FY 2025 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

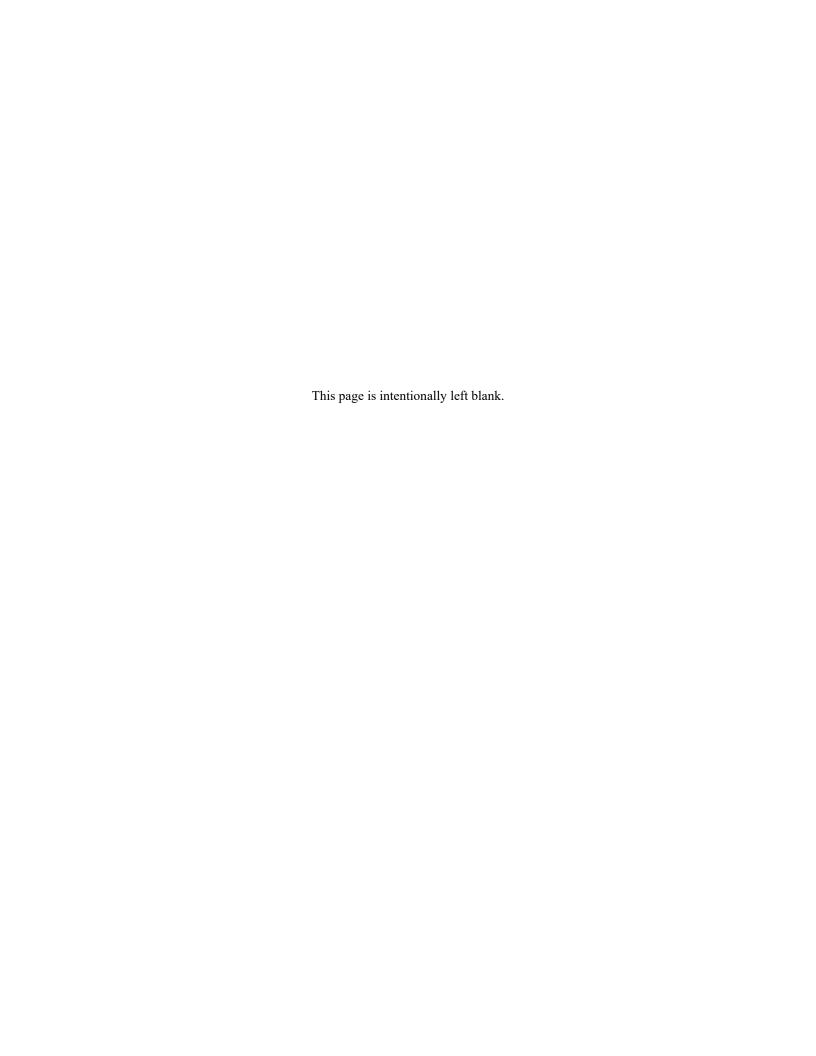
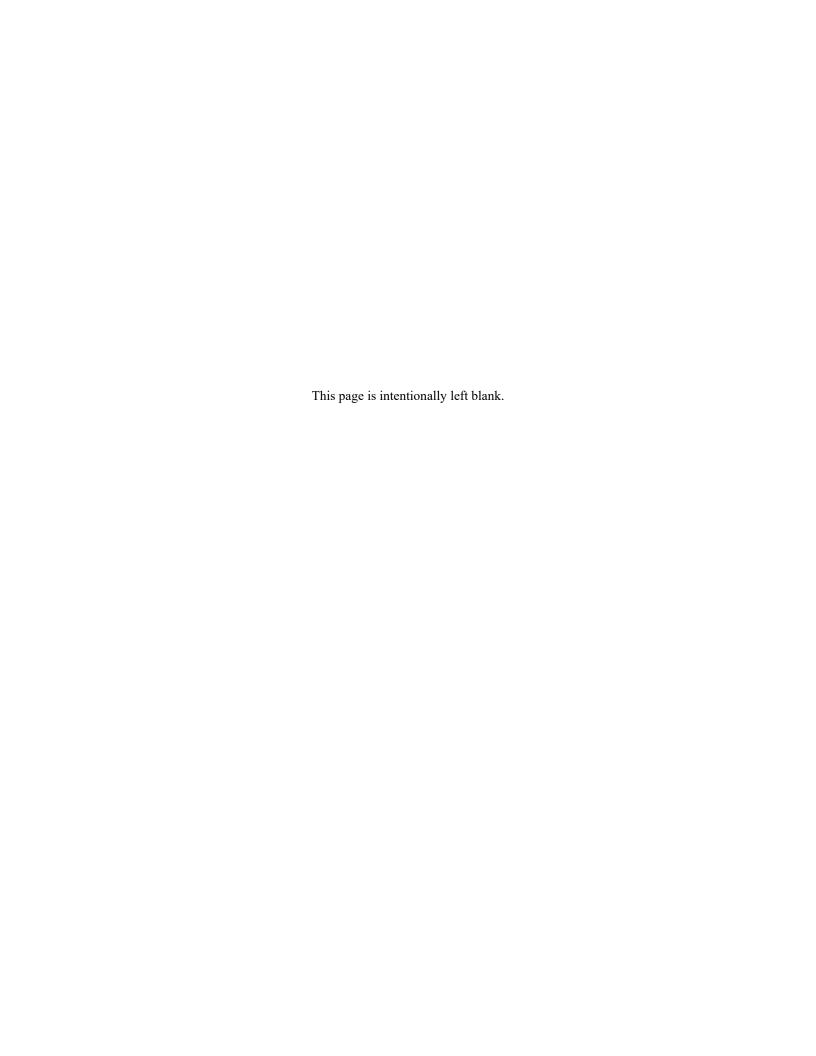


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APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Such sums as may be necessary from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (the "Fund"), to remain available until expended, for payment of all benefits authorized by section 9501(d)(1), (2), (6), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and repayment of, and payment of interest on advances, as authorized by section 9501(d)(4) of that Act. In addition, the following amounts shall be available from the Fund for fiscal year 2025, to remain available through September 30, 2026, for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program, as authorized by section 9501(d)(5): not to exceed \$51,580,000 for transfer to the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$41,570,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Salaries and Expenses"; not to exceed \$373,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, "Office of Inspector General"; and not to exceed \$356,000 for payments into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of the Treasury.

Note.--A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

The Department requests two-year availability to increase flexibility for program execution. The annual uncertainty in the appropriations timing results in delayed hiring and rushed execution of contracts. The multi-year availability would reduce the impact of short-term continuing resolutions at no cost to the annual appropriations bill. This change would also enhance staff oversight of the programs they are administering.

AMOUNTS		ABLE FOR		GATION		
	FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2024 Estimate			TY 2025 Request
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Definite	0	\$81,310	0	\$85,961	0	\$93,879
Sequestration Reduction Pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985	0	-\$4,634	0	\$0	0	\$0
Indefinite	0	\$258,133	0	\$414,957	0	\$391,827
Subtotal, Appropriation	0	\$334,809	0	\$500,918	0	\$485,706
Bond Repayment and Payment on Advances	0	\$2,686,556	0	\$2,853,275	0	\$3,170,018
B. Gross Budget Authority	0	\$3,021,365	0	\$3,354,193	0	\$3,655,724
Bond Repayment and Payment on Advances	0	-\$2,686,556	0	-\$2,853,275	0	-\$3,170,018
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	0	\$334,809	0	\$500,918	0	\$485,706
Bond Repayment and Payment on Advances	0	\$2,686,556	0	\$2,853,275	0	\$3,170,018
D. Total Budgetary Resources	0	\$3,021,365	0	\$3,354,193	0	\$3,655,724
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	0	\$3,021,365	0	\$3,354,193	0	\$3,655,724

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trust Funds	\$500,918	\$485,706	-\$15,212
Total	\$500,918	\$485,706	-\$15,212
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

FY 2025 Change

Explanation of Change	FY 2	024 Base	Trust Funds		General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	0	\$85,961	0	\$718	0	\$0	0	\$718
Operation and maintenance of								
equipment	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	+\$85,961	0	+\$718	0	\$0	0	+\$718
B. Programs:								
Payment of Bond Interest	0	\$129,432	0	\$12,694	0	\$0	0	\$12,694
IT Modernization and Project		. ,		. ,				. ,
Management OWCP	0	\$0	0	\$7,000	0	\$0	0	\$7,000
Customer Experience OWCP	0	\$0	0	\$200	0	\$0	0	\$200
Programs Subtotal			0	+\$19,894	0	\$0	0	+\$19,894
Total Increase	0	+\$215,393	0	+\$20,612	0	\$0	0	+\$20,612
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins: To Provide For:								
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
B. Programs:								
Payment of Interest on Advances	0	\$150,932	0	-\$18,504	0	\$0	0	-\$18,504
BLDTF Benefits	0	\$134,593	0	-\$17,320	0	\$0	0	-\$17,320
Programs Subtotal			0	-\$35,824	0	\$0	0	-\$35,824
Total Decrease	0	+\$285,525	0	-\$35,824	0	\$0	0	-\$35,824

FY 2025 Change

Explanation of Change	FY 2	024 Base	Tru	st Funds	Gener	ral Funds	7	Γotal
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Total Change	0	+\$500,918	0	-\$15,212	0	\$0	0	-\$15,212

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS (Dollars in Thousands)							
(Bonars	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Request	Diff. FY 2025 Request / FY 2024 Estimate			
Departmental Management	36,218	41,178	41,570	392			
Treasury Administrative Costs	336	356	356	0			
Office of Inspector General	333	368	373	5			
OWCP- Division of Coal Mine Workers	39,789	44,059	51,580	7,521			
Subtotal	76,676	85,961	93,879	7,918			
Benefits	38,605	134,593	117,273	-17,320			
Payment of Bond Interest	116,448	129,432	142,126	12,694			
Payment of Interest on Advances	103,080	150,932	132,428	-18,504			
Total	334,809	500,918	485,706	-15,212			

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

Public Law /		Statute No. / US	Expiration
Act	Legislation	Code	Date
	Federal Coal Mine		
	Health and Safety Act of		
	1969, (now called		
	Federal Mine Safety and		
	Health Act of 1977),		
	Title IV, Black Lung		
	Benefits Act, PUB. L.		
	91-173, Black Lung		
	Benefits Revenue Act of		
	1977, PUB. L. 95-227,	30 U.S.C. 901, et	
	as amended in 1981 by	seq.	
PUB. L. 91-173	PUB. L. 97-119		N/A
	Black Lung		
	Consolidation of		
	Administrative		
	Responsibility Act and		
	Section 3615 of the		
	Emergency		
	Supplemental	30 U.S.C. 801	
	Appropriations Act,	note	
PUB. L. 107-275	2003, PUB. L. 108-83		N/A
	Emergency Economic	26 U.S.C. 4121,	
PUB. L. 110-343	Stabilization Act of 2008	9501	N/A

		PRIATION HIS			
		ollars in Thousand	s)	<u> </u>	
	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriations	FTE
2015					
Base Appropriation1/	\$321,087			\$321,092	0
2016					
Base Appropriation2/	\$341,467	\$341,466	\$341,467	\$313,192	0
2017					
Base Appropriation3/	\$371,641			\$382,739	0
2018					
Base Appropriation4/	\$418,801	\$415,162		\$401,322	0
2019					
Base Appropriation5/ 6/	\$328,182		\$328,182	\$326,364	0
2020					
Base Appropriation7/ 8/	\$365,240	\$365,240		\$317,552	0
2021					
Base Appropriation9/	\$382,991			\$346,787	0
2022					
Base Appropriation8/ 10/	\$331,505	\$331,505		\$331,505	0
2023					
Base Appropriation11/	\$404,620			\$394,896	0
2024					
Base Appropriation12/	\$500,918		\$452,867		0
2025					
Base Appropriation	\$485,706				0

^{1/}Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,701 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$395,769 for bond principal and \$541,696 for short-term advances.

²/Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,502 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$396,213 for bond principal and \$585,000 for short-term advances.

^{3/} Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,894 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$393,126 for bond principal and \$910,000 for short-term advances.

^{4/} Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,680 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$385,968 for bond principal and \$1,285,000 for short-term advances.

⁵/Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,397 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$117,606 for bond principal and \$1,900,000 for short-term advances.

⁶/This bill was passed by the Senate. It was passed out of the House Subcommittee but was not reported out of the House Committee or by the full House.

^{7/} Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,235 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$118,895 for bond principal and \$1,870,000 for short-term advances.

⁸/This bill was passed by the House. It was not taken up by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee or full Senate Appropriations Committee.

^{9/} Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,239 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$120,015 for bond principal and \$2,322,600 for short-term advances.

^{10/}Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,397 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$117,606 for bond principal and \$1,900,000 for short-term advances.

 $^{^{11\}prime}$ Appropriation includes sequestration amount of -\$4,634 and does not include amounts for exchange of assets transactions of \$123,663 for bond principal and \$2,562,893 for short-term advances. $^{12\prime}$ Appropriation The full-year FY 2024 appropriation was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

OVERVIEW

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) was established by the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977, as amended December 29, 1981, companion legislation to the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977, to shift fiscal responsibility for Black Lung benefit payments from the Federal Government to the coal industry. The BLDTF is jointly administered by the Secretaries of Labor, Treasury, and Health and Human Services and provides for payment of benefits, administrative expenses, and interest on advances related to the operation of the program. Resources for the Trust Fund are derived from: an excise tax on each ton of coal sold and used domestically; reimbursements from responsible mine operators for interim payments; interest, fines, and penalties assessed to responsible mine operators; and short-term advances from Treasury.

The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), enacted April 7, 1986, raised excise tax rates from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and from 50 to 55 cents per ton on surface-mined coal, in either case not to exceed 4.4 percent of the sale price, through December 31, 1995. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 continued that tax structure until 2014. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (the EES Act), enacted on October 3, 2008, authorized the restructuring of the BLDTF debt by:

- (1) extending then-current coal excise tax rates of \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and \$0.55 per ton on surface-mined coal until December 31, 2018 (and then reverting to the 1978 levels, or \$0.50 per ton on underground coal, and \$0.25 per ton on surface coal);
- (2) providing a one-time appropriation for the BLDTF to repay the market value of parts of the outstanding repayable advances and accrued interest; and
- (3) refinancing the remainder of the outstanding debt through the issuance of zero-coupon bonds.

Pursuant to the EES Act, these amounts were to be retired using the BLDTF's annual operating surpluses until all of its remaining obligations had been paid. Pre-payments were to be made when operating surpluses exceeded the amount of the zero-coupon bond, and short-term borrowing authority was to be utilized if operating surpluses were not sufficient. However, the Trust Fund has run at a deficit virtually since its inception. The Trust Fund's primary income source is an excise tax on coal mined in the United States for domestic sale. Though the tax rates have varied over the years, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 permanently extended the rate at \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and \$0.55 per ton on surface-mined coal.

In 2008, a portion (\$6.4 billion) of the Trust Fund's legacy debt was forgiven, and the remainder (\$6.5 billion) was refinanced. But excise tax receipts, which have decreased since 2008 due to a decline in domestic coal production, are insufficient to service that debt. As a result, the Trust Fund relies on annual advances from Treasury. The appropriations language for the BLDTF authorizes indefinite "such sums as may be necessary" for payment of benefits and for payments of interest. It also authorizes definite amounts which are appropriated for administration of the

program. In FY 2023, due to now permanent excise tax rates and higher than estimated collections from Responsible Mine Operators, receipts covered all administrative costs and benefits payments and 52 percent of interest payments on advances and bond repayments. The remaining 48 percent was covered by borrowing authority. In FY 2024, current estimates project that excise tax receipts will cover all administrative costs and benefits payments and approximately 13 percent of interest payments on advances and bond repayments. In FY 2025, current estimates project that excise tax receipts will cover all administrative costs and benefits payments and approximately 8 percent of interest payments on advances and bond repayments. Advances to the BLDTF from short-term borrowing authority are projected to increase to cover the balance of amounts necessary for the obligations of the indefinite appropriation for interest payments on advances and bond repayment costs, and for repayment of advances to service the debt.

The Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) has engaged in two separate initiatives to protect the Trust Fund. The first is a Final Rule governing the BLDTF's payment of medical benefits, which was issued on June 14, 2018. This rule adopted modern payment formulas for physicians, hospitals, and other providers that are derived from the formulas used in the Medicare program. The revised regulations became effective on August 31, 2018. Most of them, including those governing payments for medical equipment, prescription drugs, and inpatient medical services, applied immediately. The regulations governing payment of professional medical services and outpatient medical services had a later applicability date of April 26, 2020, so that a new computer system could be developed to process these bills. Implementation of these regulations has yielded more than \$54 million in savings to the Trust Fund through the end of FY 2023.

The other initiative designed to protect the Trust Fund is a reevaluation of the self-insurance process. Generally, the miner's last coal mine employer is liable for benefit payments. Coal companies must obtain either commercial insurance or authorization from the Department to self-insure their liabilities under the Act. The Department is responsible for authorizing coal companies to self-insure. As part of this process, the Department establishes security amounts that each authorized self-insurer must meet. In recent years, these security amounts have been inadequate to fully cover obligations of coal companies that have defaulted on Black Lung benefit payments. Liability for these defaulted payments then rests with the BLDTF. Accordingly, the Department is finalizing new regulations to ensure that self-insured coal companies sufficiently secure their Black Lung Benefit Act liabilities. A Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published on January 19, 2023. The public comment period closed on April 19, 2023, after an extension of the original March 20, 2023 deadline.

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE (Dollars in Thousands)						
FY 2023 FY 2024 FY 2025 FY24 Enacted Estimate Request Estimate						
Activity Appropriation	334,809	500,918	485,706	-15,212		
FTE	0	0	0	0		

Introduction

The Trust Fund pays all Part C Black Lung benefits, including monthly compensation and medical benefits, when no coal mine operator can be held liable for payments or the liable operator refuses to pay. Monthly compensation payments are based on 37.5 percent of the GS-2, Step 1 salary level without locality adjustment. The Trust Fund also pays for the costs incurred by the Department of Treasury collecting the coal excise tax and managing the Trust Fund, for the costs of the appeals processed to the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) and the Benefits Review Board (BRB), for legal costs associated with the Solicitor of Labor (SOL), and for costs incurred by the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Black Lung benefits for claims filed on or before December 31, 1973, are paid under the appropriation for Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, also referred to as Part B of the Black Lung Program.

FY 2025

In order to meet estimated obligations for Part C of the Black Lung Program, the FY 2025 President's Request level is \$485,706,000. The amounts for definite obligations include the following amounts to be transferred from the BLDTF to General Funds:

- \$51,580,000 for DCMWC's costs associated with administering the Black Lung Program, which are discussed in the Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation (FPWC) Salaries and Expenses section of the budget. The amount includes \$7,200,000 in additional resources for the IT Modernization & Project Management and Customer Experience initiatives requested in the OWCP Overview section of the budget submission. It also includes \$321,000 for built-in pay increases.
- \$41,570,000 for the administrative costs of the Departmental Management (DM) account, which covers Adjudication activities and legal services, and includes \$392,000 for built-in pay increases.
- \$373,000 for OIG administrative costs which includes \$5,000 for built-in pay increases; and
- \$356,000 for the Department of the Treasury.

At the Request level, the Black Lung program will focus on the budget priorities and Enterprise Risk Management emphasized in the President's Management Agenda.

Estimated amounts for indefinite obligations include:

- \$117,273,000 for benefit payments.
- \$142,126,000 for payments of bond interest; and
- \$132,428,000 for interest on short-term advances.

The requested amount does not include amounts for repayment of bond principal and advances, which are exchange of assets transactions. These include \$125,688,000 for payment of bond principal and \$3,044,330,000 for repayment of estimated short-term advances. In addition to coal tax receipts and other income, an estimated \$3,359,866,000 in short-term advances will be required to fund obligations and exchange of assets.

The BLDTF budget request will support the President's vision of delivering excellent equitable and secure Federal services and customer experience while managing the business of Government to build back better by providing the necessary funding to advance equity initiatives to support underserved stakeholder communities; handle a significant incoming workload volume projected to reach 6,500 claims in FY 2025 while maintaining a balanced approach to claims inventory management; advance modernization and standardization initiatives designed to optimize overall efficiency, improve customer experience and service delivery, secure and protect data, and improve communications with stakeholders; and continue to ensure Trust Fund beneficiary maintenance.

FY 2024

Figures for FY 2024 are an estimate. Discretionary amounts shown for FY 2024 reflect an annualized Continuing Resolution (Division A of P.L. 118-15, as amended), as a full-year appropriation had not been enacted at the time the budget was produced. Mandatory amounts are equal to the FY 2024 President's Budget and do not reflect sequestration.

FY 2023

In FY 2023, DCMWC established foundational support for its equity and customer experience objectives. The Division conducted census tract research to identify potentially underserved communities of coal miners and identified communities in Wyoming, Alabama, Indiana, and Illinois and held outreach and engagement events in these states. It conducted initial customer experience surveys to determine key concerns claimants may have with the quality of program services, identify pain points and barriers, provide feedback on positive points, and promote the use of the Claimant Online Access Link Portal. DCMWC also began the process of updating its claim forms to improve overall usability of forms by simplifying the formatting, language, and questions to make them easier to understand.

Additionally, DCMWC directed its resources and strategies towards maximizing productivity and efficiency by continuing to streamline work processes, and making all efforts to protect the BLDTF by developing new self-insurance regulations. DCMWC used informed analysis and information technology (IT) innovations to enhance performance and keep pace with the significant incoming claims volume, ensure accurate and timely adjudication of benefits, and modernize program operations.

WORKLOAD AND PERFORMAN	CE SUMMARY			
		FY 2023 Enacted		FY 2025
	Ena			Request
	Target	Result	Target	Target
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund				
Strategic Goal 3 - Improve Administration of and Strengthen Worker Safety Net Program	16			
Strategic Goal 5 - Improve Administration of and Strengthen Worker Safety Net 1 rogram	13			
Strategic Objective 3.1 - Ensure timely and accurate income support when work is unavail	lable by strengthenin	g benefits prog	grams and progran	n
administration.				
BLDTF WL Number of Claims Received				
1	6,000[p]	5,566	6,500[p]	6,500[p]
BLDTF WL Number of Trust Fund Beneficiaries				
2	9,600[p]	9,841	9,355[p]	9,024[p]
BLDTF WL Number of Beneficiaries Paid by Responsible Operators				
3	6,400[p]	6,517	6,600[p]	7,100[p]

Legend: (r) Revised (e) Estimate (base) Baseline -- Not Applicable TBD - To Be Determined [p] - Projection

Workload and Performance Narrative

In FY 2025, the requested resources will continue to provide for the payment of benefits and ongoing medical treatment costs and the administrative expenses of Black Lung Part C program operations, including adjudicatory and litigation costs. The Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) expects to pay monthly compensation and/or ongoing medical treatment benefits from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund to an estimated 9,024 beneficiaries in FY 2025.

Additionally, DCMWC will monitor cash and medical treatment payments disbursed in the private sector by coal mine operators to approximately 7,100 additional beneficiaries under Part C; and will receive an estimated 6,500 incoming claims in FY 2025.