

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2018
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration
(ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2018

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2018 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$9.7 billion in discretionary authority, with additional mandatory funding, and 15,924 full-time equivalent employees (FTE).

The FY 2018 Budget reflects the Administration's commitment to national security and highlights the tradeoffs and choices inherent in pursuing this goal. This means taking a closer look at the role and size of the Federal Government by prioritizing DOL programs that provide a good return for the taxpayer and serve the most critical functions, as well as consolidating or eliminating duplicative or ineffective programs. DOL will make needed reforms and renew its commitment to work for the American people by improving compliance assistance, restoring fiscal responsibility and accountability, and putting Americans back to work.

Putting Americans Back to Work

The Administration wants to prepare the American workforce for a rapidly changing economy that is leaving many Americans behind. A robust workforce development system that empowers States to make strategic investments can contribute to a dynamic and skilled workforce, but it is not the responsibility of the Federal Government to determine what is best for employers or for State, local, and regional economies. The Budget reflects the Administration's efforts to streamline employment and training programs by eliminating or reducing funding for programs which are duplicative, unnecessary, unproven, or ineffective and targeting resources to the most critical initiatives and to those Americans with the greatest need. The Budget also includes a proposal to provide six weeks of paid parental leave, which is paid for with a package of mandatory savings proposals to improve Unemployment Insurance (UI) program integrity and solvency.

- The Budget proposes to establish a paid parental leave benefit within the UI program to provide six weeks of paid family leave to new mothers and fathers, including adoptive parents, so all families can afford to take time to recover from childbirth and bond with a new child without worrying about paying their bills. The proposal is fully offset by a package of sensible reforms to the UI system—including reforms to reduce improper payments and help unemployed workers find jobs more quickly and to encourage states to maintain reserves in their Unemployment Trust Fund accounts.
- The Budget requests \$130 million to expand Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), a proven activity that saves an average of \$536 per claimant in unemployment insurance (UI) benefit costs by reducing improper payments and getting claimants back to work more quickly and at higher wages. In 2019 and beyond, the Budget proposes mandatory funding to allow States to provide RESEAs to the one-half of eligible claimants identified as most likely to exhaust benefits as well as all claimants receiving unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers
- The Budget invests \$89.8 million in apprenticeships, an evidence-based approach to job training that will help close the skills gap. Apprenticeships prepare workers for the jobs

they need in the new economy through participation in employer-sponsored work-based learning opportunities which paid on-the-job training with classroom instruction.

- The Budget saves American taxpayers \$237.5 million by closing Job Corps centers that do a poor job of educating and preparing disadvantaged youth for jobs or where it does not make economic sense to keep the center open. The Budget also focuses the program on older youth, whom evidence shows are most likely to benefit from this cost-intensive model.
- The Budget eliminates the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), which is ineffective in transitioning seniors into unsubsidized employment, for a savings of \$433.5 million.
- The Budget requests Congressional authorization to establish and retain fees to cover the operating costs for foreign labor certification programs, thus allowing for a more reliable, workload-based source of funding that ultimately eliminates the need for appropriations. This proposal allows for timely processing of labor certifications to allow the Department to prevent foreign labor from displacing American workers. This is also consistent with how the Department of Homeland Security manages the foreign labor programs.

Supporting Compliance Assistance

The Department has placed a priority on helping American employers understand and comply with worker protection laws. The FY 2018 Budget request reflects this emphasis on compliance assistance and outreach through requested compliance assistance funding increases totaling \$16.6 million in the Department's worker protection agencies.

- The Budget provides \$230.1 million for the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) to enforce laws that establish the minimum standards for wages and working conditions in many of the workplaces in the United States, particularly in industries where workers are most at risk. The Budget includes a funding increase of \$3 million to perform compliance assistance projects to educate employer groups and industry associations on how to comply with the law.
- The FY 2018 Budget enhances outreach, training, and assistance to employers to ensure that workers are safe on the job. The Budget provides \$543.3 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), including \$130.0 million for Federal and State compliance assistance activities, an increase of \$4 million from the FY 2017 annualized CR level.
- The Budget provides \$46.6 million for the Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) to administer the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws, which establish safeguards for labor union democracy and financial integrity. The FY 2018 Budget provides \$6.1 million above the FY 2017 annualized CR level and includes \$1.7 million to re-establish the International Compliance Audit

Program, through which OLMS will provide technical guidance and assistance to International Union officials to achieve compliance with the LMRDA.

- The Budget provides \$183.9 million to the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA). This includes a \$1.3 million increase for compliance assistance on Employee Retirement Income Security Act disclosure requirements, which can be overwhelming in volume and complexity for small businesses.
- The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) will support the priority of enhancing compliance assistance in concert with the Department's worker protection agencies. The Budget provides SOL with \$2.2 million to support these initiatives.

Refocusing and Reforming the Bureaucracy

The Administration is committed to moving the Nation toward fiscal responsibility and restoring the Federal government to its proper role. Taking the first step towards meeting the President's direction to agencies to develop comprehensive plans to reform and reorganize the Executive Branch, the Budget focuses the Department on its highest priority work and makes long overdue changes, including sensible budget reductions, organizational changes to reduce operational costs, and the elimination of unproven or duplicative activities.

- To promote greater policy coordination, management efficiency, and cost-effectiveness, the Budget proposes to merge the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) into the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) by the end of FY 2018. This consolidation will benefit employers, workers, and the public by placing the oversight of federal equal employment opportunity under one roof. The Budget provides \$88.0 million for OFCCP, a decrease of \$17.3 million from the FY 2017 annualized continuing resolution level.
- The Budget provides \$18.5 million for the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) and focuses the agency on ensuring that U.S. trade agreements are fair for American workers. The Budget eliminates ILAB's grant funding, refocusing ILAB and saving America's taxpayers \$67.5 million.
- The Budget also refocuses the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) by launching an early intervention demonstration project that will allow States to evaluate methods that help individuals with disabilities and injuries remain attached to or reconnect to the labor market. Less critical technical assistance grants are eliminated.
- The Department will more effectively support working women by focusing the resources of the Women's Bureau to help Departmental agencies develop policies that advance the interests of working women. The Bureau will conduct research and collaborate with the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Veterans Employment Training Service, and worker protection agencies to support these policies.

- The 2018 Budget improves the solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) and security of workers' pension benefits by increasing the insurance premiums paid by underfunded multiemployer pension plans. PBGC premiums are currently far lower than what a private financial institution would charge for insuring the same risk. The proposed premium reforms will improve PBGC's financial condition and are expected to be sufficient to fund the multiemployer program for the next 20 years.

FY 2018 DOL Request Budget Authority (in Billions)			
	FY 2017 Full Year C.R.	FY 2018 Request	Change
Discretionary	\$ 12.2	\$ 9.7	\$ (2.4)
Mandatory	\$ 33.8	\$ 33.9	\$ -
Total, Current Law	\$ 46.0	\$ 43.6	\$ (2.4)
Legislative Proposals, Mandatory:	\$ -	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6
Total with Legislative Proposals	\$ 46.0	\$ 44.2	\$ (1.8)
<i>Full Time Equivalents</i>	<i>16,291</i>	<i>15,924</i>	<i>-367</i>

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

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

The American economy is changing rapidly and has left many Americans behind. The labor force participation rate remains historically low. The long-term unemployed make up about a quarter of all the unemployed, and there are millions of workers who are still only marginally attached to the labor force. There are thousands of workers who have given up searching for employment, believing they cannot find a job. Far too many hard-working individuals still have not been able to find a job or increase their earnings, and many businesses report difficulty hiring workers with the right skills for jobs that they want to fill.

The Department is committed to streamlining or eliminating programs based upon a rigorous analysis of available data and careful examination of those programs that lack evidence to justify continued support. Whenever possible, we will ensure that state and local governments are empowered to make decisions that are in their best interests and that will meet the needs of local employers and job seekers.

The Department will continue investments in evidence-based programs. The Budget expands apprenticeships, an evidence-based approach to closing the skills gap and preparing workers for jobs. Apprenticeships enable employers to be involved in the training of their future workforce so they can be sure new hires possess the skills needed to do the job while giving workers a path to a profitable career.

The President's Budget expands Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA), a proven activity that saves an average of \$536 per claimant in unemployment insurance (UI) benefit costs by reducing improper payments and getting claimants back to work more quickly and at higher wages. This initiative creates real savings for American tax-payers and helps displaced workers get back on their feet.

In addition, the Budget proposes to establish a paid parental leave benefit within the UI program to provide six weeks of paid family leave to new mothers and fathers, including adoptive parents, allowing them to spend time with their children during the earliest and some of the most critical moments of their lives. The proposal is fully offset by a package of sensible reforms to the UI system—including reforms to reduce improper payments and help unemployed workers find jobs more quickly and to encourage states to maintain reserves in their Unemployment Trust Fund accounts.

Imported labor should only be used if American workers are unavailable to do the job. This Administration will not tolerate employers that skirt the law and hire cheap foreign labor, and is committed to strengthening enforcement of programs that protect American workers. This Budget proposes that Congress provide authorizing legislation for ETA to establish and retain fees to cover the costs of operating FLC programs. Currently, only the cost of operating the H-1B program is covered by fees. Other major FLC programs (H-2A, H-2B, PERM, and Prevailing Wage Determinations) are funded with discretionary annual appropriations. The ability to charge fees for these programs would give ETA a more reliable, workload-based source of funding that would ultimately eliminate the need for congressional appropriations. In addition to helping ETA handle workload and decrease potential backlogs during peak times, a fee will discourage employers from abusing the system, ensuring that American workers are not disadvantaged.

The ETA budget eliminates funding for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), a program that is ineffective at meeting its purpose of transitioning low-income unemployed seniors into unsubsidized jobs. As many as one-third of SCSEP participants fail to complete the program and, of those who do, only half successfully transition to unsubsidized employment.

The Budget generates additional savings and improves services for disadvantaged youth by closing Job Corps centers that do a poor job of educating and preparing students for jobs, and focusing the program on the youth whom evidence suggests are most likely to benefit from the resource-intensive model.

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

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2018 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	814,202	815,359	490,370
Youth Activities	873,416	871,756	523,667
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,239,704	1,241,373	732,485
Formula Grants	1,019,225	1,020,554	615,485
National Dislocated Worker Grants	220,479	220,819	117,000
Indian and Native American Programs	50,000	49,905	49,905
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	81,896	81,740	0
Technical Assistance	3,232	3,226	5,226
Reentry Employment Opportunities	88,078	87,911	77,911
Apprenticeship Grants	90,000	89,829	89,829
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	5,989	0
YouthBuild	84,534	84,373	84,373
Women in Apprenticeship	994	992	0
Total Budget Authority	3,332,056	3,332,453	2,053,766

Note: FY 2017 Full Year CR for TES does not reflect proposed program reduction of \$899,000,000 to PY 2017/FY 2018 Advances.

Note: TES shows the .1901% rescission against the FY 2017 Non-Advance Appropriation and the FY 2016 Advance Appropriation.

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

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

Adult Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Adult program serves as the primary vehicle to help adults with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in-demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Adult program also provides employment and training services to our Nation's separating

military service members, as well as military spouses having difficulty in finding employment. The Budget includes \$490,370,000 to fund Adult Program and Training Activities for FY 2018. This reduced funding shifts more responsibility for funding these services to States, localities, and employers.

Youth Activities

To address the skill and youth employment needs anticipated in FY 2018, the Department is requesting \$523,667,000 for the period of April 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 (PY 2018). PY 2018 funds will be directed by formula to states to provide WIOA youth services. The proposed budget maintains the current 15 percent Governor's Reserve.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program serves as the primary vehicle to help workers who have lost their jobs gain new skills and find meaningful jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The DW program provides an array of employment, supportive, and training services to recently separated veterans; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have 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 and training activities, and DW programs in the United States' outlying areas.

To provide dislocated workers with employment and training services and disaster-affected communities with the resources they need the Department is requesting \$732,485,000 in FY 2018 for PY 2018. Of the requested amount, \$117,000,000 is proposed for the National Reserve where \$66,000,000 will be provided as grants to Appalachian communities that have experienced job losses due to reductions in employment and \$51,000,000 will be made available to help States and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. The remaining \$615,485,000 of requested PY 2018 funds will be directed by formula to states to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services.

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 to for them to succeed in the labor market.

The Department is requesting \$49,905,000 in FY 2018 for the period of April 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 (PY 2018), which is the same as the FY 2017 (PY 2017) annualized continuing resolution level. In FY 2018, the Department is proposing to make funds available for 15 months, moving the start date from July 1, 2018 to April 1, 2018. The funds will continue to expire on June 30, 2019. The current July 1 obligation period start date that coincides with the beginning of the grantees' performance period for these programs, which means that grantees often experience a delay before the grants can be funded.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

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

For the 2018 Budget, the Department requests no funds for this program. The program is duplicative in that it creates a parallel training system for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, despite the fact that they are eligible to receive services through the core Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) formula programs.

Technical Assistance

WIOA specifically authorized separate funding for a Technical Assistance activity, which is an essential element of grant management and continuous improvement of the public workforce system. The Department is requesting \$5,226,000, a \$2,000,000 increase from the FY 2017 annualized continuing resolution level, for the period of July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 (PY 2018), to be responsive to the needs of the system and assist states as they finalize WIOA implementation.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program, also known as the Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO), promotes and protects opportunity by preparing adult and youth ex-offenders for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement. REO participants receive comprehensive career assistance and supportive services to ensure they can complete education and training programs that they have started.

The Department requests \$77,911,000 in FY 2018 for the period of April 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019 (PY 2018) to serve adult and juvenile offenders. This funding will serve an estimated 14,109 participants in PY 2018. The Department will focus on building evidence on ex-offender serving workforce models through its core Reentry Projects.

Apprenticeship Grants

Apprenticeship grants activities support wide-scale apprenticeship expansion across the United States. The funding is aimed at supporting approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs to train workers with 21st century skills that meet employer and industry workforce needs. Registered Apprenticeship is a public-private partnership resulting in post-secondary work-based education and training programs that meet national standards for registration with the Department of Labor, or with a Department of Labor-recognized State Apprenticeship Agency (SAA).

This work-based training model combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. Apprentices earn a starting salary and receive wages that rise as their skill attainment, and thus productivity, rise throughout the program. Upon successful completion of all phases of on-the-job learning and related instruction components, registered apprentices receive nationally recognized certificates of completion leading to long-term career opportunities. Through successful partnerships with community colleges, many Registered Apprenticeship programs also afford apprentices the opportunity to earn college credit towards a degree.

In FY 2018, the Department requests \$89,829,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

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

The Department is not requesting funding for the WDQI program in FY 2018.

YouthBuild

The YouthBuild program helps ensure that youth have an opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. YouthBuild specifically targets at-risk, high school dropouts who are particularly vulnerable in the current economy. YouthBuild addresses the challenges faced by unemployed, high school dropouts by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage. The Department requests \$84,373,000.

Women in Apprenticeship

The Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) grants fund projects intended to improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in Registered Apprenticeship programs for non-traditional and green-related occupations in a broad range of industries, including advanced manufacturing, transportation, and construction. The goals of this program will be met with the broader Apprenticeship program, and the 2018 Budget thus requests no funding.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

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

JOB CORPS

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2018 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,581,825	1,578,818	1,341,318
Construction	75,000	74,857	74,857
Administration	32,330	32,269	32,269
Total Budget Authority	1,689,155	1,685,944	1,448,444
Total FTE	162	168	166

Note: 2016 reflects actual FTE.

As the nation's largest career technical training and education program for youth, the Job Corps program plays a critical role in providing at-risk youth with work-based learning opportunities to prepare them for stable, long-term jobs. When young people leave Job Corps, they are prepared for jobs in high-demand occupations with good wage potential, interested in and prepared for further education and training, and ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and adulthood. Currently, these academic and career training programs operate in a group setting at 125 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Of these 125 centers, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) currently operates 26 Civilian Conservation Centers on behalf of Job Corps.

The PY 2018 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,341,318,000, a decrease of \$237,500,000 from the FY 2017 Full Year CR. The FY 2018 Budget improves Job Corps by closing chronically low performing centers and prioritizing enrollment for students age 20 and older, whom evidence shows are most likely to benefit from the program. Additionally, Job Corps will conduct a comprehensive assessment (using the established criteria which comprises the facilities condition index) of all centers to assess the costs of maintaining physical facilities. This assessment may lead to the decision to close or suspend center operations on economic efficiency grounds. The program will also act on findings from an external evaluation launched in 2016 to review the Job Corps model and make recommendations to enhance Job Corps' effectiveness. Job Corps is also intensifying and reinforcing oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA.

For Job Corps Construction, the Department is requesting \$74,857,000. Job Corps has begun implementation of targeted security measures at the most vulnerable centers, and safety and security will continue to be a priority for the Job Corps program.

For Job Corps Administration, the Department is requesting \$32,269,000 and 166 FTE. These staff have oversight responsibility of the Job Corps program and will help institutionalize strong quality assurance and risk management practices across the Job Corps program.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2018 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	434,371	433,545	0
Total Budget Authority	434,371	433,545	0

For the 2018 Budget, the Department requests no funds for the Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program. Also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), this program is ineffective in meeting its purpose of transitioning low-income unemployed seniors into unsubsidized jobs. As many as one-third of participants fail to complete the program and of those who do, only half successfully transition to unsubsidized employment. The goal of supporting the self-sufficiency and employment of older workers can continue to be addressed through the core Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) programs.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	2016	2017	2018
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	<u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	802,452	673,113	790,000
TAA Benefits	384,000	240,000	301,000
TAA Training	391,452	400,113	450,000
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	27,000	33,000	39,000
Total Budget Authority	802,452	673,113	790,000

Note: FY 2016 and FY 2017 reflect sequestration reduction for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program is a federal program that 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 the TAA Program through June 30, 2021.

The FY 2018 Budget request is \$790,000,000 for the TAA program. This request includes \$450,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, \$301,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA) and \$39,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (A/RTAA).

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2018 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,760,097	2,754,850	2,647,775
State Administration	2,630,550	2,625,549	2,505,775
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity	115,000	114,782	130,000
National Activities	14,547	14,519	12,000
Employment Service	699,818	698,487	435,668
Grants to States	680,000	678,707	415,888
Employment Service National Activities	19,818	19,780	19,780
Foreign Labor Certification	62,310	62,192	62,192
Federal Administration	48,028	47,937	47,937
FLC State Grants	14,282	14,255	14,255
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	67,653	67,524	67,524
Total Budget Authority	3,589,878	3,583,053	3,213,159
Total FTE	162	159	156

Note: 2016 reflects actual FTE.

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

Unemployment Insurance

The Federal-State Unemployment Insurance (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 2018 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,505,775,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,154,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$41.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$32.3 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 6.5 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads. The budget request also includes \$6,000,000 for continued support of the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which supports an integrated data hub and data analytics capacity to support states in reducing fraud. The Budget also includes \$16,000,000 to partially offset inflationary increases resulting from over a decade of increases to salary and information technology costs required to administer the UI program.

The FY 2018 Budget includes \$130,000,000 for RESEA, which combine in-person reemployment services with an assessment of claimants' continuing eligibility for UI benefits. Research has shown that this approach of combining eligibility assessments and reemployment services reduces UI duration and saves UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals. Additionally, the budget proposes mandatory funding beginning in FY 2019 to allow states to provide RESEA's to one-half of all eligible UI claimants and all claimants receiving unemployment compensation for ex-servicemembers (UCX).

Unemployment Insurance (UI) National Activities provides funds to support States in administering their State UI programs. The FY 2018 Budget Request for UI National Activities is \$12,000,000, a decrease of \$2,519,000 from the FY 2017 annualized continuing resolution. In addition to funding activities which support States collectively, the request will support the continuation of IT upgrades and technical assistance activities that focus on three priority areas: 1) program performance and accountability, 2) program integrity, and 3) connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the American Job Centers.

The Budget also includes proposals to improve program solvency and integrity through a revision to the existing FUTA surtax requirements, and a suite of provisions to help states continue to improve their prevention, detection and recovery of improper UI payments. Combined, these measures will strengthen the UI program by improving State Trust Fund solvency.

Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). ES provides labor exchange services to all job seekers and helps businesses to meet their hiring needs by referring qualified workers.

The FY 2018 Budget requests \$415,888,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. The Employment Service funding allotments for states are based on formula provisions defined in the Wagner-Peyser Act. States then distribute resources to local employment service offices, which are part of the American Job Center network.

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support technical assistance and training activities within the American Job Center delivery system.

Employment Service National Activities also support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), which is a Federal tax incentive provided to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. In FY 2018, the Department is requesting \$19,780,000 for National Activities. To support states' processing of certification requests, the Department requests \$18,447,000 to operate the WOTC program, and \$1,333,000 for employment service technical assistance activities. Technical assistance resources will be used to support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations.

Foreign Labor Certification

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

For FY 2018, the Department requests \$47,937,000 and 156 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of the Foreign Labor Certification programs. In addition, the Budget seeks authorization to expand the use of OFLC's current H-1B fee-based funding support to applications filed under the PERM, H-2B, and prevailing wage determination programs. This market-based funding structure would allow the supply of available resources to be directly determined by the demand for foreign labor certification services and would eliminate the need for appropriations.

For FY 2018, the Department requests \$14,255,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' (SWA) foreign labor certification activities. Under the State Grant activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in 55 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

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

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, training, credentials or

licenses to qualify for careers; where to find relevant course offerings; and how to locate and benefit from government-financed employment programs and other assistance.

In FY 2018, the Department requests \$67,524,000, the same as the FY 2017 annualized continuing resolution amount. These funds will be used to support workforce information grants to states, the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, performance reporting systems, and will continue to support the implementation of WIOA.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> C.R.	2018 <u>Request</u>
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to states to fund unemployment benefits. In addition, the account provides repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) whenever its balances prove insufficient to make payments from that account. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

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

The Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2018. This request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority for advances to the accounts described above, to permit advances should they become necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	2016 <u>Enacted</u>	2017 <u>Full Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2018 <u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	68,713	68,583	68,583
Workforce Security	42,733	42,651	42,651
Apprenticeship	34,000	33,935	33,935
Executive Direction	9,113	9,096	9,096
Total Budget Authority	154,559	154,265	154,265
Total FTE	754	742	730

Note: 2016 reflects actual FTE.

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

The PA appropriation provides for the Federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. The FY 2018 request is \$154,265,000 and an estimated 730 full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in Federal investments which includes monitoring and closeout of grants from programs proposed for elimination.

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

ETA's Office of Apprenticeship administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, which established a foundation for developing and expanding the nation's skilled workforce through Registered Apprenticeship programs with standards for safeguarding the safety and welfare of apprentices. Today there are more than 500,000 active apprentices across the United States. The FY 2018 Budget request continues efforts to make Registered Apprenticeship opportunities available to a significantly greater number of American workers.

ETA will continue to support State Unemployment Insurance programs through IT modernization, evidence based program integrity efforts, program administration, and technical assistance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2009 - 2018
(dollars in thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2009 4/	Fiscal Year 2010 5/	Fiscal Year 2011	Fiscal Year 2012 6/	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017 7/	Fiscal Year 2018 Request	FY 2009 - FY 2018 Amount	FY 2009 - FY 2018 Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities 8/	861,540	860,116	769,576	770,811	730,624	766,080	776,736	814,202	815,359	490,370	-371,170	-43%
Youth Activities	924,069	924,069	825,914	824,353	781,375	820,430	831,842	873,416	871,756	523,667	-400,402	-43%
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities 1/ 8/	1,341,891	1,410,880	1,285,541	1,220,535	1,179,657	1,222,457	1,236,389	1,239,704	1,241,373	732,485	-609,406	-45%
Native Americans	52,758	52,758	52,652	47,562	45,082	46,082	46,082	50,000	49,905	49,905	-2,853	-5%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	82,620	84,620	84,451	84,291	79,896	81,896	81,896	81,896	81,740	0	-82,620	-100%
Technical Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,232	3,226	5,226	5,226	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	108,493	108,493	85,390	80,238	76,055	80,078	82,078	88,078	87,911	77,911	-30,582	-28%
Apprenticeship Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000	89,829	89,829	89,829	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	12,500	12,475	6,463	6,126	6,000	4,000	6,000	5,989	0	0	0%
Youth Build	70,000	102,500	79,840	79,689	75,535	77,534	79,689	84,534	84,373	84,373	14,373	21%
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	124,750	49,905	47,304	47,304	0	0	0	0	0	0%
National Programs	60,077	104,050	20,559	17,162	16,268	994	994	992	992	0	-60,077	-100%
Sector Strategies	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-125,000	-100%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,626,448	3,699,986	3,341,148	3,181,009	3,037,922	3,148,855	3,139,706	3,332,056	3,332,453	2,053,766	-1,572,682	-43%
Older Workers	571,925	825,425	449,100	448,251	424,805	434,371	434,371	434,371	433,545	0	-571,925	-100%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 2/	4,359,207	4,113,681	4,102,672	4,322,285	3,813,282	3,698,379	3,597,150	3,589,878	3,583,053	3,213,159	-1,146,048	-26%
Program Administration	130,463	147,656	147,360	147,081	139,388	150,559	154,559	154,559	154,265	154,265	23,802	18%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	5,061,595	5,086,762	4,699,132	4,917,617	4,377,475	4,283,309	4,186,080	4,178,808	4,170,863	3,367,424	-1,694,171	-33%
Job Corps	1,648,938	1,701,873	1,704,865	1,702,947	1,613,872	1,688,155	1,688,155	1,689,155	1,685,944	1,448,444	-200,494	-12%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	10,336,981	10,488,621	9,745,145	9,801,573	9,029,269	9,120,319	9,013,941	9,200,019	9,189,260	6,869,634	-3,467,347	-34%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	143,419	154,861	154,551	183,153	173,573	178,500	181,000	181,000	180,656	183,926	40,507	28%
Employment Standards Administration 3/	423,047	485,188	492,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-423,047	-100%
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	0	0	0	117,840	111,783	111,783	113,000	115,501	115,282	115,282	115,282	0%
Wage and Hour Division	0	0	0	227,061	215,184	224,330	227,500	227,500	227,068	230,068	230,068	0%
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	0	0	0	105,187	99,685	104,976	106,476	105,476	105,275	88,000	88,000	0%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	0	0	0	41,289	39,129	39,129	39,129	40,593	40,516	46,634	46,634	0%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	513,042	558,620	558,619	564,788	535,246	552,247	552,787	552,787	551,736	543,257	30,215	6%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	347,003	357,293	363,843	373,293	353,768	375,887	375,887	375,887	375,172	375,172	28,169	8%
Solicitor	100,709	117,448	117,213	129,202	122,444	125,444	126,444	125,308	125,070	127,241	26,532	26%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,527,220	1,673,410	1,686,529	1,741,813	1,650,812	1,712,296	1,722,223	1,724,052	1,720,775	1,709,580	182,360	12%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	86,074	92,669	92,484	92,309	87,481	91,125	91,125	86,125	85,961	18,500	-67,574	-79%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	597,182	611,447	610,224	609,071	577,213	592,212	592,212	609,000	607,842	607,842	10,660	2%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	127,415	145,889	144,930	124,842	118,312	120,360	120,360	122,940	122,706	114,117	-13,298	-10%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	26,679	39,031	38,953	38,879	36,846	37,745	38,500	38,203	38,130	27,203	524	2%
Office of Inspector General	82,141	84,014	83,846	83,688	79,310	80,311	81,590	86,300	86,136	86,136	3,995	5%
IT Modernization	0	0	0	19,814	18,778	19,778	15,394	29,722	29,722	29,722	29,722	0%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	236,235	268,934	267,729	267,223	253,246	258,194	255,844	277,221	276,694	257,178	20,943	9%
Veterans' Employment and Training	239,439	256,127	255,614	264,438	250,604	269,523	269,981	271,110	270,595	279,595	40,156	17%
Working Capital Fund	0	0	-3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	13,023,131	13,391,208	12,653,825	12,776,427	11,848,625	12,043,669	11,945,326	12,167,527	12,151,127	9,742,329	-3,280,802	-25%

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

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

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

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

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

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

7/ Reflects a Full Year Continuing Resolution because a full year appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

8/ TES shows the .1901% rescission against the FY 2017 Non-Advance Appropriation and the FY 2016 Advance Appropriation.

United States Department of Labor
FY 2018 President's Budget - All Purpose Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Full Year CR		FY 2018 President's Request Current Law	FY 2018 Proposed Legislation	FY 2018 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2017 Full Year CR	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>								
1. Grants to States:								
(a) Adult Employment and Training Activities								
Current year appropriation	D	103,556	103,359	4/	102,370	-	-989	-1%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	710,646	712,000	3/	388,000	-	-324,000	-46%
Subtotal		814,202	815,359		490,370	-	-324,989	-40%
(b) Youth Employment and Training Activities								
	D	873,416	871,756		523,667	-	-348,089	-40%
(c) Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities								
Current year appropriation	D	160,860	160,554	4/	160,485	-	-69	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	858,365	860,000	3/	455,000	-	-405,000	-47%
Subtotal		1,019,225	1,020,554		615,485	-	-405,069	-40%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,706,843	2,707,669		1,629,522	-	-1,078,147	-40%
Current year appropriation		1,137,832	1,135,669		786,522	-	-349,147	-31%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,569,011	1,572,000		843,000	-	-729,000	-46%
2. National Programs:								
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:								
Current year appropriation	D	20,859	20,819	4/	87,000	-	66,181	318%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	199,620	200,000	3/	30,000	-	-170,000	-85%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		220,479	220,819		117,000	-	-103,819	-47%
(b) Native Americans								
	D	50,000	49,905		49,905	-	-	0%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers								
	D	81,896	81,740		-	-	-81,740	-100%
(d) Technical Assistance								
	D	3,232	3,226		5,226	-	2,000	62%
(e) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders								
	D	88,078	87,911		77,911	-	-10,000	-11%
(f) Apprenticeship Grants								
	D	90,000	89,829		89,829	-	-	0%
(g) Workforce Data Quality Initiative								
	D	6,000	5,989		-	-	-5,989	-100%
(h) YouthBuild								
	D	84,534	84,373		84,373	-	-	0%
(i) Workforce Innovation Fund								
	D	-	-		-	-	-	100%
(j) Women in Apprenticeship								
	D	994	992		-	-	-992	-100%
Subtotal, National Programs		625,213	624,784		424,244	-	-200,540	-32%
Current year appropriation		425,593	424,784		394,244	-	-30,540	-7%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		199,620	200,000		30,000	-	-170,000	-85%
3. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)								
	M	174,644	152,000	1/ 2/	160,000	-	8,000	5%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,506,700	3,484,453		2,213,766	-	-1,270,687	-36%
Mandatory		174,644	152,000		160,000	-	8,000	5%
Discretionary		3,332,056	3,332,453		2,053,766	-	-1,278,687	-38%
Current year appropriation		1,563,425	1,560,453		1,180,766	-	-379,687	-24%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,768,631	1,772,000		873,000	-	-899,000	-51%

1/ FY 2016 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.

2/ Reflects transfer from TES Skills Training Grants to SUIESO FLC H-1B Fees of \$13,000.

3/ FY 2017 Full Year CR for TES does not reflect proposed program reduction to PY 2017/FY 2018 Advances.

4/ TES shows the .1901% rescission against the FY 2017 Non-Advance Appropriation and the FY 2016 Advance Appropriation.

United States Department of Labor
FY 2018 President's Budget - All Purpose Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Full Year CR	FY 2018 President's Request Current Law	FY 2018 Proposed Legislation	FY 2018 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2017 Full Year CR	
						Amount	Percent
						EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION	
Job Corps:							
1. Operations	D	1,581,825	1,578,818	1,341,318	-	-237,500	-15%
2. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition	D	75,000	74,857	74,857	-	-	0%
3. Administration	D	32,330	32,269	32,269	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,689,155	1,685,944	1,448,444	-	-237,500	-14%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:							
1. Community Service Employment for Older Americans	D	434,371	433,545	-	-	-433,545	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		434,371	433,545	-	-	-433,545	-100%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances:							
1. Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	M	626,806	673,113	790,000		116,887	17%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		626,806	673,113	790,000	-	116,887	17%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:							
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):							
(a) UI Benefits	M	32,740,000	33,070,000	33,125,000	-	55,000	0%
(b) UI Admin (Trust funds)	D	3,854,763	3,847,435	3,479,541	-	-367,894	-10%
(c) RESEA Benefits Savings	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(d) UI Integrity	M	-	-	-	-94,000	-	100%
(e) UI Modernization	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(f) EB Reform	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(g) Short time compensation	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total, UTF		36,594,763	36,917,435	36,604,541	-94,000	-312,894	-1%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):							
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,630,550	2,625,549	2,505,775	-	-119,774	-5%
(b) Missclassification (Trust funds)	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(c) Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (Trust funds)	D	115,000	114,782	130,000	-	15,218	13%
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	14,547	14,519	12,000	-	-2,519	-17%
(e) RESEA Cap Adjustments (Trust Funds)	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		2,760,097	2,754,850	2,647,775	-	-107,075	-4%
3. Employment Service:							
(a) Allotments to States							
Federal Funds	D	21,413	21,372	21,372	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	658,587	657,335	394,516	-	-262,819	-40%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		680,000	678,707	415,888	-	-262,819	-39%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	19,818	19,780	19,780	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		699,818	698,487	435,668	-	-262,819	-38%

1/ FY 2016 Amount reflects actual benefits used.

United States Department of Labor
FY 2018 President's Budget - All Purpose Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Full Year CR	FY 2018 President's Request Current Law	FY 2018 Proposed Legislation	FY 2018 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2017 Full Year CR	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
4. Foreign Labor Certification:							
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	14,282	14,255	14,255	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	48,028	47,937	47,937	-	-	0%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)	M	17,454	17,000	18,000	-	1,000	6%
(d) Federal Administration (PERM Fees, H-2A & H-2B Fees)	M	13,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
(e) Federal Administration (H-2B Fees)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) Federal Administration (H-2A Fees)	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		92,764	79,192	80,192	1,000	1,000	1%
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	67,653	67,524	67,524	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		36,360,332	36,670,053	36,356,159	-93,000	-313,894	-1%
Mandatory		32,770,454	33,087,000	33,143,000	-93,000	56,000	0%
Discretionary		3,589,878	3,583,053	3,213,159	-	-369,894	-10%
Federal Funds		89,066	88,896	88,896	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		3,500,812	3,494,157	3,124,263	-	-369,894	-11%
Payments to the UI Trust Fund:							
1. Payments to the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	M	6,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		6,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Short Time Compensation:							
1. Short Time Compensation	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Short Time Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation, Recovery:							
1. Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Federal Additional Unemployment Comp. Rec.		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (non-add)	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		-	-	-	-	-	100%

1/ FY 2016 amount reflects current adjustments per sequestration order.

2/ Reflects transfer from TES Skills Training Grants to SUIESO FLC H-1B Fees of \$13,000.

United States Department of Labor
FY 2018 President's Budget - All Purpose Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2016 Revised Enacted	FY 2017 Full Year CR	FY 2018	FY 2018	FY 2018 President's Request	
				Request	Proposed	Current Law versus	
				Current Law	Legislation	FY 2017 Full Year CR	
						Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION							
<i>Program Administration:</i>							
1. Training and Employment	D	60,074	59,960	59,960	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	8,639	8,623	8,623	-	-	0%
2. Workforce Security	D	3,469	3,462	3,462	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	39,264	39,189	39,189	-	-	0%
3. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	34,000	33,935	33,935	-	-	0%
4. Executive Direction	D	7,034	7,021	7,021	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	2,079	2,075	2,075	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		154,559	154,265	154,265	-	-	0%
Federal Funds		104,577	104,378	104,378	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		49,982	49,887	49,887	-	-	0%
<i>Workers Compensation:</i>							
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
<i>Paid Parental Leave :</i>							
1. Grants	M	-	-	-	709,000	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Paid Parental Leave		-	-	-	709,000	-	100%
<i>Advances to the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund:</i>							
1. Advances to the ESA Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the ESA Account of the UI Trust Fund		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		42,777,923	43,101,373	40,962,634	616,000	-2,138,739	-5%
Mandatory		33,577,904	33,912,113	34,093,000	616,000	180,887	1%
Discretionary		9,200,019	9,189,260	6,869,634	-	-2,319,626	-25%
Federal Funds		5,649,225	5,645,216	3,695,484	-	-1,949,732	-35%
Current year appropriation		3,880,594	3,873,216	2,822,484	-	-1,050,732	-27%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,768,631	1,772,000	873,000	-	-899,000	-51%
Trust Funds		3,550,794	3,544,044	3,174,150	-	-369,894	-10%
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION							
1. Employee Benefits Security Programs		-	-	183,926	-	183,926	100%
2. Enforcement and Participant Assistance	D	147,400	147,120	-	-	-147,120	-100%
3. Poly and Compliance Assistance	D	26,901	26,850	-	-	-26,850	-100%
4. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,699	6,686	-	-	-6,686	-100%
5. Multiple Employer Benefits Pilot	M	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		181,000	180,656	183,926	-	3,270	2%

U.S. Department of Labor
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2018 President's Budget

DOL Agency	FY 2016 Actuals	FY 2017 Full Year C.R 1/	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FTE Reduction	Other Adjustments	FY 2018 President's Budget	FY 2018 President's Budget vs.
								FY 2017 Full-Year C.R.
Employment and Training Administration	1,131	1,121	-	-	(17)	-	1,104	(17)
Employment and Training Administration (other) 2/	969	953	-	-	(15)	-	938	(15)
Job Corps	162	168	-	-	(2)	-	166	(2)
Employee Benefits Security Administration	946	925	-	-	(17)	-	908	(17)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	946	964	2	-	-	-	966	2
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,520	1,497	40	-	(16)	-	1,521	24
OWCP Other 2/	1,041	1,021	40	-	(16)	-	1,045	24
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	479	476	-	-	-	-	476	-
Wage-Hour Division 2/	1,703	1,756	15	-	(26)	-	1,745	(11)
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	581	571	-	(120)	(11)	-	440	(131)
Office of Labor-Management Standards	199	190	12	-	(4)	-	198	8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration 2/	2,049	1,999	20	(11)	(35)	-	1,973	(26)
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,250	2,152	-	-	(42)	-	2,110	(42)
Bureau of Labor Statistics 2/	2,280	2,339	-	-	(41)	-	2,298	(41)
Departmental Management 2/	1,480	1,368	10	(62)	(39)	-	1,277	(91)
Office of Disability Employment Policy	50	50	-	-	(1)	-	49	(1)
Office of Inspector General	357	357	-	-	(6)	-	351	(6)
Veterans' Employment and Training	245	237	-	-	(4)	-	233	(4)
Working Capital Fund	735	765	-	-	(14)	-	751	(14)
Total FTE Employment	16,472	16,291	99	(193)	(273)	-	15,924	(367)

1/ FY 2017 Full Year Continuing Resolution FTE level as reflected in agency staffing patterns updated April 25, 2017.

2/ Includes Reimbursables