

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2026
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration
(ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2026

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2026 request for the Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is \$8.6 billion in discretionary budget authority and 10,821 full-time equivalent employees (FTE), with additional mandatory funding and FTE.

DOL serves 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. Workers are the backbone of the American economy, and the Nation needs a skilled and competitive workforce to keep the economy growing. Accordingly, the Budget makes targeted investments in evidence-based programs to help workers remain competitive and gain access to family-sustaining jobs.

The FY 2026 Budget also reflects the Administration's commitment to national security, trade, and fiscal responsibility. The Budget focuses the Department on its highest priority functions and disinvests in programs that are wasteful, duplicative, unproven, non-essential, or ineffective.

For each program, the Budget considers whether the governmental service provided could be provided better by State or local governments (if provided at all). Just as the Federal Government has intruded on matters best left to American families, it has intruded on matters best left to the levels of government closest to the people, who understand and respect the needs and desires of their communities far better than the Federal Government ever could.

Making America Skilled Again

President Trump puts American Workers First. The FY 2026 Budget is a key vehicle for the Trump Administration's efforts to renew the American Dream by revitalizing and reshaping the Nation's workforce into a highly skilled powerhouse of potential. American workers are the best in the world, and they deserve a highly effective workforce development system to help them acquire the skills they need to thrive in a booming economy.

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

- The current patchwork of workforce development programs – a mixture of formula and competitive programs, each with its own programmatic and performance requirements – creates an inefficient system that complicates implementation and makes it more challenging for States and communities to respond to their workforce needs to support broader economic growth. In service of more efficient administration and improved outcomes, the Budget consolidates 11 DOL workforce development programs into a single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program. The Budget provides \$3.0 billion for the MASA grant program. This simplified structure will allow program administrators to spend less time and money complying with Federal requirements and

instead focus on driving toward more effective approaches and improved outcomes for workers. To help realize President Trump’s commitment to reach one million active apprentices, the Budget requires that MASA grantees spend at least 10 percent of their funds on Registered Apprenticeship activities, guaranteeing funding for this highly effective training model.

- 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 Budget includes \$2.8 billion for grants to States to administer the UI program. Under the prior Administration, the UI system became a target for sophisticated fraudsters who stole billions of tax-payer dollars. The Budget provides a \$25 million increase for UI National Activities to support DOL’s continued commitment to improving identity verification services for States, a key strategy to fighting fraud. The Department stands ready to work with Congress to improve program integrity in the UI program.
- The Department is committed to balancing the budget by eliminating wasteful and ineffective programs. As part of this effort, the FY 2026 Budget eliminates Job Corps and requests \$176 million for closeout costs to execute an orderly shutdown of the program. Given Job Corps’ poor performance outcomes – graduating less than a third of students at an average cost of \$188,000 per graduate – the Budget prioritizes investment in more cost-effective, flexible, and locally driven training programs, such as the newly created MASA grants.¹ The Budget also eliminates the Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, which has difficulty transitioning even one-third of its participants into unsubsidized employment.
- The Budget invests in our Nation’s veterans, transitioning service members, and their spouses by better assisting their transitions from active duty to civilian life. The Budget provides funding for the Veterans’ Employment and Training Service’s (VETS) core programs, which help improve skills and provide employment opportunities for veterans across the country. It also shifts duties to monitor contractor compliance with the Vietnam Era Veterans’ Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 (VEVRAA) from the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) to VETS, a more efficient and appropriate way to ensure veterans have access to the good-paying jobs that they deserve.

Protecting American Workers

American workers deserve a fair, safe, and healthful workplace. DOL is committed to protecting the safety and financial security of all workers by fully and fairly enforcing the law while helping employers follow the law. The Department also ensures that American workers are not unfairly displaced or disadvantaged by immigrant workers.

¹ “[US Department of Labor Releases New Job Corps Transparency Report,](https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/eta/eta20250425)” April 25, 2025. U.S. Department of Labor. <https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/eta/eta20250425>

- The Budget provides \$1.6 billion in discretionary resources to protect workers' health and safety, wages, and retirement. With these resources, the Department's worker protection agencies will prioritize compliance assistance to help keep American workers safe, healthy, and working. The Department is also committed to delivering on President Trump's deregulatory agenda by quickly removing unnecessary, burdensome regulations that hamstringing businesses and limit economic growth for all Americans.
- President Trump's Executive Order 14173, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*, provided a clear message to federal contractors that illegal DEI practices will not be tolerated. With this main oversight activity of OFCCP prohibited, the Budget eliminates OFCCP and transfers its statutory program areas to other agencies. As discussed above, VETS will enforce VEVRAA, while the Budget proposes to transfer enforcement of Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). This realignment of responsibilities will ensure consistent oversight while shrinking the Federal bureaucracy.
- The Budget maintains \$49 million in funding for the Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) to help the agency maintain effective oversight of unions' compliance with their statutory reporting requirements. This funding will strengthen protections for union members by supporting audits and investigations to uncover flawed officer elections, fraud, and embezzlement.

Restoring Government Efficiency

In addition to the above changes to restore fiscal discipline and eliminate wasteful spending, the Budget takes further steps improve efficiency.

- The Budget reorganizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis into a single statistical agency at the Department of Commerce. This proposal aims to leverage data collection and analysis synergies, increase cost-effectiveness, improve data quality, and reduce respondent burden.
- The Budget eliminates the Women's Bureau (WB), an ineffective policy office that is a relic of the past. The Department will work with Congress to craft a repeal package of WB's organic statutes, including the Women in Apprenticeship in Non-Traditional Occupations grant authorization. Apprenticeship work will be handled by the Employment and Training Administration.
- Consistent with putting American Workers First, the Budget streamlines the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), reorienting it to focus on its core work of enforcing the labor provisions of trade agreements, ensuring that American workers and businesses benefit from international trade. The Budget provides \$70 million to ILAB, including \$38 million in grant funding, while restoring ILAB's emphasis on benefiting American workers.

- The Budget's request for the Department's IT Modernization appropriation is limited exclusively to funding for the Departmental Support Systems budget activity. This defunds the IT Infrastructure Modernization budget activity, a reduction of \$22 million. In addition to saving money, this reduction eliminates redundancy as the Department has other levers for funding IT modernization projects.

FY 2026 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	FY 2024 Enacted	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Request	Change
Discretionary	\$13.6	\$13.5	\$9.0	-\$4.5
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	<i>\$13.3</i>	<i>\$13.2</i>	<i>\$8.6</i>	<i>-\$4.6</i>
<i>Budgetary Adjustments</i>	<i>\$0.3</i>	<i>\$0.3</i>	<i>\$0.4</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>
Mandatory	\$54.2	\$56.0	\$44.7	-\$11.3
Total, Current Law	\$67.8	\$69.5	\$53.7	-\$15.8
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory	\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Total with Legislative Proposals	\$67.8	\$69.5	\$53.3	-\$16.2
Full-Time Equivalents	15,420	14,855	10,879	-3,976
<i>Annual</i>	<i>15,326</i>	<i>14,767</i>	<i>10,821</i>	<i>-3,946</i>
<i>Supplemental</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>-30</i>

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal workforce development and worker dislocation programs and issues grants to States for Unemployment Insurance (UI) administration. These services are primarily provided through State and local workforce development systems with support from federal and other funding sources. ETA's budget aims to streamline these programs, decrease improper payments, and provide State and local governments with the flexibility to administer programs to meet the needs of their workforce and economy. ETA plays an important role in ensuring that American workers are equipped with the skills and opportunities they need to succeed and are prioritized for jobs over foreign workers.

The FY 2026 President's Budget prioritizes more efficient administration and improved outcomes by consolidating 11 workforce development programs into a single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program that would provide funding directly to States and localities. The Budget invests \$2,965,905,000 in the newly created MASA grant program to give States and localities the flexibility to respond to their workforce needs in a way that makes sense without having to apply for and manage multiple Federal programs.

The current structure of formula and competitive programs, with their attendant programmatic and performance requirements, makes it administratively burdensome for States to respond to their workforce needs. The new MASA grant program will reduce the administrative burden on States by creating one workforce development program that will allow States and localities to determine how best to serve workers and employers in their areas, ensuring high performance by holding grantees accountable for the employment outcomes of the people they serve. The MASA grant maintains support for evidence-based programs by requiring that a minimum of 10 percent of MASA grantee expenditures are on Registered Apprenticeship activities, ensuring dedicated funding for this highly effective training model.

The Budget eliminates discrete funding streams for the following programs in favor of the flexible, consolidated MASA grant: WIOA Adult; WIOA Dislocated Worker; WIOA Youth; Employment Service State Grants; Dislocated Worker National Reserve, including Strengthening Community Colleges, Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities, and other set-asides; Apprenticeship; YouthBuild; National Farmworker Jobs Program; Indian and Native American Programs; Reentry Employment Opportunities; and Workforce Data Quality Initiative. The Budget also proposes the elimination of the Job Corps program and requests funding for closeout costs to execute an orderly shutdown of the program.

Similarly, the Budget proposes to eliminate the Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program. The program has consistently failed at its goal of moving seniors to unsubsidized, gainful employment and is not cost-effective compared to other job training interventions.

To adjust to the new lower administrative costs of the proposed reorganization of workforce development programs, the President's Budget will provide \$134,920,000 to ETA's Program Administration. This is a reduction of \$37,995,000 below the FY 2025 Enacted amount. As ETA

continues to reduce the number of workforce development programs and devolve more control to States and localities, the administrative capacity needed by ETA will also be reduced.

The Budget aims to restore program integrity in the UI system. It includes increases of \$79,000,000 for the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments budget activity, and \$25,000,000 for the UI National Activities budget activity to sustain the national identity verification offering launched by the Department. These identity proofing services include both online and in-person verification options that can significantly reduce fraud and overpayments resulting from identity fraud.

By prioritizing cost-effective programming and outcomes for workers, ETA's FY 2026 Budget reflects the Department's commitment to equipping American workers with the skills they need to thrive in the labor market.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	2,965,905
Adult Employment and Training Activities	885,649	885,649	0
Youth Activities	948,130	948,130	0
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,396,412	1,396,412	0
Formula Grants	1,095,553	1,095,553	0
National Dislocated Worker Grants	300,859	300,859	0
Indian and Native American Programs	60,000	60,000	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	97,396	97,396	0
Reentry Employment Opportunities	115,000	115,000	0
Apprenticeship Program	285,000	285,000	0
Community Projects	107,834	0	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	0
YouthBuild	105,000	105,000	0
Total Budget Authority	4,006,421	3,898,587	2,965,905

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE. Does not reflect rescissions of prior year advances.

The FY 2026 President's Budget proposes to restructure the Training and Employment Services (TES) appropriation to consolidate the following workforce development programs into a new single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant: Adult Employment and Training Activities; Youth Activities; Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities; Dislocated Worker National Reserve; Indian and Native American Programs; National Farmworker Jobs Program; Reentry Employment Opportunities; Apprenticeship; Workforce Data Quality Initiative; and YouthBuild.

The current patchwork of Federal training programs is burdensome for States and localities to implement and leads to duplication and high administrative overhead. States and localities are forced to navigate a mix of formula and competitive grants, with rigid requirements that create significant administrative burdens. These constraints limit their ability to quickly respond to local workforce needs, diverting resources away from serving American workers. To promote more efficient administration and improved outcomes, the Budget consolidates these programs—

as well as the Employment Service State Grants in the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations appropriation—into a single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program.

Make America Skilled Again

In an effort to eliminate bloated bureaucracy, remove administrative burden, and improve the quality of training for American workers, the Department will invest \$2,965,905,000 in the MASA grant program. MASA will give states and localities the flexibility to respond to their workforce needs in a way that makes sense without having to apply for and manage multiple Federal programs, ensuring high performance by holding grantees accountable for the employment outcomes of the people they serve. MASA will continue to support the highly effective training model of registered apprenticeship by requiring that a minimum of 10 percent of MASA grant funds are spent on apprenticeship activities.

JOB CORPS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	90,000
Construction	123,000	123,000	61,000
Administration	33,830	33,830	25,370
Total Budget Authority	1,760,155	1,760,155	176,370
Total FTE	131	119	91

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Budget eliminates Job Corps because it is financially unsustainable, has an exorbitant per-participant cost, risks the safety of young adults, and has often made participants worse off. Instead, the Budget prioritizes investment in more cost-effective and flexible training programs, such as the newly created Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant.

The Department requests \$90,000,000 for Job Corps Operations for programmatic closure activities; \$61,000,000 for Job Corps Construction for environmental remediation, demolition, and related property disposal costs; and \$25,370,000 and 91 FTE for Job Corps Administration to execute an orderly shutdown of the program. This funding level will allow Job Corps to maintain the staffing needed to provide the effective oversight of the closure of all center locations.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	405,000	405,000	0
Total Budget Authority	405,000	405,000	0

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2026 Budget proposes the elimination of the Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). While the program provides some income support to about 60,000 individuals each year, it fails to meet its goal of moving seniors to unsubsidized, gainful employment. Seniors would be better served by programs operated by state and local governments, with proven track records of increasing wages.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2024</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2025</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>2026</u> <u>Request</u>
TAA Benefits	21,000	15,000	12,000
TAA Training	8,700	18,300	37,800
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	1,000	600	500
Total Budget Authority	30,700	33,900	50,300

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). Beginning on July 1, 2022, the TAA program entered a phase-out termination, under which the Department can 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 or threatened with separation) prior to that date.

The FY 2026 Budget request for TAA is \$50,300,000 to carry out the termination provisions. This request includes \$12,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$37,800,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$500,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	3,159,635	3,165,635	3,269,635
State Administration	2,759,635	2,759,635	2,759,635
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	117,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	265,000	271,000	350,000
National Activities	18,000	18,000	43,000
Employment Service	700,052	700,052	17,500
Grants to States	675,052	675,052	0
Employment Service National Activities	25,000	25,000	17,500
Foreign Labor Certification	83,810	83,810	81,810
Federal Administration	60,528	60,528	58,528
FLC State Grants	23,282	23,282	23,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	52,893
Total Budget Authority	4,006,150	4,012,150	3,421,838
Total FTE	218	211	200

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE. All years exclude FTE funded from H-1B fees.

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 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 program provides temporary, partial wage replacement to workers temporarily or permanently laid off from their jobs.

States administer the UI program directly. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer federal programs for payments to former federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters.

The FY 2026 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,759,635,000, level with FY 2025 Enacted funding. During the year, states are expected to collect \$46.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$41.2 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.9 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads.

The FY 2026 Budget includes \$467,000,000 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 \$350,000,000 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 2026 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$43,000,00, which includes \$25,000,000 for identity verification program integrity activities.

Employment Service

The FY 2026 Budget proposes to eliminate discrete funding for Employment Service State Grants along with several other grant programs in ETA's Training and Employment Services appropriation, consolidating funding for workforce development in the Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program. This model will replace the current patchwork of formula and competitive workforce programs with a simplified structure that improves outcomes for workers and efficiency for program administrators.

The Budget continues to request funding for the ES National Activities appropriation, which provides funding to support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program and technical assistance activities. The WOTC program provides a federal tax incentive to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. Technical assistance resources support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of the long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations. In FY 2026, the Department is requesting \$17,500,000 for ES National Activities. This is a decrease of \$7,500,000 compared to the FY 2025 Enacted funding level, reflecting the expiration of WOTC in December 2025.

Foreign Labor Certification

The foreign labor certification program is critical to maintaining the integrity of the employment-based immigration system, requiring companies to test the labor market for qualified American workers for any vacancies they ask to fill with foreign nationals, and protecting American workers from the adverse effects of hiring foreign labor. 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 Worker Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages.

For FY 2026, the Department requests \$58,528,000 and 200 FTE for Federal Administration, with additional FTE funded from H-1B fees. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The Budget includes a decrease of \$2,000,000, reflecting staff attrition in OFLC. Additionally, the Department requests \$23,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies’ (SWA) foreign labor certification activities. Under the State Grants budget activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

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

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

In FY 2026, the Department requests \$52,893,000 to support workforce information grants to states, the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, and performance reporting systems.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

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 2024, and the Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2025 or FY 2026. 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

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	78,172	78,172	53,126
Workforce Security	46,195	46,195	46,195
Apprenticeship	38,913	38,913	26,446
Executive Direction	9,635	9,635	9,153
Total Budget Authority	172,915	172,915	134,920
Total FTE	664	634	433

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. Federal staff 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, Older Americans 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 Credits (WOTC). Federal staff provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department. The PA account provides funds to support information technology (IT) costs as well.

The FY 2026 request is \$134,920,000 and an estimated 433 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. The reduced funding level accounts for ETA's lower administrative capacity needs given the Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant consolidation proposal. Lower burden on States and localities also lowers the burden for Federal administration.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2017 - 2026
(Dollars in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	FY 2026 vs. FY 2017	
Program	2017	2018 ^{2/}	2019 ^{3/}	2020 ^{4/}	2021 ^{5/}	2022 ^{6/}	2023 ^{7/}	2024 ^{8/}	2025	2026 Request	Amount	Percent	
Employment and Training													
Employment Services													
Adult Employment and Training Activities	813,233	845,556	845,556	854,648	882,648	870,648	885,648	885,648	885,648	885,648	0	-813,233	-100%
Youth Activities	873,410	903,410	903,410	913,130	921,130	931,834	947,053	946,250	948,130	948,130	0	-873,410	-100%
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,225,683	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,386,412	1,386,412	1,386,412	0	-1,225,683	-100%
Native Americans	50,000	54,000	54,500	55,000	55,500	56,921	59,932	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	-50,000	-100%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	95,294	97,287	97,304	97,304	97,306	0	-81,896	-100%
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,965,905	2,965,905	0%	
Technical Assistance	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,500	-100%
Reentry Employment Opportunities	98,079	93,079	93,079	96,079	100,079	101,937	114,895	114,890	115,000	115,000	0	-98,079	-100%
Apprenticeship Program	95,000	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	234,674	284,676	281,878	285,000	285,000	0	-95,000	-100%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,993	5,993	5,994	6,000	6,000	0	-6,000	-100%
Youth Build	84,534	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	98,997	104,881	104,900	105,000	105,000	0	-84,534	-100%
National Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Community Projects	0	0	0	0	0	137,638	217,324	107,834	0	0	0	0	0%
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
SECTOR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal: Training and Employment Services	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	3,909,218	4,139,078	4,001,117	3,898,587	2,965,905	-394,435	-11%	
Older Workers	400,000	400,000	400,000	403,705	405,000	402,438	403,046	398,625	405,000	405,000	0	-400,000	-100%
Job Corps	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,747,155	1,748,655	1,747,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	176,370	-1,577,785	-90%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services ^{1/}	3,523,691	3,464,691	3,343,889	3,489,907	3,416,649	3,709,087	4,008,456	4,003,557	4,012,150	3,421,838	-107,855	-3%	
Program Administration	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	169,341	177,904	179,017	172,915	134,500	-23,738	-15%	
Subtotal: Older Workers, JC, SUIESO, and PA	5,786,902	5,742,002	5,621,210	5,729,860	5,728,960	6,028,021	6,347,555	6,341,654	6,350,220	3,733,128	-2,053,374	-35%	
Veterans' Employment and Training	279,041	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	325,341	335,341	335,341	335,341	342,341	63,300	23%	
Subtotal: Employment and Training	9,385,883	9,470,243	9,423,951	11,720,464	9,708,501	10,262,580	10,821,972	10,678,112	10,584,148	7,041,374	-2,344,509	-25%	
Worker Protection													
Employee Benefits Security Administration	183,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	185,500	191,100	191,100	191,100	191,100	181,100	-1,900	-1%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	117,601	117,601	117,601	117,601	117,601	120,100	122,705	122,705	122,705	119,000	-7,601	-6%	
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	227,500	229,000	242,000	246,000	251,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	235,000	-7,500	-3%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	104,476	103,476	103,476	105,976	105,976	108,476	110,976	110,976	110,976	0	-104,476	-100%	
Office of Labor Management Standards	39,932	40,187	41,187	44,492	44,437	45,937	48,515	48,515	48,515	48,515	9,183	23%	
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	552,787	552,787	557,787	581,233	591,233	609,961	632,309	640,173	632,309	592,361	-29,594	-5%	
Mine Safety and Health Administration	373,816	373,816	373,816	379,816	379,816	383,816	387,816	387,816	387,816	348,207	-25,609	-7%	
Solider	122,053	124,053	124,053	126,253	124,053	132,052	131,052	133,787	136,052	120,243	-1,810	-1%	
Subtotal: Worker Protection	1,720,585	1,720,086	1,727,500	1,778,361	1,790,116	1,838,881	1,884,483	1,895,078	1,888,483	1,625,446	-65,116	-4%	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	86,125	86,125	86,125	84,959	86,125	108,125	116,125	116,125	116,125	113,125	-70,230	-15,910	-18%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609,000	612,000	616,000	655,000	655,000	687,952	687,952	687,952	703,952	68,000	-541,000	-89%	
Other Salaries and Expenses													
Departmental Management, Other	126,686	133,791	127,886	127,740	129,740	136,204	146,650	138,425	139,010	110,377	-16,286	-13%	
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	40,360	42,860	42,860	43,000	33,810	-4,393	-11%	
Office of Inspector General	97,221	89,147	90,847	90,847	90,847	90,847	97,028	97,028	97,028	97,028	3,307	4%	
IT Modernization	18,778	20,788	23,269	25,269	27,269	28,269	34,269	29,269	29,269	8,889	-11,889	-65%	
Subtotal: Other Salaries and Expenses	271,388	281,710	278,505	282,356	286,356	295,660	320,807	307,682	308,307	242,104	-26,264	-11%	
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds ^{1/}	12,072,941	12,170,167	12,131,501	14,531,106	12,530,098	13,189,218	13,841,339	13,694,849	13,590,015	9,047,134	-3,025,807	-25%	

^{1/} Includes the following in ETASUIESO: RESA Adjustment amounts - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M; FY 2023: \$258M; FY 2024: \$258M; and FY 2025: \$271M. AWD/ Continuum amounts - FY 2020: \$2,117M; and FY 2021: \$90K.

^{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 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-113 (USMCA), P.L. 116-127 (FCRA), P.L. 116-136 (CARES Act).

^{5/} FY 2021 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2021 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-260 (CAIW), 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.

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DOL PROGRAMS						\$	%
Budget Authority							
DISCRETIONARY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
Grants to States:							
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)	173,649	173,649	0		0	-173,649	-100%
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/	709,276	712,000	712,000		712,000	0	0%
Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities	882,925	885,649	712,000	0	712,000	-173,649	-20%
Youth Activities 2/ 3/	946,256	948,130	0		0	-948,130	-100%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)	235,553	235,553	0		0	-235,553	-100%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/	856,710	857,000	860,000		860,000	3,000	0%
Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,092,263	1,092,553	860,000	0	860,000	-232,553	-21%
Subtotal Grants to States	2,921,444	2,926,332	1,572,000	0	1,572,000	-1,354,332	-46%
National Activities:							
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)	100,859	100,859	0		0	-100,859	-100%
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/	124,235	125,000	200,000		200,000	75,000	60%
Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants	225,094	225,859	200,000	0	200,000	-25,859	-11%
Native American Programs 3/	60,000	60,000	0		0	-60,000	-100%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/	97,304	97,396	0		0	-97,396	-100%
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	1,193,905		1,193,905	1,193,905	0%
Reentry Employment Opportunities 2/ 3/	114,890	115,000	0		0	-115,000	-100%
Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/	281,878	285,000	0		0	-285,000	-100%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative 3/	5,994	6,000	0		0	-6,000	-100%
YouthBuild 2/ 3/	104,900	105,000	0		0	-105,000	-100%
Community Projects Earmarks	107,834	0	0		0	0	0%
Subtotal National Activities	997,894	894,255	1,393,905	0	1,393,905	499,650	56%
Total Training and Employment Services	3,919,338	3,820,587	2,965,905	0	2,965,905	-854,682	-22%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/	398,925	405,000	0		0	-405,000	-100%
Job Corps							
Operations 2/	1,603,325	1,603,325	90,000		90,000	-1,513,325	-94%
Construction	123,000	123,000	61,000		61,000	-62,000	-50%
Administration	33,830	33,830	25,370		25,370	-8,460	-25%
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,760,155	1,760,155	176,370	0	176,370	-1,583,785	-90%

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DOL PROGRAMS						\$	%
Budget Authority							
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations							
Unemployment Insurance: UTF							
State Administration - UTF	2,759,635	2,759,635	2,759,635		2,759,635	0	0%
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 2/ 3/	115,090	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
RESEA Adjustment - UTF 4/	265,000	271,000	350,000	0	350,000	79,000	29%
National Activities - UTF	18,000	18,000	43,000		43,000	25,000	139%
Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance	3,167,725	3,165,635	3,269,635	0	3,269,635	104,000	3%
Employment Service:							
National Programs:							
Grants to States	674,429	675,052	0	0	0	-675,052	-100%
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0		0	-21,413	-100%
Trust Funds 2/ 3/	653,016	653,639	0		0	-653,639	-100%
Employment Service National Activities - UTF	25,000	25,000	17,500		17,500	-7,500	-30%
Subtotal, Employment Service	699,429	700,052	17,500	0	17,500	-682,552	-98%
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0	0	0	-21,413	-100%
Trust Funds	678,016	678,639	17,500	0	17,500	-661,139	-97%
Foreign Labor Certification:							
FLC State Grants	23,282	23,282	23,282	0	23,282	0	0%
Trust Funds	23,282	23,282	23,282		23,282	0	0%
Federal Administration	60,528	60,528	58,528	0	58,528	-2,000	-3%
Trust Funds	60,528	60,528	58,528		58,528	-2,000	-3%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification	83,810	83,810	81,810	0	81,810	-2,000	-2%
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Funds	83,810	83,810	81,810	0	81,810	-2,000	-2%
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 2/ 3/	62,593	62,653	62,893		62,893	-9,760	-16%
SUIESO Total Gen Funds	84,006	84,066	62,893	0	62,893	-31,173	-37%
SUIESO Total Trust Funds	3,919,551	3,928,084	3,368,945	0	3,368,945	-559,139	-14%
Total SUIESO	4,003,557	4,012,150	3,421,838	0	3,421,838	-590,312	-15%
Program Administration							
Training and Employment 3/	74,499	68,919	46,838		46,838	-22,081	-32%
UTF Transfer (S&E) 3/	11,786	9,253	6,288		6,288	-2,965	-32%
Workforce Security	3,621	3,621	3,621		3,621	0	0%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	42,574	42,574	42,574		42,574	0	0%
Apprenticeship	38,913	38,913	26,446		26,446	-12,467	-32%
Executive Direction	7,447	7,447	7,074		7,074	-373	-5%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	2,188	2,188	2,079		2,079	-109	-5%
Total General Funds	124,480	118,900	83,979	0	83,979	-34,921	-29%
Total UTF Transfer	56,548	54,015	50,941	0	50,941	-3,074	-6%
Total, Program Administration	181,028	172,915	134,920	0	134,920	-37,995	-22%
Total, ETA	10,263,003	10,170,807	6,699,033	0	6,699,033	-3,471,774	-34%

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DOL PROGRAMS						\$	%
Budget Authority							
Veterans' Employment and Training Service							
State Grants (UTF)	179,450	185,000	185,000		185,000	0	0%
Transition Assistance Program (UTF)	33,348	34,379	34,379		34,379	0	0%
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF)	53,629	47,048	54,048		54,048	7,000	15%
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)	3,414	3,414	3,414		3,414	0	0%
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)	65,500	65,500	65,500		65,500	0	0%
Total General Funds	65,500	65,500	65,500	0	65,500	0	0%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	269,841	269,841	276,841	0	276,841	7,000	3%
Employee Benefits Security Administration							
Employee Benefits Security Programs	191,100	191,100	181,100		181,100	-10,000	-5%
Total, EBSA	191,100	191,100	181,100	0	181,100	-10,000	-5%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	120,500	120,500	107,823		107,823	-12,677	-11%
SWC Transfer	2,205	2,205	2,177		2,177	-28	-1%
Wage and Hour Division	260,000	260,000	235,000		235,000	-25,000	-10%
Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs	110,976	110,976	0		0	-110,976	-100%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	48,515	48,515	48,515		48,515	0	0%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration							
Safety and Health Standards	21,000	21,000	16,000		16,000	-5,000	-24%
Federal Enforcement	255,081	243,000	219,343		219,343	-23,657	-10%
Whistleblower Programs	25,000	26,000	25,000		25,000	-1,000	-4%
State Programs	115,673	116,673	115,200		115,200	-1,473	-1%
Technical Support	26,000	26,000	23,500		23,500	-2,500	-10%
Compliance Assistance - Federal	78,262	79,973	78,262		78,262	-1,711	-2%
Compliance Assistance - State Consultations	60,776	61,276	60,476		60,476	-800	-1%
Compliance Assistance - Training Grants	12,787	12,787	0		0	-12,787	-100%
Safety and Health Statistics	35,500	35,500	34,500		34,500	-1,000	-3%
Executive Direction	10,100	10,100	10,100		10,100	0	0%
Total, OSHA	640,179	632,309	582,381	0	582,381	-49,928	-8%
Mine Safety and Health Administration							
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	265,774	266,524	252,307		252,307	-14,217	-5%
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,000	5,000	3,700		3,700	-1,300	-26%
Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement	7,191	8,191	7,000		7,000	-1,191	-15%
Educational Policy and Development	39,820	39,070	25,000		25,000	-14,070	-36%
Technical Support	36,041	36,041	31,200		31,200	-4,841	-13%
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	17,990	16,090	15,500		15,500	-590	-4%
Program Administration	16,000	16,900	13,500		13,500	-3,400	-20%
Total, MSHA	387,816	387,816	348,207	0	348,207	-39,609	-10%

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<i>DOL PROGRAMS</i>						\$	%
Bureau of Labor Statistics							
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	247,952	249,150	0		0	-249,150	-100%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	241,000	244,436	0		0	-244,436	-100%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	91,000	92,354	0		0	-92,354	-100%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	12,500	12,360	0		0	-12,360	-100%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	37,500	37,652	0		0	-37,652	-100%
Total General Funds	629,952	636,952	0	0	0	-636,952	-100%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	68,000	68,000	68,000		68,000	0	0%
Departmental Management							
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	32,658	34,358	30,250		30,250	-4,108	-12%
<i>Legal Services</i>	133,479	135,754	119,935		119,935	-15,819	-12%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	116,125	113,125	70,210		70,210	-42,915	-38%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	30,804	30,804	28,450		28,450	-2,354	-8%
<i>Adjudication</i>	34,800	37,000	35,000		35,000	-2,000	-5%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	22,850	19,300	0		0	-19,300	-100%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	7,061	7,586	6,880		6,880	-706	-9%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	5,681	5,681	5,516		5,516	-165	-3%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/</i>	9,339	9,049	4,281		4,281	-4,768	-53%
Total General Funds	392,797	392,657	300,522	0	300,522	-92,135	-23%
Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E)	308	308	308		308	0	0%
Office of Inspector General							
<i>Program Activities</i>	91,187	91,187	85,187		85,187	-6,000	-7%
Total General Funds	91,187	91,187	85,187	0	85,187	-6,000	-7%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	5,841	5,841	5,841		5,841	0	0%
IT MODERNIZATION							
<i>Departmental Support Systems</i>	6,889	6,889	6,889		6,889	0	0%
<i>IT Infrastructure Modernization</i>	22,380	22,380	0		0	-22,380	-100%
Total, IT Modernization	29,269	29,269	6,889	0	6,889	-22,380	-76%
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	42,860	43,000	33,810		33,810	-9,190	-21%
TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY	13,619,849	13,525,783	9,047,134	0	9,047,134	-4,478,649	-33%
Budget Authority	9,297,555	9,197,489	5,274,081	0	5,274,081	-3,923,408	-43%
General Funds	9,297,555	9,197,489	5,274,081	0	5,274,081	-3,923,408	-43%
Gifts and Bequests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Fund Transfer	4,322,294	4,328,294	3,773,053	0	3,773,053	-555,241	-13%
UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)	4,320,089	4,326,089	3,770,876	0	3,770,876	-555,213	-13%
SWC Transfer	2,205	2,205	2,177	0	2,177	-28	-1%

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						\$	%
DOL PROGRAMS							
Budget Authority							
MANDATORY							
Employment and Training Administration							
Training and Employment Services							
TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 5/ 6/ 8/	-8,000	-16,000	188,000		188,000	204,000	1275%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	-8,000	-16,000	188,000	0	188,000	204,000	1275%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances							
TAA - Benefits 9/	14,000	6,000	12,000		12,000	6,000	100%
TAA - Training 5/ 9/	14,000	26,000	35,000		35,000	9,000	35%
Alternative-Reemployment TAA 9/	1,000	0	0		0	0	0%
Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance	29,000	32,000	47,000	0	47,000	15,000	47%
Unemployment Trust Fund							
State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest	40,568,000	49,140,000	48,027,000		48,027,000	-1,113,000	-2%
Treasury Administration	107,000	125,000	135,000		135,000	10,000	8%
Interest on General Fund Advances	930,000	930,000	930,000		930,000	0	0%
EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)	23,000	198,000	0		0	-198,000	-100%
RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect	0	0	429,000	-429,000	0	0	0%
Repayment of Repayable Advances	-3,000,000	-5,000,000	-7,500,000		-7,500,000	-2,500,000	50%
Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund	38,628,000	45,393,000	42,021,000	-429,000	41,592,000	-3,801,000	-8%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations							
H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 5/ 6/ 8/	20,000	19,000	19,000		19,000	0	0%
Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	20,000	19,000	19,000	0	19,000	0	0%
Payments to the UTF							
FFCRA, CARES, CAUV, ARP	23,000	198,000	0		0	-198,000	-100%
Subtotal, Payments to the UTF	23,000	198,000	0	0	0	-198,000	-100%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation							
Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)	1,000	53,000	0		0	-53,000	-100%
Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)	0	7,000	0		0	-7,000	-100%
Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	1,000	60,000	0	0	0	-60,000	-100%
Total, Employment and Training Administration	38,693,000	45,686,000	42,275,000	-429,000	41,846,000	-3,840,000	-8%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation							
Consolidated Administrative Activities 6/ 7/	503,203	503,203	494,264		494,264	-8,939	-2%
Administrative Funds, Subtotal [non-add]	503,203	503,203	494,264	0	494,264	-8,939	-2%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance	14,516,000	9,816,000	1,477,000		1,477,000	-8,339,000	-85%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin 6/	24,000	37,000	15,000		15,000	-22,000	-59%
Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	14,540,000	9,853,000	1,492,000	0	1,492,000	-8,361,000	-85%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs							
Special Benefits							
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	2,000	2,000	2,000		2,000	0	0%
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	698,000	724,670	1,296,385		1,296,385	571,715	79%
Subtotal, Special Benefits	700,000	726,670	1,298,385	0	1,298,385	571,715	79%
Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program							
EEOICPA - Admin Part B 5/	61,010	61,408	62,148		62,148	740	1%
EEOICPA - Admin Part E 5/	73,457	76,956	71,144		71,144	-5,812	-8%
EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal	134,467	138,364	133,292	0	133,292	-5,072	-4%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part B	2,153,427	2,467,985	2,680,403		2,680,403	212,418	9%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part E	539,444	501,339	508,039		508,039	6,700	1%
EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal	2,692,871	2,969,324	3,188,442	0	3,188,442	219,118	7%
Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits	2,827,338	3,107,688	3,321,734	0	3,321,734	214,046	7%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2026 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Revised Enacted P.L. 118-47 10/	FY 2025 Enacted P.L. 119-4	FY 2026 Current Law	FY 2026 Legislative Proposals	FY 2026 President's Budget	FY 2026 President's Budget vs. FY 2025 Enacted	
DOL PROGRAMS						\$	%
Budget Authority							
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal							
Administration	4,847	4,872	4,985		4,985	113	2%
Benefits	17,750	19,200	19,600		19,600	400	2%
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/	10,250	7,000	6,000		6,000	-1,000	-14%
Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners	32,847	31,072	30,585	0	30,585	-487	-2%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund							
Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances	399,099	387,007	386,796		386,796	-211	0%
BLDTF Administration 5/							
OWCP BLDTF S&E	44,059	48,640	47,795		47,795	-845	-2%
DM/SOL BLDTF S&E	7,280	8,359	7,859		7,859	-500	-6%
DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E	28,551	30,842	28,999		28,999	-1,843	-6%
OIG BLDTF S&E	368	352	352		352	0	0%
Treasury BLDTF S&E	356	336	336		336	0	0%
Subtotal BLDTF Administration	80,613	88,528	85,341	0	85,341	-3,187	-4%
Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	479,712	475,535	472,137	0	472,137	-3,398	-1%
Panama Canal Commission	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	0%
Special Workers Compensation	96,000	92,000	91,000		91,000	-1,000	-1%
Total, Office of Workers' Compensation	4,135,897	4,433,966	5,214,841	0	5,214,841	780,875	18%
Wage and Hour Division							
Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 5/ 6/ 8/	49,000	46,000	46,000		46,000	0	0%
Total, Wage and Hour Division	49,000	46,000	46,000	0	46,000	0	0%
Net Interest & Interfund Transactions	-3,222,000	-4,063,000	-4,302,000		-4,302,000	-249,000	6%
TOTAL, MANDATORY	54,195,897	55,965,966	44,725,841	-429,000	44,296,841	-11,669,125	-21%
DISCRETIONARY TOTAL	13,619,849	13,525,783	9,047,134	0	9,047,134	-4,478,649	-33%
MANDATORY TOTAL	54,195,897	55,965,966	44,725,841	-429,000	44,296,841	-11,669,125	-21%
GRAND TOTAL	67,815,746	69,491,749	53,772,975	-429,000	53,343,975	-16,147,774	-23%

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 2024 was \$19,000M, of which \$4.768M from TES Advances is shown on this table. The TES - Youth Activities, TES - Reemployment Opportunities, TES - Apprenticeship, TES YouthBuild, CSEOA, OJC - Operations, and SUIESO UTF portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2024 using unobligated balances in the 23/24 accounts.

3/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2024 was \$2.011M. It was transferred to the FY 2024 (single-year period of availability) account. The entirety of this transfer is shown on this table from TES Advances. These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.

4/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$433M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2024; \$533M for FY 2025; and \$608M for FY 2026. The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) revised the RESEA adjustment funding to \$265M for FY 2024 and \$271M for FY 2025. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget.

5/ FY 2024 through FY 2026 amounts in this table include applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. Current Year and Budget Year amounts in the FY 2026 CBJ exclude sequestration.

6/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]

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

8/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.

9/ FY 2025 & FY 2026 FUBA amounts in this table differ from amounts within the CBJ, as they include data based on updated economic assumptions and other changes.

10/ FY 2024 Revised Enacted is P.L. 118-47 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Employment
FY 2026 President's Budget

DOL Agency	FY 2026 President's Budget vs. FY 2025						
	FY 2024	FY 2025	Program	Program	Other	FY 2026 President's	FY 2025
	Actuals 2/ 3/	Enacted 3/	Increases	Decreases	Changes	Budget 3/	Enacted
Employment and Training Administration 1/	1,355	1,305	-	(240)	-	1,082	(240)
Job Corps	131	119	-	(28)	-	91	(28)
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	218	211	-	(11)	-	200	(11)
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/	44	47	-	-	-	47	-
Program Administration 1/	736	718	-	(201)	-	517	(201)
Veterans' Employment and Training	226	210	17	-	-	227	17
Employee Benefits Security Administration	715	687	-	(47)	-	640	(47)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	965	951	-	(85)	-	866	(85)
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,470	1,443	-	(235)	-	1,208	(235)
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	809	773	-	(120)	-	653	(120)
Special Benefits	194	182	-	(49)	-	133	(49)
Ombudsman	5	7	-	-	-	7	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	221	228	-	(35)	-	193	(35)
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	228	240	-	(30)	-	210	(30)
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	13	-	(1)	-	12	(1)
Wage-Hour Division 1/	1,435	1,313	-	(245)	92	1,160	(153)
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,254	1,151	-	(245)	-	906	(245)
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/	181	162	-	-	92	254	92
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	489	480	-	(480)	-	-	(480)
Office of Labor-Management Standards	193	184	-	(14)	-	170	(14)
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	1,959	1,814	-	(223)	1	1,592	(222)
Mine Safety and Health Administration	1,664	1,637	-	(47)	-	1,590	(47)
Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/	2,228	2,175	-	(180)	(1,995)	-	(2,175)
Departmental Management 1/	681	657	-	(128)	-	529	(128)
Office of the Solicitor 1/	614	555	-	(40)	-	515	(40)
Office of Inspector General	294	301	-	(11)	-	290	(11)
IT Modernization	16	19	-	(19)	-	-	(19)
Working Capital Fund	1,186	1,183	-	(50)	-	1,133	(50)
Office of Disability Employment Policy	61	63	-	(17)	-	46	(17)
Total FTE	15,326	14,767	17	(2,061)	(1,902)	10,821	(3,946)

^{1/} Includes reimbursable or fee-funded FTE.

^{2/} Reflects actual FTE usage.

^{3/} Excludes FTE funded by the following supplemental appropriations: CARES Act, No Surprises Act, and ARP Act.