<i>Program Activities (Supplemental) 8/</i>	83,987	85,187	87,833		87,833	2,646	3%
Total General Funds	83,987	85,187	87,833	0	87,833	2,646	3%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	5,660	5,660	5,660		5,660	0	0%

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DOL PROGRAMS							
Budget Authority							
Veterans' Employment and Training Service							
State Grants (UTF) 10/	178,750	180,000	180,000		180,000	0	0%
Transition Assistance Program (UTF) 10/	24,379	29,379	29,379		29,379	0	0%
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)	50,000	55,000	55,000		55,000	0	0%
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF) 10/	3,664	3,414	3,414		3,414	0	0%
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement - UTF Transfer	43,248	43,548	44,207		44,207	659	2%
Total General Funds	50,000	55,000	55,000	0	55,000	0	0%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	250,041	256,341	257,000	0	257,000	659	0%
IT MODERNIZATION							
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	4,889		4,889	0	0%
IT Infrastructure Modernization	18,380	20,380	32,111		32,111	11,731	58%
Total, IT Modernization	23,269	25,269	37,000	0	37,000	11,731	46%
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0		0	0	0%
IT Working Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Gifts and Bequests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL DISCRETIONARY 2/	12,128,501	12,411,958	11,105,499	0	11,105,499	-1,304,569	-11%
Budget Authority	8,504,985	8,738,907	7,317,847	0	7,317,847	-1,419,170	-16%
General Funds	8,504,985	8,738,907	7,317,847	0	7,317,847	-1,419,170	-16%
Gifts and Bequests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Fund Transfer	3,623,516	3,673,051	3,787,652	0	3,787,652	114,601	3%
UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)	3,621,339	3,670,874	3,783,302	0	3,783,302	112,428	3%
SWC Transfer	2,177	2,177	4,350	0	4,350	2,173	100%
MANDATORY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 5/ 13/	188,000	45,000	205,000	195,000	400,000	355,000	789%
Ticket to Work	0	0	0	18,000	18,000	18,000	0%
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances							
TAA - Benefits	301,000	208,000	207,000	-31,000	176,000	-32,000	-15%
TAA - Training	401,020	409,880	406,600	-107,000	299,600	-110,280	-27%
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	39,000	22,000	20,000	-5,000	15,000	-7,000	-32%
DUA Reimbursements	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance	741,020	639,880	633,600	-143,000	490,600	-149,280	-23%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2021 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS Budget Authority	FY 2019 Revised Enacted P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18) 10/	FY 2020 Enacted P.L. 116- 94 (enacted 12/20/19)	FY 2021 Current Law	FY 2021 Legislative Proposals	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020 Enacted	
						\$	%
Unemployment Trust Fund							
<i>State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest</i>	27,195,000	27,348,000	29,396,000	-109,000	29,287,000	1,939,000	7%
<i>Treasury Administration</i>	93,000	93,000	93,000		93,000	0	0%
<i>Interest on General Fund Advances</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>EUC/EB Administration (from UTF)</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	0%
<i>Paid Parental Leave Proposal</i>	0	0	0	750,000	750,000	750,000	0%
Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund	27,289,000	27,442,000	29,490,000	641,000	30,131,000	2,689,000	10%
SUIESO H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC)	20,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	38,000	19,000	100%
Foreign Labor Certification (Fee Proposal for PERM, H2A, H2B, PW, CW1)	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Job Driven Training Proposals							
<i>Apprenticeship Training</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<i>21st Century Talent Compact</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<i>Career Navigators</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<i>Opening Doors for Youth</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Job Driven Training Proposals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Payments to the UTF	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	0%
Short Time Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	0%
Total, Employment and Training Administration	28,239,020	28,147,880	30,349,600	730,000	31,079,600	31,079,600	110%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation		0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Pension Insurance</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Operational Support</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Consolidated Administrative Activities</i>	437,018	444,844	465,289		465,289	20,445	5%
Administrative Funds, Subtotal[non-add] 6/	437,018	444,844	465,289	0	465,289	20,445	5%
<i>Net Program 5/</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs							
Special Benefits							
<i>Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits</i>	3,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	0%
<i>Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation</i>	227,000	232,600	237,000	-31,000	206,000	-26,600	-11%
Subtotal, Special Benefits	230,000	234,600	239,000	-31,000	208,000	-26,600	-11%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2021 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2019 Revised Enacted P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18) 10/	FY 2020 Enacted P.L. 116- 94 (enacted 12/20/19)	FY 2021 Current Law	FY 2021 Legislative Proposals	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020 Enacted	
DOL PROGRAMS						\$	%
Budget Authority							
Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program							
EEOICPA - Admin Part B	53,956	54,699	62,507		62,507	7,808	14%
EEOICPA - Admin Part E	72,122	72,201	79,256		79,256	7,055	10%
EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal	126,078	126,900	141,763	0	141,763	14,863	12%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part B	1,077,000	1,110,818	1,130,835		1,130,835	20,017	2%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part E	353,648	345,328	332,245		332,245	-13,083	-4%
EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal	1,430,648	1,456,146	1,463,080	0	1,463,080	6,934	0%
Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits	1,556,726	1,583,046	1,604,843	0	1,604,843	43,594	3%
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal							
Administration	4,989	4,677	4,970		4,970	293	6%
Benefits	5,000	16,000	36,000	0	36,000	20,000	125%
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 3/	15,000	14,000	14,000		14,000	0	0%
Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners	24,989	34,677	54,970	0	54,970	20,293	59%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund							
Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances	262,000	271,612	308,626		308,626	37,014	14%
BLDTF Administration							
OWCP BLDTF S&E	35,875	35,989	40,643		40,643	4,654	13%
DM/SOL BLDTF S&E	7,619	7,644	8,169		8,169	525	7%
DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E	22,391	23,262	24,864		24,864	1,602	7%
OIG BLDTF S&E	310	311	333		333	22	7%
Treasury BLDTF S&E	334	335	356		356	21	6%
Subtotal BLDTF Administration	66,529	67,541	74,365	0	74,365	6,824	10%
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	328,529	339,153	382,991	0	382,991	43,838	13%
Panama Canal Commission	1,000	0	0		0	0	0%
Special Workers Compensation	98,000	110,000	105,000		105,000	-5,000	-5%
Total, Office of Workers' Compensation	2,239,244	2,301,476	2,386,804	-31,000	2,355,804	76,125	3%
Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 5/ 7/	52,000	52,000	56,000		56,000	4,000	8%
HIRE VETS Act (Fee Proposal)	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Net Interest & Interfund Transactions	-2,147,000	-2,528,000	-2,891,000		-2,891,000	-363,000	14%
GROSS MANDATORY TOTAL	28,383,264	27,973,356	29,901,404	699,000	30,600,404	2,627,048	9%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2021 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2019 Revised Enacted P.L. 115-245 (enacted 9/28/18) 10/	FY 2020 Enacted P.L. 116- 94 (enacted 12/20/19)	FY 2021 Current Law	FY 2021 Legislative Proposals	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 Request vs. FY 2020 Enacted	
DOL PROGRAMS Budget Authority						\$	%
DISCRETIONARY TOTAL	12,128,501	12,411,958	11,105,499	0	11,105,499	-1,306,459	-11%
MANDATORY TOTAL	28,383,264	27,973,356	29,901,404	699,000	30,600,404	2,627,048	9%
GRAND TOTAL	40,511,765	40,385,314	41,006,903	699,000	41,705,903	1,320,589	3%

1/ The Gen Funds Offsetting Collections line is the sum of discretionary gross outlays (+) and offsetting collections (-) in the SUIESO (0179) account. GF gross outlays for ES Grants to States, FLC, and

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building are reflected in the SUIESO (0179) MAX account. UTF gross outlays are reflected in the UTF (8042) MAX account. In the MAX Net BA and Outlay Report, net outlays shown in the SUIESO lines (both 504 and 603) are the sum of GF gross outlays, UTF gross outlays, and offsetting collections from the UTF, DUA, and NAWS. BA is not affected by this issue. [Affects all Fiscal Years]

2/ As the result of an Inter-agency agreement that transfers discretionary funds from Treasury to PBGC, MAX requires that discretionary outlays be reported from this balance. An error occurred because PBGC only received \$400K out of the \$1.5 million in discretionary authority; the outlays round down to zero and/or may need to be reported in the respective Treasury MAX account. The amount showing in "Policy Program" outlays reflects

the remaining IAA funds as a negative. Because of this, bottom-line discretionary outlays appear \$1M too low in MAX. Affects all fiscal years shown.

3/ All Advance Appropriation information is shown in the year in which it is authorized to be spent. [Affects all fiscal years TES and SBDCM]

4/ The FY 2019 Enacted shows ETA to CEO transfer of Advance funds in TES totaling \$0.171M (all from NDWG Advance). The TES - Youth Activities (\$1.129M) and CSEOA (\$0.500M) portions not shown in MAX or this table because they were executed in FY 2019 using unobligated balances in the 18/19 accounts. Total Transfer is \$1.800M.

5/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years; affected accounts vary by fiscal year]

6/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.

7/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.

8/ FY 2019 Enacted includes disaster relief funding provided in P.L.116-20. This includes \$0.500M transfer from TES to OIG.

9/ FLC Federal Admin - General Funds FY 2018 BA is \$1.000M Federal Funds transferred in from OFCCP. FY 2019 Outlays include those from the OFCCP transfer (\$1.000M) and from CNMI Federal Funds.

10/ FY 2019 Revised Enacted reflects all transfers and reprogramming including \$1.235M transfer from SUIESO State Admin to OLMS; \$0.554M transfer (also included in FY 2020) from OSHA to DM/Administration and

Management; and VETS reprogramming from JSVG to TAP and NVTI.

11/ FY 2019 reflects a rescission of \$53M in the National Dislocated Workers Reserve budget activity within Employment and Training Administration as part of P.L. 115-245.

12/ FY 2020 reflects a transfer of \$1.890M from DW Formula Advance. The TES - Apprenticeship (0.210M), CSEOA (\$1.162M), and RESESA (\$0.038M) portions not shown as a transfer of budgetary authority

in MAX as they were executed in FY 2020 using unobligated balances in the 19/20 accounts. Total transfer is \$3.3M.

13/ FY 2020 reflects a rescission of \$150M in the TES H-1B training grants enacted as part of P.L. 116-94.

14/ FY 2020 reflects a reprogramming for BLS.

**U.S. Department of Labor
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2021 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2019 Actuals (Comparable)	FY 2020 Enacted	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2021 President's Budget	FY 2021 Pres. Bud. vs. FY 2020 Enacted
Employment and Training Administration	926	929	10	-	939	10
Job Corps	113	113	-	-	113	-
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	144	144	10	-	154	10
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/ 2/	36	36	-	-	36	-
Program Administration 1/ 2/	633	636	-	-	636	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration	788	826	49	-	875	49
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	925	968	-	-	968	-
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,413	1,436	4	(2)	1,438	2
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	843	837	4	(2)	839	2
Special Benefits 1/	147	154	-	-	154	-
Ombudsman	6	5	-	-	5	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	206	214	-	-	214	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	195	213	-	-	213	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	16	13	-	-	13	-
Wage-Hour Division	1,476	1,596	5	-	1,601	5
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,248	1,382	5	-	1,387	5
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/	228	214	-	-	214	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	474	496	-	-	496	-
Office of Labor-Management Standards	187	193	45	-	238	45
Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/	1,812	1,888	12	-	1,900	12
Mine Safety and Health Administration	1,826	1,826	-	-	1,826	-
Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/	2,054	2,108	36	-	2,144	36
Departmental Management 1/	1,260	1,260	33	(34)	1,259	(1)
Office of Disability Employment Policy	46	46	-	-	46	-
Office of Inspector General	333	334	2	-	336	2
Veterans' Employment and Training 1/	209	221	2	-	223	2
Working Capital Fund	759	759	-	-	759	-
IT Working Capital Fund	290	290	-	-	290	-
Total FTE	14,778	15,176	198	(36)	15,338	162

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

^{2/} FY 2021 excludes 36 FTE for the H-1B Filing Fee and 30 FTE for the Ticket to Work (transfer from SSA to DOL) Legislative Proposals.

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 Inspector General and Government Accountability Office recommendations. These recommendations are available at the following links:

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

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

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

https://www.gao.gov/reports-testimonies/recommendations-database/?q=%22Department+of+Labor%22&field=agency_part_ss&list=1&rec_type=all_open#results