

Department of Labor  
Budget in Brief  
Fiscal Year 2024  
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration  
(ETA)  
(See Bookmarks)

**FY 2024**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2024 request for the Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is \$15.1 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,778 full-time equivalent employees (FTE), with additional mandatory funding and FTE.

DOL promotes the welfare of workers, job seekers, and retirees by helping them improve their skills, find work, and get back on their feet after job loss, injury, or illness; and by safeguarding their working conditions, health and retirement benefits, and pay. DOL's goal is to empower workers morning, noon, and night. This includes addressing the care needs of workers and their families – the things they need at the start of a day to thrive at work; empowering workers during their workday with fair wages, safety and equity in the workplace, access to job training and career advancement, and support for their right to organize; and safeguarding workers' economic security even when they are off the job by protecting their health care coverage, retirement security, and access to unemployment insurance to ensure these benefits are available when needed. The FY 2024 Budget furthers the goals of the Biden Administration by requesting critical initiatives to: bolster the Department's capabilities through hiring and IT modernization initiatives; strengthen the Federal-State unemployment compensation program; protect workers' rights, health and safety, and compensation; support evidence-based training opportunities that provide pathways to good jobs and careers; fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws; and more.

The FY 2024 Budget continues the Administration's commitment to rebuild DOL's capacity and reverse years of declining staffing levels that harmed the Department's ability to meet its mission. This Budget demonstrates the Administration's unwavering support for workers, particularly those from disadvantaged and marginalized communities. The Department is guided in this effort by President Biden's commitment to build an economy that equitably distributes economic opportunity and security.

## **Building Equitable Pathways to Prosperity**

The FY 2024 President's Budget renews DOL's pledge to help all workers and job seekers in America, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, access training and find pathways to high-quality jobs with family-sustaining wages. Building on the successful progress to bring the economy back from the pandemic, the Administration will continue to support workers while also addressing the preexisting structural deficiencies in the labor market highlighted by the pandemic. The FY 2024 Budget includes a total request of \$11.5 billion for the Employment and Training Administration, a \$992 million increase over the FY 2023 enacted level.

- The FY 2024 Budget requests \$3.7 billion, a \$109 million increase over the FY 2023 enacted level, for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and Employment Service State Grants. This request will make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth as well as veterans and military spouses. The Budget aligns with the President's priority of advancing racial and gender equity and support for underserved communities through services that by statute are focused on those who have been disadvantaged in the labor market, such as recipients

of public assistance, individuals who are basic skills deficient, and low-income individuals.

- The Budget requests \$335 million, a \$50 million increase above the FY 2023 enacted level, to expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA) opportunities, in line with the President’s goal to serve at least 1 million apprentices annually within ten years, as well as the Administration’s priority of advancing racial and gender equity and support for underserved communities. RA is a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants’ wages and is a reliable pathway to the middle class. This investment will launch large-scale projects that build on prior and current efforts to create model, expansive and equitable apprenticeship ecosystems and increase the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups who participate in RA.
- The Budget requests a \$20 million investment for DOL’s role in the new multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, which aims to assist displaced workers and transform communities transitioning from fossil fuel production to new, sustainable industries. Furthering the Administration’s emphasis on addressing climate change by creating opportunities for workers in America, the Budget requests \$20 million to establish the Civilian Climate Corps, in partnership with other Federal agencies, which will fund paid work experiences, pre-apprenticeship programs, and RA programs for youth in industries and jobs related to climate resilience and mitigation.
- The Budget includes \$100 million for the Strengthening Community Colleges (SCC) program. SCC builds the capacity of community colleges to collaborate with employers and the public workforce development system to meet local and regional labor market needs for a skilled workforce. Further, the grant program aims to help marginalized and underrepresented populations overcome barriers to complete career and technical education programs that they need to connect with quality jobs.
- The FY 2024 Budget includes \$200 million to create the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program to support evidence-based sector partnership models, including high-road training partnerships that are both industry-focused and worker-centered. SECTOR is built on the idea that when employers take a leading role in the design and implementation of training, workers – especially underserved workers – gain access to high-quality programs that lead directly to good, in-demand jobs. Numerous rigorous studies have demonstrated that sector-based training programs generate substantial earnings gains (11-40 percent) for low-income workers. This grant program will incorporate equity, job quality, worker empowerment, and partnerships with labor and management that prioritize worker voice, enabling disadvantaged workers to enter on-ramps to middle-class jobs, and creating the skilled workforce the economy needs to thrive. SECTOR will build equitable pathways to the millions of high-quality jobs that are being created through the President’s historic legislative accomplishments to rebuild U.S. infrastructure, support clean energy, and boost American semiconductor manufacturing.

- The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (UI) system offers crucial income replacement to workers who have lost a job through no fault of their own, as well as macroeconomic support during downturns. The UI system proved essential during the COVID-19 pandemic, helping over 53 million workers, and pumping \$888 billion into the economy. However, this period also uncovered many issues that must be addressed to ensure that the Department is able to equitably support America’s workforce while also guarding against fraud. The FY 2024 Budget addresses these deficiencies with investments to ensure states are better equipped to handle higher volumes of claims and better prepared for future crises. The Budget provides \$3.7 billion for administration of the UI system. This amount includes fully funding states’ projected workload to administer UI and a \$150 million increase to promote integrity through state grants for identity verification services and other IT infrastructure improvements. This funding will increase UI’s overall effectiveness to serve workers while also defending against fraud. In addition to outlining the Administration’s principles for reform of the UI system, the Budget also proposes a package of legislative changes to improve UI program integrity by providing new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers.
- The Budget invests in our Nation’s veterans, transitioning service members, and their spouses by better assisting their transitions in the workplace, including from active duty to civilian life. The Budget provides \$348 million in funding, an increase of \$12 million above the FY 2023 enacted level, for the Veterans’ Employment and Training Service’s (VETS) core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans and military spouses across the country. Additionally, the Budget proposes expanding anti-discrimination and reemployment protections to military spouses, who often face discrimination from current and prospective employers due to the frequent and unpredictable nature of military families’ deployments and relocations.

### **Protecting and Empowering Workers**

DOL’s worker protection agencies are positioned at the heart of the Department’s mission—working morning, noon, and night to protect workers’ health and safety, wages, and retirement. The FY 2024 Budget invests \$2.3 billion, an increase of \$430 million over the FY 2023 enacted level, in the Department’s worker protection agencies.

Between 2016 and 2020, DOL worker protection agencies lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting DOL’s ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations. The Budget will enable the Department to conduct the enforcement and regulatory work needed to ensure workers’ wages and benefits are protected, address the misclassification of workers as independent contractors, and improve workplace health and safety. The Budget also ensures fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including construction contractors leading large infrastructure projects, protecting their employees against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

- Staff losses at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) have left workers less safe on the job, particularly amid the increased threats to workplace health and safety created by the pandemic. The FY 2024 Budget provides an increase to OSHA of more than \$106 million over the FY 2023 enacted level, enabling OSHA to focus on the national care economy workers; increase and enhance OSHA's enforcement presence; meet increased employer and worker requests for outreach, training, and compliance assistance, particularly in vulnerable and underserved communities; and continue to build a transformative agency that is both proactive and responsive to improving workplace safety and health across the country. The request also includes an increase of over \$50 million for MSHA, enabling MSHA to deepen their work to reduce accidents, injuries, illnesses, and fatalities by hiring additional mine inspectors to enforce mandatory safety and health standards, continue existing enforcement initiatives, and initiate new special emphasis programs in targeted areas.
- The FY 2024 Budget increases funding to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) by nearly \$81 million over the FY 2023 enacted level. This funding increase will enable WHD to aggressively rebuild their workforce through a robust hiring initiative, while also retaining their existing workforce through a pay grade restructuring to better align with other enforcement agencies. It will also fund WHD's effort to protect our Nation's essential workers by safeguarding their pay and recovering back wages, with particular emphasis on the workers most vulnerable to wage violations and exploitive labor conditions. WHD will also be able to fully enforce the other areas under its purview like prevailing wages, the Family and Medical Leave Act, protections for nursing mothers, and combatting exploitive child labor.
- The Budget requests a \$40 million increase in funding for the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP), enabling them to fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws to ensure Federal contracting fulfills America's promise to all workers in this Nation. The request promotes fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including protections against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation. This includes additional staff and technology to support early, customized compliance assistance and oversight to contractors on large Federal construction projects, including projects funded under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), CHIPS and Science Act, and Inflation Reduction Act. This funding will allow OFCCP to build its capacity to remove systemic barriers that workers in underrepresented communities face to access good jobs in construction and other growth industries.
- In addition to these increases, the Budget requests resources to rebuild the Department's enforcement and outreach efforts through increases to the Employee Benefit Security Administration's (EBSA), Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), and Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS).

- Critical to all these investments in protecting workers' pay, benefits, safety and health, and rights is ensuring the Department has the capacity to meet its demand for legal services at all steps in the enforcement process. The Office of the Solicitor (SOL), the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department, continues to experience operational costs that increase faster than appropriation and rising demand for legal support in litigation, advice, and regulatory work. The Budget recognizes that without adequate resources for SOL, DOL will be poorly positioned to achieve its mission in any area. To avoid this, the Budget increases funding to SOL by \$60 million in discretionary funds, sufficient to support 203 additional FTE.
- To deter employers from violating workers' rights, ensure those who do violate workers' rights are held accountable, and level the playing field for responsible employers, the Budget proposes meaningfully increasing penalties at the Department for employers that violate workplace safety, health, wage and hour, and child labor laws.

### **Creating Good Jobs for All Workers in America**

- President Biden has made the creation of good jobs with the free and fair choice to join a union a cornerstone of his Administration. Fulfilling this promise requires a comprehensive rethinking compared to past Administrations of how to use the Department's authority to improve job quality. The Budget requests over \$4 million to grow the work of the Good Jobs Initiative, through which the Department will continue to provide training and technical assistance to agencies as they work to embed and promote good jobs principles in procurement, loans, and grants; engage employers on strategies and initiatives to improve job quality; and provide a centralized location of information and services on workers' rights under key workplace laws and on unions and collective bargaining for use by workers, unions, employers, researchers, other government agencies, and policymakers. In addition, the Program Direction and Support budget activity includes an increase of \$2.5 million for the Equity Technical Assistance Center to support the Administration's mission to advance equity and remove barriers for members of underserved communities.
- Safeguarding equal opportunity and nondiscrimination is essential to DOL's mission and a key emphasis across the Department's programs and activities. The Budget makes important investments to enhance that effort. The request includes additional funding for:
  - The Civil Rights Center to expand its enforcement work to protect equal opportunity for the more than 60 million individuals served by programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance from the Department;
  - The Women's Bureau to support its efforts to remedy the negative impact of the pandemic on women, especially women of color and low-paid workers, by improving wages and working conditions, disrupting occupational segregation, eliminating gender-based discrimination in the workplace, strengthening the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grants program, helping States expand access to paid leave benefits, and helping marginalized women workers understand and access their employment rights and safety net benefits;

- The Office of Disability Employment Policy to fund grants to states for Equitable Transition Model programs that will develop scalable strategies to enable low-income youth with disabilities to transition to employment;
- The Chief Evaluation Office for a new rigorous interagency evaluation of actions aimed at improving Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility across the Federal workforce; and
- The Office of the Assistant Secretary and Management to support the Department's transition to a workplace designed for the future.

FY 2024 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	FY 2022 Enacted	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Change
<b>Discretionary</b>	\$13.2	\$13.8	\$15.5	\$1.7
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	<i>\$13.1</i>	<i>\$13.6</i>	<i>\$15.1</i>	<i>\$1.5</i>
<i>Budgetary Adjustments</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>	<i>\$0.4</i>	<i>\$0.2</i>
<b>Mandatory</b>	\$31.2	\$83.7	\$61.6	-\$22.1
<b>Total, Current Law</b>	\$44.4	\$97.5	\$77.1	-\$20.4
<b>Legislative Proposals, Mandatory</b>	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$0.6	-\$0.6
<b>Total with Legislative Proposals</b>	\$44.4	\$97.5	\$76.5	-\$21.0
<b>Full-Time Equivalents</b>	14,895	16,031	17,983	1,952
<i>Annual</i>	<i>14,443</i>	<i>15,645</i>	<i>17,778</i>	<i>2,133</i>
<i>Supplemental</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>-226</i>
<i>Legislative Proposals</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>45</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 (UI) benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems with support from Federal and other funding sources. ETA also plays an important role in supporting equitable economic opportunity, reducing racial and gender inequity, and ensuring that workers have access to the skills and opportunities they need to succeed.

Within ETA, the FY 2024 President's Budget increases skill-building opportunities, invests in quality customer service, and expands services to disadvantaged groups so that all workers can build a better future. America's future growth and prosperity depend, in part, on ensuring that workers have multiple pathways to high-quality, good-paying jobs that can support a middle-class life.

The Budget prioritizes investments in evidence-based programs that provide various pathways to high-quality jobs and careers for diverse groups of workers. It invests in programs that provide workforce development services to disadvantaged groups, including justice-impacted individuals, at-risk youth, low-income seniors, and low-income veterans. In particular, the Budget includes a \$55 million increase for the Reentry Employment Opportunities program, for a total of \$170 million. These funds will continue to support a partnership with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), authorized by the First Step Act, to provide workforce development services to people in BOP custody as they serve their sentences and continue services during their transition into the community after exiting BOP custody. This program aims to improve employment outcomes and reduce recidivism by bringing much-needed workforce development services to new populations that currently face numerous barriers to quality employment.

The Department will continue to address the challenges of the transforming economy and better connecting our education system to growing career pathways by building community colleges' capacity to deliver high-quality job training programs. The Budget invests \$100 million in the Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants program, which will be implemented in coordination with the Department of Education to build partnerships between community colleges and industry to provide effective training for in-demand jobs.

The Budget also makes a foundational investment in sector-based training programs, which have been shown to significantly increase wages, including for low-income workers and workers of color. The Budget provides \$200 million to launch the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which will seed and scale a comprehensive approach to sector partnerships, needed wraparound services, and training programs focused on growing industries that lead to job placement in a high-quality job. This evidence-based program will give industry a leading role in the development and implementation of training programs, in turn enabling underserved workers to access good jobs, with a particular focus on clean energy and other critical and growing industries.

In FY 2024, the Department will continue efforts to increase Job Corps enrollment, with a focus on helping Job Corps students attain credentials and transition from training opportunities to the

workforce. However, in many Job Corps centers, students from underserved populations currently reside in sub-standard conditions and are learning using outdated training resources. Increasing funding for Job Corps' Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition account to \$183 million will enable the Department to better ensure Job Corps students have a safe and healthy living and learning environment and industry-standard training resources that foster their success.

The Budget also provides an increase of \$50 million in apprenticeship programs, for a total of \$335 million. This funding will expand access to Registered Apprenticeships, a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and provides a reliable pathway to the middle class. The Department will particularly focus apprenticeship resources on increasing the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups, including women and people of color, who participate in Registered Apprenticeships; growing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized; and expanding pre-apprenticeship programs to increase equity and access to Registered Apprenticeship.

The UI system is critical to protecting workers and our economy during downturns, but the pandemic shed light on inadequacies in the UI system after decades of underinvestment. Overburdened and outdated State UI programs prevented millions of workers from getting benefits quickly—and left many unable to access benefits at all. To continue addressing these issues and to better prepare for future crises, the Budget invests \$3 billion for grants to states for administration of the UI program, fully funding states' anticipated workload. The Budget also aims to improve program integrity in the UI system by investing \$150 million in identity verification services for states and IT infrastructure modernization projects to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience. This commitment to UI program integrity is augmented by a package of legislative proposals that will provide new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, which provides job training assistance and support to workers adversely affected by foreign trade, entered a phase-out termination on July 1, 2022—meaning the program was no longer allowed certify new petitions to make additional workers eligible for benefits or training. TAA is vital for workers displaced by foreign trade, who are generally older, more diverse, and have lower educational attainment than the civilian labor force at large. The Budget proposes to reauthorize the TAA reversion program that was in effect from July 1, 2021, through June 30, 2022, to ensure that TAA can continue serving newly eligible manufacturing workers. Further, the Administration and the Department have broad interest in working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization of the TAA program that includes reforms to improve employment outcomes for workers.

Successful implementation of all these programs requires adequate funding for the ETA staff who administer them. The Budget provides \$49 million for Job Corps Administration and \$225 million for ETA Program Administration. The number of grants and grant programs have both increased in recent years, significantly stretching ETA's oversight capacity. The requested resources for FY 2024 would provide sufficient administrative capacity to manage the additional workload.

The FY 2024 Budget represents the Department's commitment, through investment, to provide workers in America the skills they need to succeed, strengthen the pathways to success, and ensure that the jobs that are created are good jobs. Structural racism and persistent economic inequities have undermined opportunity for millions of workers. These investments will prioritize underserved communities and communities negatively impacted by the transforming economy.

### Burden Reduction for Public Benefit Programs

Using funding provided under the American Rescue Plan Act, ETA's Office of Unemployment Insurance (OUI) issued a competitive grant opportunity to launch a UI Navigator Program aimed at improving claimant access to UI benefits. DOL has awarded more than \$18 million to seven states (Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington, Wisconsin) to partner with community-based organizations to reach workers in marginalized populations that may experience hardship or barriers to accessing UI. The UI Navigator Grants states and community partners provide outreach, training, education, and general UI application assistance to the public.

Additionally, ETA currently operates 93 active information collections across its programs. ETA is continuously working to make these efforts easier for respondents to participate in. Recent examples of these efforts include the following:

1. Merging information technology systems and revising outdated forms. A specific example of this is ETA's Office of Foreign Labor Certification's (OFLC) recent efforts to merge all agency reporting under one IT system (the Foreign Labor Application Gateway (FLAG) system). Further, OFLC worked to update the Form ETA-9141, and its instructions, to provide more precise explanations of terminology to ensure that the form is properly completed. OFLC works in tandem with other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security, to confirm that similar information collection efforts are coordinated and nonduplicative.
2. Revising forms to be more straightforward. ETA is currently in the process of revising its Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) information collection request (OMB Control Number 1205-0371) to reduce burden and increase the ease of filing. This includes efforts to work with states to modernize and automate filing systems and update forms to use more plain, instructive language.

ETA continues to evaluate its information collection efforts to reduce burden and create simpler and stronger avenues for the public to obtain and retain the benefits the agency offers.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Adult Employment and Training Activities	870,649	885,649	899,987
Youth Activities	931,834	948,130	963,837
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,519,664
Formula Grants	1,075,553	1,095,553	1,155,278
National Dislocated Worker Grants	299,859	325,859	364,386
Indian and Native American Programs	56,921	60,000	63,800
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	95,264	97,396	97,396
Reentry Employment Opportunities	101,937	115,000	170,000
Apprenticeship Program	234,674	285,000	335,000
Community Projects	137,638	217,324	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	5,992	6,000	11,000
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	15,000
YouthBuild	98,897	105,000	145,000
SECTOR Program	0	0	200,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,909,218</b>	<b>4,140,911</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs help workers get and keep family-sustaining jobs and provide employers with skilled and qualified workers to fill their current and future openings. The majority of the program activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The funding for the TES activity is provided on a program year (PY) basis. Funding requested in FY 2024 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 or September 30, 2025.

The Administration looks forward to working with Congress on WIOA reauthorization.

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

The WIOA Adult program helps adults with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in-demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Adult program also provides employment services to our Nation's separating military service members, as well as military spouses having difficulty in finding employment. The Budget includes \$899,987,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2024, an increase of \$14,338,000. This funds the Adult program at its full authorized level

and will provide services to an estimated 300,096 participants in 2024.

### **Youth Activities**

The WIOA Youth program supports a wide range of activities and services to prepare low-income youth for academic and employment success, including summer and year-round jobs. To address the skill and youth employment needs anticipated in FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$963,837,000, an increase of \$15,707,000. This funds the Youth program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 130,495 eligible in-school and out-of-school youth who face barriers to employment in 2024.

### **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 and military spouses; 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 \$1,519,664,000 for FY 2024. Of the requested amount, \$364,386,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. This includes \$100,000,000 for the Strengthening Community Colleges program, \$67,000,000 for the Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities grant program, and \$20,000,000 for the multi-agency POWER+ initiative focused on transforming local economies in communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction or energy production.

The remaining \$1,155,278,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to states to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services, an increase of \$59,725,000. This increase funds the DW program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 248,607 dislocated workers in 2024.

### **Indian and Native American Programs**

The Indian and Native American (INA) program is designed to help American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals obtain good jobs and stay employed through the provision of employment, education, training, and supportive services necessary for them to succeed in the labor market.

To meet the employment and training needs of the American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2024, the Department requests \$63,800,000, an increase of \$3,800,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 10,513 American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian adults in 2024.

### **Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers**

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to address the chronic unemployment and underemployment they face and help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as supportive services such as nutrition, health, childcare, and temporary shelter. The request for NFJP for FY 2024 is \$97,396,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 12,294 participants through Career Services and Training grants and will provide housing services to 9,231 individuals through Housing grants.

### **Reentry Employment Opportunities**

The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-impacted adults and youth for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and 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 \$170,000,000 for FY 2024 to serve adult and juvenile offenders, an increase of \$55,000,000. This funding will serve an estimated 13,178 adult participants in PY 2023 and an estimated 5,217 young adult participants in 2024. The Department will focus on testing and replicating evidence-based strategies for serving individuals leaving incarceration. These funds will also continue to support a partnership with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), authorized by the First Step Act, to provide workforce development services people in BOP custody as they serve their sentences and continue services during their transition into the community after exiting BOP custody. The Department will continue to coordinate closely with the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies in carrying out all aspects of this program.

### **Apprenticeship Program**

Registered Apprenticeship is a work-based training model that combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. Apprentices earn a salary from the start of their training and receive wages that rise with their skill attainment throughout the program. This funding will support approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs to upgrade the skills of workers and meet the 21<sup>st</sup> century needs of employers and industry.

In FY 2024, the Department requests \$335,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity, an increase of \$50,000,000. The Department will use these resources to expand Registered Apprenticeship opportunities while increasing the number of workers from historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, who participate in Registered Apprenticeships and diversifying the industry sectors involved. The increase will also enhance the Department's support for pre-apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and degreed apprenticeships to ensure that more Americans have career pathways to good jobs.

### **Workforce Data Quality Initiative**

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$11,000,000, an increase of \$5,000,000. The Department will focus on using WDQI resources to enable the disaggregation of employment and earnings outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender as well as help states to develop linkages of program and other data sources with the goal of improved performance information.

### **YouthBuild**

The YouthBuild program helps ensure that youth have an opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The YouthBuild program specifically targets at-risk youth ages 16-24 who have previously dropped out of high school. The program addresses the challenges these youth face by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage in their chosen career field. Participants obtain industry-recognized credentials which support placements in postsecondary education, Registered Apprenticeships, and employment. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$145,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000. Funding will support approximately 115 grants to serve an estimated 7,820 youth. The Department is also requesting a legislative proposal to allow YouthBuild grant funds to be applied to matching requirements for AmeriCorps programs.

### **SECTOR Program**

The Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) grant program will provide funds to support sector partnership models—high-road training partnerships that are both industry-focused and worker-centered. SECTOR is built on the idea that when employers take a leading role in the design and implementation of training, workers—especially underserved workers—gain access to high-quality programs that lead directly to good, in-demand jobs. Numerous rigorous studies have demonstrated that sector-based training programs generate substantial earnings gains (11-40 percent) for low-income workers, while meeting the workforce needs of employers. This grant program will incorporate equity, job quality, worker empowerment, and partnerships with labor and management that prioritize worker voice, enabling disadvantaged workers to enter on-ramps to middle-class jobs, with a

particular focus on clean energy and other critical and growing industries. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$200,000,000 for the SECTOR program.

### **Civilian Climate Corps**

The FY 2024 Budget includes funding for a new Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) to pilot climate resilience and mitigation demonstration grants. The FY 2024 request for this new grant pilot is \$15,000,000 and will rely on strong DOL partnerships with other Federal agencies. With these resources, DOL will focus on job training and paid community service, including pre-apprenticeships and Registered Apprenticeships, along with supportive services, for underrepresented populations in clean energy and climate mitigation, to connect participants to high quality jobs in those growing sectors.

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

Funding for job training for employment in high growth industries is provided through a portion of H-1B visa fees, which are authorized under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA). The Department awards competitive grants to entities preparing American workers for jobs currently filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields.

*JOB CORPS*

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 Request
Operations	1,601,825	1,602,310	1,603,133
Construction	113,000	123,000	183,000
Administration	32,330	34,845	49,334
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,747,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>165</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

Job Corps is the nation's largest residential workforce development program for disadvantaged youth. The Department's request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,603,133,000. This reflects funding to continue operating 121 Job Corps Centers in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. These centers are operated by both contractors and the U.S. Forest Service. The Department will maintain focused efforts on increasing enrollment, expanding credentialing opportunities, and connecting students and employers to build pipelines to careers. The Department will continue to maintain strong oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA. For Job Corps Construction, the Department is requesting \$183,000,000. In addition, the Department is requesting the authority to transfer funds from the Operations account to the Construction account. Updating and rehabilitating Job Corps Centers and maintaining student safety and security will continue to be a top priority for the Job Corps program.

The Department is requesting \$49,334,000 and 165 FTE for Job Corps Administration. This includes an increase in staff and resources to provide the necessary oversight of all 121 center locations. ETA will continue to focus on program quality and risk management within the Job Corps program. The FY 2024 Budget also requests that the Job Corps Administration appropriation become two-year funding. This change would enable ETA to continue making progress on hiring and help minimize the impact of continuing resolutions.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	<u>2022</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	402,438	403,500	405,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>402,438</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>405,000</b>

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. For FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$405,000,000.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2022	2023	2024
	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Revised</u>	<u>Request</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	
Trade Adjustment Assistance	509,220	466,219	292,900
TAA Benefits	272,000	219,000	26,000
TAA Training	224,220	238,219	265,900
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	13,000	9,000	1,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>292,900</b>

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade, providing them with an opportunity to reskill for a new career. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions that went into effect on July 1, 2021, transitioning the TAA Program to an earlier version of the program, known as Reversion 2021, for one year. Compared to the 2015 Program, Reversion 2021 provided states with reduced funding for training and stringent eligibility criteria, among other changes. Beginning on July 1, 2022, the TAA program entered a phase-out termination. Under this termination provision, DOL could only provide TAA benefits and services to workers covered by petitions certified prior to July 1, 2022, who were also adversely affected (totally or partially separated from their job or threatened with separation) prior to that date.

The FY 2024 Budget proposes a reauthorization of Reversion 2021. Restoring Reversion 2021 would ensure that newly eligible manufacturing workers displaced by foreign trade can receive the critical services of the TAA program, including employment and case management services, training, and income support. Additionally, the Biden-Harris Administration and the Department are committed to working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization of TAA that includes reforms to improve employment outcomes for workers.

The FY 2024 Budget request for TAA under Reversion 2021 is \$292,900,000. This request includes \$26,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$265,900,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$1,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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

	2022 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2023 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,867,566	3,157,635	3,679,573
State Administration	2,600,816	2,759,635	2,956,318
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	115,750	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	133,000	258,000	433,000
National Activities	18,000	23,000	173,255
Employment Service	699,145	705,052	723,862
Grants to States	674,145	680,052	698,862
Employment Service National Activities	25,000	25,000	25,000
Technical Assistance and Training	3,015	4,015	4,015
WOTC	21,985	20,985	20,985
Foreign Labor Certification	79,810	83,810	103,326
Federal Administration	58,528	60,528	75,044
FLC State Grants	21,282	23,282	28,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,566	62,653	85,653
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,709,087</b>	<b>4,009,150</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>244</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the UI system, including State Administration, Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), and National Activities. The SUIESO account also funds Employment Service Grants to States; Employment Service National Activities, which includes administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) and 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 system provides temporary, partial wage replacement to workers temporarily or permanently laid off from their jobs.

States administer the UI program directly. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to former Federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters. During the unprecedented economic upheaval created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal-State UI system provided lifesaving benefits to millions of workers through Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and other emergency programs.

The FY 2024 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,956,318,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,365,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$47,500,000,000 in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$46,200,000,000 in Federal and State UI benefits to 5.1 million beneficiaries.

The Budget includes \$196,683,000 above FY 2023 enacted to improve states' ability to serve claimants more quickly and effectively by fully funding states' projected workload to administer UI benefits. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. The request also includes \$9,000,000 for continued support for the UI Integrity Center of Excellence.

In addition to outlining the Biden-Harris Administration's principles for reform of the UI system, the Budget proposes a package of legislative changes to improve UI program integrity. This compilation of proposals would provide new tools and controls, as well as access to additional funding, to states to ensure the right payments go to the right workers. The package would require states to conduct certain anti-fraud steps, incentivize them to recover overpayments, and provide the Department with more actionable enforcement authority.

The FY 2024 Budget includes \$550,000,000 for RESEA, which combines reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. This request level consists of \$117,000,000 in base funding and \$433,000,000 in allocation adjustment. Research has shown that the approach of combining eligibility assessments and reemployment services reduces UI duration and saves UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals.

UI National Activities provides funds to support states collectively in administering their State UI programs. The FY 2024 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$173,255,000. This total request includes more than \$150,000,000 to promote integrity and reduce fraud in the UI system. This funding increase will be used to support the implementation and improvement of states' identity verification processes, with strong protections against racial bias. Additionally, the funds will be used to update UI IT infrastructure to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience, including through funding demonstration projects to seed promising state work.

## **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 2024 Budget requests \$698,862,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. This request includes an increase of \$18,810,000 to enable the ES to help 70,187 more job seekers find work. The ES funding allotments for states are based on formula provisions defined in the Wagner-Peyser Act. States then distribute resources to local ES offices, which are part of the American Job Center network.

The ES National Activities appropriation provides funding to support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program and technical assistance activities. The WOTC program provides a Federal tax incentive to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. Technical assistance resources support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies to ensure local workers have the skills employers seek and speeding reemployment of the long-term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations. In FY 2024, the Department is requesting \$25,000,000 for ES National Activities. The Budget also proposes a legislative change to require longer-term employment of at least 400 hours in order to receive a tax credit under the WOTC program. This proposal better aligns the WOTC program with its original legislative intent by ensuring that taxpayer funds are only being used to help workers with significant barriers to employment find permanent jobs.

## **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. OFLC’s funding supports Federal program administrative activities and, separately, grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) performing key labor certification support functions.

For FY 2024, the Department requests \$75,044,000 and 244 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The request includes \$6,500,000 and 15 FTE to support the Administration's priority to expand legal pathways for foreign nationals in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Northern Triangle Countries) by increasing the use of the H-2A program by foreign nationals from those countries by an estimated 40,000. The Budget also requests \$2,000,000 and 15 FTE to expand OFLC's capacity to meet its increased workload and reduce backlogs in the PERM program. Additionally, the Budget requests \$1,221,000 and 5 FTE to support OFLC's case-processing capacity and mitigate the risk of backlogs and delays as application levels continue to rise. Alongside addressing case-processing improvements is the need to restore OFLC's case

adjudication capacity, which has fallen by as much as 40 percent in some foreign labor certification programs. The Budget requests \$2,838,000 and 15 FTE to address this shortfall and enable OFLC to better protect the wages and working conditions of U.S. and foreign workers by dedicating resources to ensure employer compliance with program requirements.

The FY 2024 Budget also requests that the FLC Administration annual appropriation become two-year funding. This change would give OFLC greater flexibility, enable ETA to better support the foreign labor certification programs, and help minimize the impact of continuing resolutions.

For FY 2024, the Department requests \$28,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' foreign labor certification activities, an increase of \$5,000,000. Under the State Grants budget activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs. The requested increase would help grantees improve case processing rates. It includes \$2,000,000 to support the increased workload on SWAs from the additional estimated 40,000 H-2A program participants from Northern Central America.

The FY 2024 Budget also proposes two legislative changes to improve the efficiency and efficacy of the foreign labor certification process. The first proposal would provide the Department with authority to charge cost-based filing fees to employers filing foreign labor certification applications. A fee-based structure would better align the supply of funding to the demand for certifications, reduce reliance on annual appropriations, and impose the costs of administering certification programs on the group of employers that uses and most benefits from these programs rather than on all employers subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act. The second proposal would confirm the Department's independent authority to regulate the H-2B program. Codifying this authority would halt costly, delaying litigation and streamline the rulemaking process, providing stability in administering the H-2B program.

### **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 2024, the Department requests \$85,653,000, an increase of \$23,000,000. This includes an increase of \$8,000,000 to support workforce information grants to states and an increase of \$5,000,000 for the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, and

performance reporting systems. This increased funding would support data and capacity-building enhancements at the national and state levels. The Department intends to provide increases to states through the workforce information grants to procure and/or to train staff in the use of data integration, data analytics, and data visualization software or tools to improve customer service and the utility of information produced. The increased funding to states would improve the usefulness and accessibility of labor market information for a diverse range of customers and users, enabling workers, students, and others to identify opportunities more easily for training and employment and make data-driven decisions about their education and careers. The request also includes \$10,000,000 to support a skills-based hiring initiative that will be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. This initiative will provide technical assistance to businesses aiming to implement skills-based hiring approaches, in addition to developing and enhancing skills-based hiring tools.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	<u>2022</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2024</u> <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	0	0	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to states to fund unemployment benefits. 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 (FEC Account) 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.

Advances were not needed for the FUA and EUCA accounts in FY 2022, and the Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2023 or FY 2024. Due to the potential need for significant and somewhat unpredictable advances to various accounts, this request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority to permit advances should they become necessary.

*PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	<u>2022</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2024 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	78,725	78,172	103,915
Workforce Security	43,985	46,195	59,187
Apprenticeship	37,245	38,913	50,397
Executive Direction	9,386	9,635	11,967
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>169,341</b>	<b>172,915</b>	<b>225,466</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>754</b>

Note: 2022 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the Federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. Federal staff in the national office and six regional offices provide leadership and policy direction, oversight and performance management, technical assistance to grantees, administrative infrastructure and customer-oriented workforce tools, funds management, and administration for programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the National Apprenticeship Act, and the Trade Act of 1974. The PA appropriation also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). The PA account will also be the primary source of funding for the Department's administration of newly appropriated workforce development investments. Federal staff also provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department. The PA account provides funds to support IT costs as well.

The FY 2024 request is \$225,466,000 and an estimated 754 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in Federal investments. This request includes \$52,551,000 in built-in, and program increases:

- \$26,414,000 and 80 FTE to support new programs (such as Civilian Climate Corps and SECTOR), increases to grant funding (such as Apprenticeship and YouthBuild), and to restore FTE capacity that has been lost over prior years;
- \$18,304,000 to absorb increases in contracts and other staff-related costs, support the operations and maintenance and additional customizations ETA requires in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) GrantSolutions system for grants management, and continue to develop the Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS) and Petition Automated Workflow System (PAWS); and

- \$7,833,000 of built-in increases for inflationary costs related to compensation and benefits for existing staff, FECA increases, and administrative costs.

PA's annual budget authority did not increase between FY 2017 and FY 2021, despite increases in the Federal pay scale, increases to non-personnel administrative costs, and new requirements, including implementing and overseeing funding increases, new statutory requirements, and provisions and funding from supplemental appropriations. Although the agency received some inflationary increases in FY 2022 and FY 2023, these increases have not realigned PA's funding with its required activities. In addition, ETA continues to fund and support shared service consolidation of IT, human resources, and procurement staff, along with the Department's space optimization efforts.

The FY 2024 Budget requests that the PA appropriation become two-year funding. This change would enable ETA to continue making progress on hiring by minimizing the impact of continuing resolutions. ETA had seen net decreases in FTE utilization in recent years; however, more recently hiring on the PA account has picked up, attrition has slowed, and ETA has begun to rebuild its staffing capacity. With two-year budget authority, ETA would have greater certainty to continue hiring early in the fiscal year even if operating under a continuing resolution.

In FY 2024, the Department will continue to utilize the HHS GrantSolutions system as a shared service providing grants management services and will decommission the legacy e-Grants system. The Department awarded the first ETA grants in GrantSolutions in FY 2023. By Q1 FY 2023, the Department provided over \$15,000,000 from Program Administration and the Program Integrity transfer to Program Administration to support ETA's transition and operations within the GrantSolutions system, including incorporating an integrated Grants Risk Monitoring component. Current estimated costs for operations and maintenance of ETA grants in the GrantSolutions environment is approximately \$5,800,000.

The Department's grants management system processes and administers approximately \$46,000,000,000 in active grants. Under the Enterprise Shared Services delivery model, the decision was made to migrate all DOL grants into the HHS GrantSolutions environment by FY 2023. Major improvements in reliability and functionality will allow stakeholders across the Department's eight grant-making agencies to better process and manage more than 5,100 active grants. The modernization effort aims to address issues of limited functionality, high operating and maintenance costs, poor data quality, inadequate reporting capabilities, fragmented architecture, and vulnerable system security.

ETA plans to use the requested contracts increase to support other IT projects and increased IT costs as well.

The Department continues to request authority to make the following transfers: 1) transfer funds made available to ETA 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.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2015 - 2024**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018 2/	Fiscal Year 2019 3/	Fiscal Year 2020 4/	Fiscal Year 2021 5/	Fiscal Year 2022 6/	Fiscal Year 2023 7/	Fiscal Year 2024 Request	FY 2015 - FY 2024 Amount	Percent
<b>Employment and Training</b>												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	776,736	815,556	813,233	845,556	845,556	854,649	862,649	870,649	885,649	899,987	123,251	14%
Youth Activities	831,842	873,416	873,416	903,416	903,416	913,130	921,130	931,834	948,130	963,837	131,995	14%
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,236,389	1,166,719	1,225,683	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,519,664	283,275	19%
Native Americans	46,082	50,000	50,000	54,000	54,500	55,000	55,500	56,921	60,000	63,800	17,718	28%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	81,896	81,896	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	95,264	97,396	97,396	15,500	16%
Technical Assistance	0	3,232	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Reentry Employment Opportunities	82,078	88,078	88,078	93,079	93,079	98,079	100,079	101,937	115,000	170,000	87,922	52%
Apprenticeship Program	0	90,000	95,000	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	234,674	285,000	335,000	335,000	100%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	4,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,992	6,000	11,000	7,000	64%
Youth Build	79,689	84,534	84,534	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	98,897	105,000	145,000	65,311	45%
National Programs	994	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-994	0%
Community Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137,638	217,324	0	0	0%
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	100%
SECTOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	200,000	100%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,139,706	3,260,425	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	3,909,218	4,140,911	4,420,684	1,280,978	29%
Older Workers	434,371	434,371	400,000	400,000	400,000	403,705	405,000	402,438	403,500	405,000	-29,371	-7%
Job Corps	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,748,655	1,747,155	1,760,155	1,835,467	147,312	8%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,523,691	3,464,691	3,343,899	5,491,907	3,416,649	3,709,087	4,009,150	4,592,414	995,264	22%
Program Administration	154,559	154,559	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	169,341	172,915	225,466	70,907	31%
Subtotal, Older Workers, JC, SUIESO, and PA	5,874,235	5,867,963	5,786,502	5,742,002	5,621,210	7,797,923	5,728,960	6,028,021	6,345,720	7,058,347	1,184,112	17%
Veterans' Employment and Training	269,981	271,110	279,041	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	325,341	335,341	347,627	77,646	22%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,283,922	9,399,498	9,385,883	9,470,243	9,423,951	11,720,464	9,708,501	10,262,580	10,821,972	11,826,658	2,542,736	22%
<b>Worker Protection</b>												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	181,000	181,000	183,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	185,500	191,100	248,959	67,959	27%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	113,000	115,501	117,601	117,261	117,601	117,601	117,601	120,129	122,705	151,946	38,946	26%
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	227,500	227,500	227,500	229,000	242,000	246,000	251,000	260,000	340,953	113,453	33%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	106,476	105,476	104,476	103,476	103,476	105,976	105,976	108,476	110,976	151,462	44,986	30%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,129	40,593	39,332	40,187	41,187	44,482	44,437	45,937	48,515	53,469	14,340	27%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	552,787	552,787	552,787	552,787	557,787	581,233	591,233	609,961	632,309	738,668	185,881	25%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	375,887	375,887	373,816	373,816	373,816	379,816	379,816	383,816	387,816	438,094	62,207	14%
Solicitor	126,444	125,308	122,053	124,053	124,053	126,253	124,053	132,062	131,062	190,861	64,417	34%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,720,565	1,720,080	1,727,920	1,778,361	1,790,116	1,836,881	1,884,483	2,314,412	592,190	26%
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>	91,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	86,125	94,925	96,125	106,125	116,125	130,525	39,400	30%
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	592,212	609,000	609,000	612,000	615,000	655,000	655,000	687,952	697,952	758,370	166,158	22%
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>												
Departmental Management, Other	120,360	122,940	126,666	133,791	127,886	127,740	129,740	136,204	146,510	224,138	103,778	46%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,500	38,203	38,203	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	40,360	43,000	60,549	22,049	36%
Office of Inspector General	81,590	86,300	87,721	89,147	89,147	90,847	90,847	90,847	97,028	111,280	29,690	27%
IT Modernization	15,394	29,778	18,778	20,769	23,269	25,269	27,269	28,269	34,269	79,193	63,799	81%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	255,844	277,221	271,368	281,719	278,505	282,356	286,356	295,680	320,807	475,160	219,316	46%
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds 1/</b>	<b>11,945,326</b>	<b>12,095,896</b>	<b>12,072,941</b>	<b>12,170,167</b>	<b>12,131,501</b>	<b>14,531,106</b>	<b>12,536,098</b>	<b>13,189,218</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>3,559,799</b>	<b>23%</b>

1/ Includes the following in ETA SUIESO: RESEA Adjustment amounts - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M; FY 2023: \$258M; and FY 2024: \$433M. AWIU Contingency amounts - FY 2020: \$2.117M; and FY 2021: \$948K.

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

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

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

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

6/ FY 2022 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan.

7/ FY 2023 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<b>Grants to States:</b>							
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	158,649	173,649	187,987		187,987	14,338	8%
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	710,026	708,976	712,000		712,000	3,024	0%
<b>Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>868,675</b>	<b>882,625</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>17,362</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>Youth Activities 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	931,834	948,130	963,837		963,837	15,707	2%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	215,553	235,553	295,278		295,278	59,725	25%
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	857,616	856,348	860,000		860,000	3,652	0%
<b>Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>1,073,169</b>	<b>1,091,901</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>63,377</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,873,678</b>	<b>2,922,656</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>96,446</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>National Activities:</b>							
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	99,859	125,859	164,386		164,386	38,527	31%
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/ 5/</i>	199,445	199,150	200,000		200,000	850	0%
<b>Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants</b>	<b>299,304</b>	<b>325,009</b>	<b>364,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364,386</b>	<b>39,377</b>	<b>12%</b>
<i>Indian and Native American Programs 3/</i>	56,921	60,000	63,800		63,800	3,800	6%
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/</i>	95,264	97,396	97,396		97,396	0	0%
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	101,937	115,000	170,000		170,000	55,000	48%
<i>Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	234,674	285,000	335,000		335,000	50,000	18%
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative 3/</i>	5,992	6,000	11,000		11,000	5,000	83%
<i>YouthBuild 2/ 3/</i>	98,897	105,000	145,000		145,000	40,000	38%
<i>Community Projects Earmarks</i>	137,638	217,324	0		0	-217,324	-100%
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>	0	0	15,000		15,000	15,000	0%
<b>SECTOR</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>1,030,627</b>	<b>1,210,729</b>	<b>1,401,582</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,401,582</b>	<b>190,853</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,904,305</b>	<b>4,133,385</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,420,684</b>	<b>287,299</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4/</b>	<b>402,438</b>	<b>403,500</b>	<b>405,000</b>		<b>405,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>							
<i>Operations 2/ 4/</i>	1,601,825	1,602,310	1,603,133		1,603,133	823	0%
<i>Construction</i>	113,000	123,000	183,000		183,000	60,000	49%
<i>Administration</i>	32,330	34,845	49,334		49,334	14,489	42%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,747,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,835,467</b>	<b>75,312</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<b>Unemployment Insurance: UTF</b>							
<i>State Administration - UTF</i>	2,600,816	2,759,635	2,956,318		2,956,318	196,683	7%
<i>AWIU Contingency 6/</i>	45,545	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	115,750	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
<i>RESEA Adjustment - UTF 7/</i>	133,000	258,000	433,000		433,000	175,000	68%
<i>National Activities - UTF</i>	18,000	23,000	173,255		173,255	150,255	653%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>2,913,111</b>	<b>3,157,635</b>	<b>3,679,573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,679,573</b>	<b>521,938</b>	<b>17%</b>

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<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Employment Service:</b>							
<b>National Programs:</b>							
<i>Grants to States</i>	674,145	680,052	698,862	0	698,862	18,810	3%
<i>Federal Funds</i>	21,413	21,413	21,413		21,413	0	0%
<i>Trust Funds 2/ 3/ 4/</i>	652,732	658,639	677,449		677,449	18,810	3%
<i>Employment Service National Activities - UTF</i>	25,000	25,000	25,000		25,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>699,145</b>	<b>705,052</b>	<b>723,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>723,862</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Trust Funds</b>	<b>677,732</b>	<b>683,639</b>	<b>702,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>702,449</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification:</b>							
<i>FLC State Grants - UTF</i>	21,282	23,282	28,282	0	28,282	5,000	21%
<i>Federal Administration - UTF</i>	58,528	60,528	75,044	0	75,044	14,516	24%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>79,810</b>	<b>83,810</b>	<b>103,326</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,326</b>	<b>19,516</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 2/ 3/</b>	<b>62,566</b>	<b>62,653</b>	<b>85,653</b>		<b>85,653</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	<b>83,979</b>	<b>84,066</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	<b>3,670,653</b>	<b>3,925,084</b>	<b>4,485,348</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,485,348</b>	<b>560,264</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	<b>3,754,632</b>	<b>4,009,150</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,592,414</b>	<b>583,264</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Program Administration</b>							
<i>Training and Employment 3/</i>	67,670	71,380	93,485		93,485	22,105	31%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E) 3/</i>	11,055	9,253	10,430		10,430	1,177	13%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,543	3,621	4,181		4,181	560	15%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	40,442	42,574	55,006		55,006	12,432	29%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	37,245	38,913	50,397		50,397	11,484	30%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,245	7,447	9,281		9,281	1,834	25%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	2,141	2,188	2,686		2,686	498	23%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>115,703</b>	<b>121,361</b>	<b>157,344</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157,344</b>	<b>35,983</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	<b>53,638</b>	<b>54,015</b>	<b>68,122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,122</b>	<b>14,107</b>	<b>26%</b>
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	<b>169,341</b>	<b>175,376</b>	<b>225,466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,466</b>	<b>50,090</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Total, ETA</b>	<b>9,977,871</b>	<b>10,481,566</b>	<b>11,479,031</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,479,031</b>	<b>997,465</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	0	0	202,596		202,596	202,596	0%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	0	0	37,045		37,045	37,045	0%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	0	0	9,318		9,318	9,318	0%
<i>Employee Benefits Security Programs</i>	185,500	191,100	0		0	-191,100	-100%
<b>Total, EBSA</b>	<b>185,500</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>248,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>248,959</b>	<b>57,859</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>117,924</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>149,675</b>		<b>149,675</b>	<b>29,175</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,271</b>		<b>2,271</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>340,953</b>		<b>340,953</b>	<b>80,953</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</b>	<b>108,476</b>	<b>110,976</b>	<b>151,462</b>		<b>151,462</b>	<b>40,486</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>45,937</b>	<b>48,515</b>	<b>53,469</b>		<b>53,469</b>	<b>4,954</b>	<b>10%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
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<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/</b>	<b>FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/</b>	<b>FY 2024 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2024 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	
						<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	19,500	20,100	31,214		31,214	11,114	55%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	236,000	246,243	286,429		286,429	40,186	16%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	21,500	22,500	29,158		29,158	6,658	30%
<i>State Programs</i>	113,000	120,000	127,115		127,115	7,115	6%
<i>Technical Support</i>	25,675	25,675	30,623		30,623	4,948	19%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	75,762	77,762	101,073		101,073	23,311	30%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	63,160	62,661	64,160		64,160	1,499	2%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	11,787	12,787	13,787		13,787	1,000	8%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	34,500	34,750	43,896		43,896	9,146	26%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	9,077	9,831	11,213		11,213	1,382	14%
<b>Total, OSHA</b>	<b>609,961</b>	<b>632,309</b>	<b>738,668</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>738,668</b>	<b>106,359</b>	<b>17%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>							
<i>Mine Safety and Health Enforcement</i>	260,190	263,190	301,528		301,528	38,338	15%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,382	5,583		5,583	201	4%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,745	7,745	9,093		9,093	1,348	17%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	40,020	40,020	43,642		43,642	3,622	9%
<i>Technical Support</i>	35,041	36,041	39,755		39,755	3,714	10%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	19,083	0		0	-19,083	-100%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,355	0		0	-16,355	-100%
<i>Program Administration, Evaluation, and Information Resources</i>	0	0	38,493		38,493	38,493	0%
<b>Total, MSHA</b>	<b>383,816</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>438,094</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>438,094</b>	<b>50,278</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	228,537	248,560	278,649		278,649	30,089	12%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	228,906	240,868	264,782		264,782	23,914	10%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	87,309	91,000	94,929		94,929	3,929	4%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	11,730	12,524	13,184		13,184	660	5%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,000	37,000	38,826		38,826	1,826	5%
<i>Headquarters Relocation</i>	28,470	0	0		0	0	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>619,952</b>	<b>629,952</b>	<b>690,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>690,370</b>	<b>60,418</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>		<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	31,158	34,158	48,778		48,778	14,620	43%
<i>Legal Services</i>	131,754	130,754	190,553		190,553	59,799	46%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	106,125	116,125	130,525		130,525	14,400	12%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	29,858	30,804	63,148		63,148	32,344	105%
<i>Adjudication</i>	36,000	37,000	45,885		45,885	8,885	24%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	18,000	23,000	32,426		32,426	9,426	41%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	7,086	7,586	11,911		11,911	4,325	57%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	10,594	5,681	6,268		6,268	587	10%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/</i>	8,421	13,346	11,540		11,540	-1,806	-14%
<i>GSA Technology Transformation</i>	0	0	4,182		4,182	4,182	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>378,996</b>	<b>398,454</b>	<b>545,216</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>545,216</b>	<b>146,762</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>		<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>60,549</b>		<b>60,549</b>	<b>17,549</b>	<b>41%</b>

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<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>							
<i>Program Activities</i>	85,187	91,187	105,439		105,439	14,252	16%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>91,187</b>	<b>105,439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,439</b>	<b>14,252</b>	<b>16%</b>
UTF Transfer (S&E)	5,660	5,841	5,841		5,841	0	0%
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>							
<i>State Grants (UTF)</i>	183,000	179,450	185,000		185,000	5,550	3%
<i>Transition Assistance Program (UTF)</i>	32,379	33,348	34,379		34,379	1,031	3%
<i>Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)</i>	60,500	65,500	65,500		65,500	0	0%
<i>National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)</i>	3,414	3,414	3,414		3,414	0	0%
<i>Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF)</i>	46,048	53,629	59,334		59,334	5,705	11%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
UTF Transfer (S&E)	264,841	269,841	282,127	0	282,127	12,286	5%
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>							
<i>Departmental Support Systems</i>	4,889	6,889	51,813		51,813	44,924	652%
<i>IT Infrastructure Modernization</i>	23,380	27,380	27,380		27,380	0	0%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>28,269</b>	<b>34,269</b>	<b>79,193</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,193</b>	<b>44,924</b>	<b>131%</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY</b>	<b>13,234,763</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,505,125</b>	<b>1,663,786</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>9,169,458</b>	<b>9,516,045</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>1,077,063</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>General Funds</b>	<b>9,169,458</b>	<b>9,516,045</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,593,108</b>	<b>1,077,063</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Gifts and Bequests</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Trust Fund Transfer</b>	<b>4,065,305</b>	<b>4,325,294</b>	<b>4,912,017</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,912,017</b>	<b>586,723</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (Includes S&amp;E)</b>	<b>4,063,100</b>	<b>4,323,089</b>	<b>4,909,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,909,746</b>	<b>586,657</b>	<b>14%</b>
<b>SWC Transfer</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,205</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>3%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i><b>DOL PROGRAMS</b></i>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>MANDATORY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<i>TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	166,000	60,000	246,000		246,000	186,000	310%
<b>Subtotal, Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>166,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>310%</b>
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>							
<i>TAA - Benefits</i>	272,000	219,000	21,000	5,000	26,000	-193,000	-88%
<i>TAA - Training 8/</i>	224,220	238,219	6,950	242,000	248,950	10,731	5%
<i>Alternative-Reemployment TAA</i>	13,000	9,000	1,000	0	1,000	-8,000	-89%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>28,950</b>	<b>247,000</b>	<b>275,950</b>	<b>-190,269</b>	<b>-41%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>							
<i>State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest</i>	35,061,000	35,472,000	50,242,000	-123,000	50,119,000	14,647,000	41%
<i>Treasury Administration</i>	125,000	131,000	143,000		143,000	12,000	9%
<i>Interest on General Fund Advances</i>	916,000	916,000	916,000		916,000	0	0%
<i>EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)</i>	666,000	275,000			0	-275,000	-100%
<i>RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect</i>	0	0	708,000	-708,000	0	0	0%
<i>Repayment of Repayable Advances</i>	-15,500,000	-9,500,000	-5,000,000		-5,000,000	4,500,000	-47%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>21,268,000</b>	<b>27,294,000</b>	<b>47,009,000</b>	<b>-831,000</b>	<b>46,178,000</b>	<b>18,884,000</b>	<b>69%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<i>H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	25,000	24,000	25,000		25,000	1,000	4%
<b>Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Foreign Labor Certification Processing (Fee Proposal for PERM, H2A, H2B, PW, CW1)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Payments to the UTF</b>							
<i>FFCRA, CARES, CAUW, ARP</i>	666,000	275,000	0		0	-275,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Payments to the UTF</b>	<b>666,000</b>	<b>275,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-275,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>							
<i>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)</i>	83,000	71,000			0	-71,000	-100%
<i>Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)</i>	23,000	24,000			0	-24,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-95,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>22,740,220</b>	<b>28,214,219</b>	<b>47,308,950</b>	<b>-578,000</b>	<b>46,730,950</b>	<b>18,516,731</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
<i>Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act</i>	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%
<b>Total, Employee Benefits and Security Administration</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>							
<i>Consolidated Administrative Activities 10/</i>	465,003	484,720	512,900		512,900	28,180	6%
<i>Administrative Funds, Subtotal [non-add]</i>	<b>465,003</b>	<b>484,720</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>512,900</b>	<b>28,180</b>	<b>6%</b>
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance</i>	7,554,000	55,260,000	13,967,000		13,967,000	-41,293,000	-75%
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin. 9/</i>	11,000	35,000	15,000		15,000	-20,000	-57%
<b>Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>7,565,000</b>	<b>55,295,000</b>	<b>13,982,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,982,000</b>	<b>-41,313,000</b>	<b>-75%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>							
<b>Special Benefits</b>							
<i>Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	0%
<i>Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation</i>	242,000	248,000	698,000		698,000	450,000	181%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>180%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/</b>	<b>FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/</b>	<b>FY 2024 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2024 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted</b>	
						<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>							
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>							
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part B 8/</i>	58,163	59,205	61,010		61,010	1,805	3%
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part E 8/</i>	73,521	74,567	76,457		76,457	1,890	3%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>131,684</b>	<b>133,772</b>	<b>137,467</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137,467</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>3%</b>
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part B</i>	1,348,637	1,482,430	1,589,907		1,589,907	107,477	7%
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part E</i>	470,010	500,610	519,078		519,078	18,468	4%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>1,818,647</b>	<b>1,983,040</b>	<b>2,108,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,108,985</b>	<b>125,945</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>1,950,331</b>	<b>2,116,812</b>	<b>2,246,452</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,246,452</b>	<b>129,640</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>							
<i>Administration</i>	4,687	4,744	4,847		4,847	103	2%
<i>Benefits</i>	28,000	31,000	17,750		17,750	-13,250	-43%
<i>Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/</i>	14,000	11,000	10,250		10,250	-750	-7%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>46,687</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,847</b>	<b>-13,897</b>	<b>-30%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>							
<i>Benefit Payments &amp; Interest on Advances</i>	215,773	342,936	366,906		366,906	23,970	7%
<b>BLDTF Administration 8/</b>							
<i>OWCP BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	39,101	39,789	41,548		41,548	1,759	4%
<i>DM/SOL BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	7,857	8,026	8,280		8,280	254	3%
<i>DM/ADJ BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	27,598	28,192	30,551		30,551	2,359	8%
<i>OIG BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	323	333	347		347	14	4%
<i>Treasury BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	336	336	336		336	0	0%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>76,676</b>	<b>81,062</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,062</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>290,988</b>	<b>419,612</b>	<b>447,968</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>447,968</b>	<b>28,356</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Panama Canal Commission</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>		<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Special Workers Compensation</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>		<b>98,000</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>2,638,006</b>	<b>2,934,168</b>	<b>3,526,267</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,526,267</b>	<b>592,099</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>							
<i>Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 8/ 9/ 11/</i>	59,000	59,000	61,000		61,000	2,000	3%
<b>Total, Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act</i>	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%
<b>Total, Departmental Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-1,808,000</b>	<b>-2,843,000</b>	<b>-3,312,000</b>		<b>-3,312,000</b>	<b>-469,000</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY</b>	<b>31,194,226</b>	<b>83,659,387</b>	<b>61,566,217</b>	<b>-575,000</b>	<b>60,991,217</b>	<b>-22,668,170</b>	<b>-27%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2024 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i><b>DOL PROGRAMS</b></i>	FY 2022 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-2 12/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted P.L. 117-328 13/	FY 2024 Current Law	FY 2024 Legislative Proposals	FY 2024 President's Budget	FY 2024 President's Budget vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted	
	Budget Authority					\$	%
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	13,234,763	13,841,339	15,505,125	0	15,505,125	1,663,786	12%
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	31,194,226	83,659,387	61,566,217	-575,000	60,991,217	-22,668,170	-27%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	44,428,989	97,500,726	77,071,342	-575,000	76,496,342	-21,004,384	-22%

- 1/ All Advance Appropriation information is shown in the year in which it is authorized to be spent. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 2/ The CEO Transfer for FY 2022 was \$14.900M, of which \$4.913M from TES Advances (\$1.974M from Adults, \$2.384M from Dislocated Worker, and \$0.555M from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown on this table. The TES - Youth (\$1.515M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.151M), TES - Reemployment Opportunities (\$0.277M), TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.513M), CSEOA (\$0.488M), OJC - Operations (\$2.067M), SUIESO GF (\$0.098M from Workforce Information), and SUIESO UTF (\$4.878M - \$3.079M from RESEA and \$1.799M from ES Grants to States) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2022 using unobligated balances in the 21/22 accounts.
- 3/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2022 was \$4.926M. It was transferred to the program year 2022 (22/23 period of availability) account. The entirety of the program year 2022 transfer is shown on this table: \$2.120M from TES (\$1.296 from Youth Activities, \$0.079M from INAP, \$0.132M from MSFW, \$0.142M from REO, \$0.326M from Apprenticeship, \$0.008M from WDQL, and \$0.137M from YouthBuild), \$0.635M from CSEOA, \$0.087M from SUIESO GF (Workforce Information), and \$2.157M from SUIESO UTF (\$1.250M from RESEA and \$0.907M from ES Grants to States). These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.
- 4/ The CEO Transfer for FY 2023 is \$18.500M, of which \$5.065M from TES Advances (\$2.035M from Adults, \$2.458M from Dislocated Worker, and \$0.572M from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown on this table. The TES - Youth Activities (\$2.667M), TES - Reemployment Opportunities (\$0.291M), TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.672M), CSEOA (\$1.157M), OJC - Operations (\$4.905M), and SUIESO UTF (\$3.743M - \$1.875M from RESEA and \$1.868M from ES Grants to States) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2023 using unobligated balances in the 22/23 accounts.
- 5/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2023 executed to date is \$2.461M to the FY 2023 (single-year period of availability) account. The entirety of this transfer is shown on this table from TES Advances (\$0.989M from Adults, \$1.194M from Dislocated Workers, and \$0.278M from National Dislocated Worker Grants). These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.
- 6/ FY 2022 AWIU contingency funding is above-base workload costs for FY 2021 Q4 (21/22 period of availability).
- 7/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$133M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2022, \$258M in FY 2023, and \$433M in FY 2024. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget.
- 8/ FY 2022 through FY 2024 amounts in this table include applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. BY amounts in the FY 2024 CBJ exclude sequestration.
- 9/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 10/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.
- 11/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.
- 12/ FY 2022 Revised Enacted is P.L. 117-2 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.
- 13/ FY 2023 Revised Enacted is P.L. 117-328 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Employment  
FY 2024 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2022 Actuals 2/	FY 2023 Revised Enacted 2/	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2024 President's Budget 2/	FY 2024 President's Budget
						vs. FY 2023 Revised Enacted
<b>Employment and Training Administration 1/</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>160</b>
Job Corps	132	135	30	-	165	30
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	171	194	50	-	244	50
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/	45	54	-	-	54	-
Program Administration 1/	640	758	80	-	838	80
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs 1/</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>153</b>
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	801	825	151	-	976	151
Special Benefits 1/	108	223	-	-	223	-
Ombudsman	4	5	2	-	7	2
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	207	204	-	-	204	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	202	205	-	-	205	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	13	-	-	13	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division 1/</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>389</b>
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,230	1,267	389	-	1,656	389
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/	134	207	-	-	207	-
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Departmental Management [Excluding Solicitor] 1/</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training 1/</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IT Modernization</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>14,443</b>	<b>15,645</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,778</b>	<b>2,133</b>

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

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes FTE funded by the following supplemental appropriations: Disaster Relief Act (2019), CARES Act, USMCA, No Surprises Act, and ARP Act.