

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,” April 25, 2025.](https://www.dol.gov/newsroom/releases/eta/eta20250425) 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 hamstring 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 to 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>	94	88	58	-30

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 Date 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

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
TAA Benefits	21,000	15,000	12,000
TAA Training	8,700	18,300	37,800
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	<hr/> 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	<u>62,653</u>	<u>62,653</u>	<u>52,893</u>
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.

VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	185,000	185,000	185,000
Transition Assistance Program	34,379	34,379	34,379
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	47,048	47,048	54,048
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	65,500	65,500	65,500
Total Budget Authority	335,341	335,341	342,341
Total FTE	226	210	227

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members by providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities. In FY 2026, VETS will continue DOL's commitment to support the employment needs of veterans and employers in the job markets of today and tomorrow. VETS will also continue to provide employment opportunities for our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and military spouses as they transition from active duty to civilian life.

Recognizing the impact of veteran employment success on the national economy and the recruitment of our all-volunteer force, this budget invests in meeting the employment needs of transitioning service members, veterans, and military spouses.

The FY 2026 Budget requests \$342,341,000 and 227 FTE, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the FY 2025 enacted level. The increase reflects additional administration funding for the VETS Federal Administration appropriation to take on responsibilities for monitoring contractor compliance with the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act.

The FY 2026 budget includes \$34,379,000 for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). In FY 2026, VETS will continue to improve the TAP as directed by the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). VETS and its interagency partners will be able to better measure the employment outcomes of veterans entering the civilian labor force.

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) budget of \$185,000,000 provides Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists' services to veterans with significant barriers to employment, funds the Local Veterans' Employment Representatives (LVERs), and allows the Consolidated Role of DVOPs and LVERs within the state formula. In FY 2025, DVOP

specialists will continue to serve additional populations outlined in the appropriation language, including transitioning service members identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers.

The FY 2026 request for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is \$65,500,000. The funding will serve an estimated 18,000 veterans at risk of or experiencing homelessness and allows DOL VETS to fund approximately 160 HVRP grants. HVRP is the only federal grant program that focuses exclusively on the competitive employment for veterans at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

The FY 2026 request includes \$3,414,000 for the National Veterans' Training Institute (NVTI). These resources are used to develop and provide competency-based training for DVOP specialists, LVER staff, other State Workforce Agency staff, and federal staff. NVTI ensures high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers.

VETS will continue to implement the HIRE Vets Medallion Program (HVMP) as described by the Honoring Investments in Recruiting and Employing American Military Veterans Act of 2017 (HIRE Vets). VETS will continue to conduct outreach to increase applications, as the HIRE Vets statute prescribes that the program be entirely fee-funded. HVMP allows the Secretary to recognize employer efforts to recruit, employ, and retain veterans.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Employee Benefits Security Programs	191,100	191,100	181,100
Total Budget Authority	191,100	191,100	181,100
Total FTE	715	687	640

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration's (EBSA) mission is to ensure the security of the retirement, health and other workplace related benefits of America's workers and their families. Although EBSA is a small agency, it is responsible for protecting more than 156 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by approximately 801,000 private retirement plans, 2.6 million health plans, and 514,000 other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of \$14.0 trillion.

The agency also has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to individual retirement accounts, which hold about \$14.5 trillion in assets, as well as audit responsibilities with respect to the Federal Thrift Savings Plan, which is the world's largest employee contributory plan with more than 7.2 million participants and \$963 billion in assets as of March 2025.²

The FY 2026 discretionary budget request for EBSA is \$181,100,000 and 640 FTE. This reflects a reduction compared to FY 2025 Enacted and assumes no additional supplemental funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021.

The agency will strive to: (1) provide a multi-faceted employee benefits security program that effectively and strategically targets the most serious and persistent violations; (2) carry out the agency's interpretive activities concerning the provisions of ERISA and related statutes through the timely issuance of advisory opinions and field assistance bulletins addressing relevant interpretative issues; (3) provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers in protecting their pension and health benefits; and (4) conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis.

² From the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board meeting, April 2025.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Consolidated Administrative Activities	512,900	512,900	494,264
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	7,857	7,862	7,588
Investment Management Fees Program	139,800	139,800	139,800
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	7,776,300	8,006,000	7,873,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	254,000	227,000	187,000
Total Budget Authority	8,683,000	8,885,700	8,694,064
Total FTE	965	951	866

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC or the Corporation) is a federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by about 31,000,000 of America's workers and retirees participating in more than 24,300 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single-Employer Program protects about 19,400,000 workers and retirees in about 23,000 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 11,000,000 workers and retirees in about 1,335 pension plans. By law, the two programs are funded and administered separately, and their financial conditions, results of operations, and cash flows are reported separately. PBGC strengthens retirement security by preserving plans and protecting participants' benefits. When companies undertake major transactions that might threaten their ability to pay pensions, PBGC negotiates protections for their pension plans.

The Single-Employer Program is financed by insurance premiums paid by companies that sponsor defined benefit pension plans, investment income from plan assets trusted by PBGC and recoveries from companies formerly responsible for the plans. The Multiemployer Program is financed by premiums paid by insured plans and investment income. Congress sets PBGC premium rates.

In addition, Public Law 117-2 established the Special Financial Assistance (SFA) Program for financially troubled multiemployer pension plans. The law addresses the solvency of the Multiemployer Program. The SFA Program provides funding assistance to severely underfunded multiemployer pension plans and enables millions of America's workers, retirees, and their families to receive the pension benefits they earned through many years of hard work. The SFA program is funded entirely by an appropriation from the General Fund of the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

PBGC is requesting \$494,264,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2026. During the first several months of this Administration, PBGC has worked to streamline its operations. With this level of funding, PBGC will continue to preserve pension plans and protect participant's benefits, while paying timely and accurate benefits to nearly one million retirees.

PBGC's Single-Employer Program: The financial status of the Single-Employer Program showed improvement and achieved a positive net position of \$54,164,000,000 at the end of FY 2024. The Single-Employer Program's financial status has evolved to a positive net financial position which is projected to continue to grow over the next ten years.

PBGC's Multiemployer Program: The net financial position of the Multiemployer Program improved during FY 2024 to a positive net position of \$2,132,000,000. Estimates from PBGC's FY 2023 Projections Report show that the Multiemployer Program is likely to remain solvent for more than 40 years, primarily due to the enactment of ARP and PBGC's implementation of the final rule for SFA. The SFA program is expected to protect the benefits of millions of participants in financially troubled plans and to reduce the demand on PBGC to provide traditional financial assistance to insolvent plans.

OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
OWCP Salaries and Expenses			
DFEC	\$107,245	\$107,245	\$95,962
Longshore General	\$13,255	\$13,255	\$11,861
Longshore Trust	\$2,205	\$2,205	\$2,177
 Total	 \$122,705	 \$122,705	 \$110,000
Special Benefits (Fair Share)	\$83,007	\$84,106	\$81,808
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (Admin)	\$149,909	\$150,888	\$145,292
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners (Admin)	\$5,140	\$5,167	\$4,985
BLDTF (Admin)	\$44,059	\$51,580	\$50,684
 Total OWCP Admin Appropriations	 \$404,820	 \$414,446	 \$392,769
 Total OWCP FTE	 1,470	 1,443	 1,208

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers four benefit programs for workers who become ill or are injured on the job. These programs ensure income support for these workers when work is not possible due to their injury or illness.

The Division of Federal Employees' Compensation administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The Federal Employees' Program provides benefits to civilian employees of the federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. Requested administrative resources are \$177,770,000 and 605 FTE.

The Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation administers the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Act (LHWCA) programs. The Longshore Program provides benefits to injured private sector workers engaged in certain maritime and related employment; plus, certain non-maritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act. Requested administrative resources are \$14,038,000 and 52 FTE.

The Black Lung Benefits Act program, administered by OWCP's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) provides compensation and medical benefits to coal miners totally disabled by pneumoconiosis stemming from mine employment, and monetary benefits to

their dependent survivors. Requested administrative resources for DCMWC are \$55,669,000 and 141 FTE.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex. Requested administrative resources for OWCP's Division of Energy Employees Occupation Illness are \$145,292,000 and 410 FTE which includes \$1,663,000 and 7 FTE for the Office of the Ombudsman and, \$493,000 and 1 FTE for the Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	260,000	260,000	235,000
Wage Hour H-1B	55,000	60,000	60,000
Total Budget Authority	315,000	320,000	295,000
Total FTE	1,435	1,313	1,160

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) ensures America's workers receive wages earned as required by law and provides resources and assistance to workers and employers to promote and achieve compliance with labor standards. Collectively, the laws WHD enforces include most private, state, and local government employment and protect more than 165 million of America's workers in more than 11 million workplaces throughout the United States and its territories.

WHD enforces and administers:

- The minimum wage, overtime, child labor, recordkeeping, anti-retaliation, and time and space to pump breast milk provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA);
- The prevailing wage requirements and wage determination provisions of the Davis Bacon Act (DBA) and Related Acts (DBRA), the Service Contract Act (SCA), the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSA), the Walsh-Healey Act, and the Copeland Act, an anti-kickback law, and Executive Orders 13658 and 13706, establishing a minimum wage and paid sick leave, respectively, for federal contractors;
- The wages and working conditions (including housing and transportation standards) under the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (MSPA);
- The field sanitation and temporary labor camp standards in agriculture under the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act);
- The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA);
- Enforcement of the labor standards protections of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) for certain temporary nonimmigrant workers admitted to the U.S. This includes enforcing the labor protections of the H-1B, H-2A, and H-2B programs so that the employment of non-immigrant workers does not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers;

- The Employee Polygraph Protection Act (EPPA);
- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA); and
- The Labor Value Content (LVC) requirements of the United States-Mexico-Canada Implementation Act (USMCA).

WHD will ensure rigorous prioritization of taxpayer resources across a vast mission, including using a combination of enforcement and compliance assistance tools to resolve and deter violations among bad actor employers. By skillfully choosing from all available compliance actions—a toolkit that includes audits, conciliations, and investigations—WHD makes the most efficient and effective use of its resources. WHD will use a range of data and information sources to inform these choices and to identify emerging compliance issues across industries.

The FY 2026 Budget request of \$235,000,000 and 906 FTE, reflects a program decrease of \$25,000,000 from the FY 2025 Enacted level through staff attrition. WHD will focus enforcement on finding and resolving egregious and systemic violations, while using compliance assistance to allow businesses to proactively come into compliance. By working with partners across government, industry, and labor, WHD will broaden the reach of these combined strategies and strengthen results for workers and businesses.

OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	110,976	110,976	0
Total Budget Authority	110,976	110,976	0
Total FTE	489	480	0

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2026 Budget proposes to eliminate OFCCP. Executive Order (EO) 14173, *Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*, rescinded EO 11246, permanently removing the primary basis for OFCCP's enforcement authority and program work. The Budget transfers enforcement of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act to VETS, and enforcement of Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to EEOC.

OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	48,515	48,515	48,515
Total Budget Authority	48,515	48,515	48,515
Total FTE	193	184	170

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws. OLMS is the lead agency responsible for safeguarding labor union assets, ensuring fair and democratic elections of union officers, and creating transparency through public disclosure of various required forms. OLMS conducts criminal investigations into potential offenses such as embezzlement, deprivation of rights through violence, extortionate picketing, willful failure to file required reports, destruction of records, filing false reports, and election fraud within unions. Additionally, the LMRDA prohibits individuals convicted of certain crimes from holding union office or employment, or from occupying positions with employers or employer associations where they possess “specific collective bargaining authority or direct responsibility in the area of labor-management relations.” Civil investigations encompass violations of the LMRDA, including those related to union elections, financial disclosures by unions, union officers and employees, employers, and labor relations consultants, and the imposition of trusteeships on labor unions. OLMS also conducts audits into the financial conditions and operations of unions.

The FY 2026 funding level is the same as the FY 2025 Enacted level of \$48,515,000. With this funding, OLMS will maintain effective oversight of unions’ compliance with their statutory financial reporting obligations under the LMRDA, investigations of complaints under the laws governing the holding of elections of labor union officers, and its responsibilities under 13(c) of the Federal Transit Act.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	21,000	21,000	16,000
Federal Enforcement	243,000	243,000	219,343
Whistleblower Programs	22,500	26,000	25,000
State Programs	120,000	116,673	115,200
Technical Support	26,000	26,000	23,500
Compliance Assistance-Federal	78,262	79,973	78,262
Compliance Assistance-State Consultation	63,160	61,276	60,476
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	12,787	12,787	0
Safety and Health Statistics	35,500	35,500	34,500
Executive Direction	10,100	10,100	10,100
Total Budget Authority	632,309	632,309	582,381
Total FTE	1,959	1,810	1,587

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) mission is to ensure employers provide safe and healthful working conditions for all workers by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. OSHA seeks to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by encouraging employers to eliminate workplace hazards. The agency is also responsible for administering 25 whistleblower laws to prevent any person or entity from discharging, or in any manner retaliating, against any employee who has exercised their rights under a covered Act.

The FY 2026 budget provides \$582,381,000 and 1,587 FTE for OSHA. The request includes a program decrease of \$49,928,000 from the FY 2025 Enacted level through staff attrition and elimination of the Susan Harwood Training Grant program, because the grants are wasteful and unnecessary given there is limited evidence of success, and the agency has other compliance assistance programs and tools that are more effective than Harwood Grants.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	265,774	266,524	252,307
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,000	5,000	3,700
Office of Assessments	7,191	8,191	7,000
Educational Policy and Development	39,820	39,070	25,000
Technical Support	36,041	36,041	31,200
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	17,990	16,090	15,500
Program Administration	<u>16,000</u>	<u>16,900</u>	<u>13,500</u>
Total Budget Authority	387,816	387,816	348,207
Total FTE	1,664	1,637	1,590

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

Established by the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) mission is to prevent death, disease, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for the Nation's miners.

Nearly 330,000 people work directly in the mining industry at more than 12,600 mines nationwide. Their work includes the initial mining of raw materials through processing in preparation for commercial distribution. Miners help supply iron and coal necessary to produce steel, sand and gravel needed to build our roads and bridges, and copper and other important minerals essential to manufacturing electronics and batteries. MSHA develops and enforces safety and health standards and regulations for all U.S. mines regardless of size, number of employees, commodity mined, or method of extraction. MSHA also provides technical, educational, compliance, and other types of assistance to mine operators, including small mines. MSHA works with industry, labor, and other federal and state agencies to improve safety and health conditions for all miners in the United States.

The FY 2026 President's Budget includes \$348,207,000 and 1,590 FTE for MSHA. This reflects a decrease of \$39,609,000 from the FY 2025 Enacted level through staff attrition and the elimination of the Brookwood-Sago Mine Safety Grant program due to administrative inefficiency and insufficient evidence of success.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	243,952	249,150	225,431
Trust Funds	68,000	68,000	68,000
Prices and Cost of Living	246,000	244,436	225,217
Compensation and Working Conditions	91,000	92,354	83,188
Productivity and Technology	12,000	12,360	11,322
Executive Direction and Staff Services	37,000	37,652	34,794
Total Budget Authority	697,952	703,952	647,952
Total FTE	2,062	2,019	1,851

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE. While included in the DOL Budget in Brief for display purposes, BLS's General Fund budget authority and FTE are reflected in the Department of Commerce budget materials.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the United States economy to support public and private decision-making. BLS data provide policymakers and the public with a first look at economic activity each month, including measures of employment, unemployment, and inflation. The BLS budget comprises five activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2026. In FY 2026, the BLS requests \$647,952,000 and 1,851 direct FTE, and a total of 1,995 including reimbursable FTE.

The BLS request is included in the Department's budget materials, but the Budget proposes to reorganize the BLS, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis into a single statistical agency at the Department of Commerce, under the policy direction of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs. This reorganization proposal aims to leverage data collection and analysis synergies, increase cost-effectiveness, improve data quality, and reduce respondent burden.

Within the funding level, to achieve cost savings beyond those enabled by the reorganization proposal, and prioritize the most mission critical activities necessary for the production of the core data series, BLS will refocus efforts on producing data from statistical programs that are Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs), required by statute, or in use in current law.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	32,658	34,358	30,250
Legal Services	130,754	135,754	119,935
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	116,125	113,125	70,210
Administration and Management	30,804	30,804	28,450
Adjudication	37,000	37,000	35,000
Women's Bureau	23,000	19,300	0
Civil Rights	7,586	7,586	6,880
Chief Financial Officer	5,681	5,681	5,516
Departmental Program Evaluation	4,281	4,281	4,281
Subtotal Departmental Management	388,197	388,197	300,830
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	8,780	8,864	8,334
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	32,398	32,706	30,752
Total Budget Authority	429,375	429,767	339,916
Total FTE	1,229	1,154	986

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The **Program Direction and Support** (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Office of Public Liaison, and Center for Faith. The FY 2026 Budget requests \$30,250,000 and 75 FTE for PDS.

The **Office of the Solicitor** (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department – legal advice, regulatory support, enforcement litigation, defensive litigation, and investigative assistance to advance the Administration's agenda. The President's FY 2026 request for SOL is \$128,577,000 across general and trust funds and 462 FTE, excluding reimbursable funds and FTE.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs** (ILAB) prioritizes the interests of American workers in U.S. trade and international labor and employment policy. ILAB's mission is to promote a level global playing field for U.S. workers and companies. In FY 2026, ILAB's

budget request is \$70,210,000 and 112 FTE. With the funding provided in the Budget, ILAB will reorient its focus squarely on ensuring American workers and businesses benefit from trade by counteracting labor practices overseas that undermine American competitiveness, including vigorously enforcing labor provisions in trade agreements.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department. The FY 2026 request for OASAM is \$28,450,000 and 85 direct FTE.

Agencies in **Adjudication** render timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components, which include the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), the Administrative Review Board (ARB), the Benefits Review Board (BRB), and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB). The FY 2026 request for Adjudication activities is \$65,752,000 and 197 FTE across both general funds and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The FY 2026 Budget eliminates the **Women's Bureau**, an ineffective policy office that is no longer necessary. Since the Bureau's creation in 1920 to advance the interests of women in the workforce, women's participation in the labor force has increased and changed dramatically, and the Women's Bureau has struggled to find a role. The Bureau works on a wide range of issues and its work is not always closely coordinated with, or informed by, the agencies that actually have the resources to address the issues at hand. The Department will continue to experience closeout costs for staff and staff-associated costs associated with the deferred resignation program costs that carry into FY 2026 or staff who are otherwise being paid from the Women's Bureau funding in FY 2026.

The **Civil Rights Center (CRC)** is responsible for ensuring employment access for two primary populations: 1) employees of, and applicants for employment with, the Department; and 2) the tens of millions of individuals served by programs and activities across the nation that are related to labor and the workforce and/or receive federal financial assistance from the Department. For FY 2026, the CRC budget request is \$6,880,000 and 22 direct FTE.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities across the Department. In FY 2026, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,516,000 and 16 direct FTE.

The **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)**, within OASP, is the Department's centralized evaluation office and is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the **Departmental Program Evaluation** funds. CEO builds the Department's evaluation capacity and expertise by (1) ensuring high-quality standards in evaluations undertaken by or funded by the Department; (2) ensuring independence and objectivity in the production and dissemination of evaluation research; and (3) making sure that research findings are accessible in a timely and user-friendly way for policymakers, program managers, and the public. For FY 2026, the Department requests \$4,281,000 and 17 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda.

OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	43,000	43,000	33,810
Total Budget Authority	43,000	43,000	33,810
Total FTE	61	63	46

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in order to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. The FY 2026 Budget request for ODEP is \$33,810,000 and 46 FTE. This will allow the agency to conduct strategic initiatives to promote disability employment and to serve as an authoritative resource regarding these issues within DOL and in collaboration with other federal agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	91,187	91,187	85,187
Trust Funds	<u>5,841</u>	<u>5,841</u>	<u>5,841</u>
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	97,028	97,028	91,028
OIG BLDTF	347	373	373
Total Budget Authority	97,375	97,401	91,401
Total FTE	294	301	290

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations, including those performed by its contractors and grantees; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out criminal investigations to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs. The OIG continues to work with other law enforcement partners on human trafficking matters.

In FY 2026, \$91,028,000 and 290 FTE is requested for OIG, including \$5,841,000 from the Unemployment Trust Fund and \$85,187,000 from the General Fund, a total of \$6,000,000 below the FY 2025 Enacted level.

DOL IT MODERNIZATION

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	6,889	6,889	6,889
IT Infrastructure Modernization	<u>22,380</u>	<u>22,380</u>	0
Total Budget Authority	29,269	29,269	6,889

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The FY 2026 request for the Information Technology Modernization (ITM) appropriation is \$6,889,000. The request reflects the elimination of the IT Infrastructure Modernization budget activity.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

	2024 <u>Enacted</u>	2025 <u>Enacted</u>	2026 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	264,511	215,002	182,752
Field Services	22,354	22,354	19,001
Human Resources	69,351	69,351	58,948
IT Operations	315,845	286,769	243,754
Agency Applications	255,000	248,200	248,200
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
Total Budget Authority	928,561	843,176	754,155
Total FTE	1,186	1,183	1,133

Note: 2024 reflects actual FTE.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. Funds are not directly appropriated to the Working Capital Fund. The FY 2026 Budget request for the WCF is \$754,154,000 and 1,133 FTE and reflects estimated costs for both the administrative functions and estimated costs for agency IT applications. As most customer agencies will have lower staffing levels in FY 2026, the WCF will be reduced as there will be less demand for administrative services.

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

Program	Fiscal Year	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
	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	854,649	862,649	870,649	885,649	885,649	885,649	0	-813,233	-100%	
Youth Activities	873,416	903,416	903,416	913,130	921,130	931,834	947,053	948,256	948,130	0	-873,416	-100%	
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,225,683	1,238,710	1,261,710	1,322,912	1,342,410	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,398,412	1,398,412	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	0	-50,000	-100%	
Marine and Seafarers Farmworkers	81,896	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	95,264	97,267	97,304	97,304	0	-81,896	-100%	
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,965,905	0%	
Technical Assistance	2,500	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2,500	-100%	
Reentry Employment Opportunities	88,078	93,079	93,079	98,079	100,079	101,937	114,869	114,890	115,000	0	-88,078	-100%	
Apprenticeship Program	95,000	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	234,674	284,670	281,875	285,000	0	-95,000	-100%	
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,992	5,993	5,994	6,000	0	-6,000	-100%	
Youth Build	84,534	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	98,897	104,881	104,900	105,000	0	-84,534	-100%	
National Programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
Community Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	
Civilian Climate Corps	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%	
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,320,340	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	3,909,218	4,139,076	4,001,117	3,898,587	2,965,905	-354,435	-11%	
Older Workers	400,000	400,000	400,000	403,705	405,000	402,438	403,005	398,925	405,000	0	-400,000	-100%	
Job Corps	1,704,155	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,748,655	1,747,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,370	-1,527,785	-90%	
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services ^{1/}	3,523,691	3,648,281	3,343,899	5,491,907	3,416,848	3,709,087	4,006,458	4,003,857	4,012,150	3,427,838	-101,853	-3%	
Program Administration	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	169,341	177,951	179,011	172,915	134,950	-23,798	-15%	
Subtotal, Older Workers, JC, SUIESO, and PA	5,786,502	5,742,002	5,621,210	7,797,923	5,729,960	6,028,021	6,347,555	6,347,654	6,350,220	3,753,128	-2,053,374	-36%	
Veterans' Employment and Training	279,041	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	325,341	335,341	335,341	335,341	342,341	83,300	23%	
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,385,883	9,470,243	9,423,951	11,720,464	9,708,550	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	181,100	-1,900	-1%	
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	117,601	117,261	117,601	117,601	117,601	117,601	120,129	122,705	122,705	119,000	-7,601	-4%	
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	227,900	229,000	242,000	248,000	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	105,678	105,976	108,478	110,976	110,976	110,976	0	-104,476	-100%	
Office of Labor-Management Standards	39,332	40,167	41,167	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	640,179	632,309	582,381	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%	
Safe and Sound Schools	122,053	124,053	124,053	126,253	124,053	132,062	131,062	131,062	131,062	120,263	-1,810	-1%	
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,720,565	1,720,090	1,727,920	1,778,361	1,790,116	1,836,881	1,884,483	1,895,076	1,889,483	1,625,448	-95,119	-6%	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	86,125	86,125	86,125	94,925	96,125	106,125	116,125	116,125	113,125	70,210	-15,915	-18%	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	609,000	612,000	615,000	655,000	655,000	687,952	697,952	697,952	703,952	68,000	-541,000	-89%	
Other Salaries and Expenses													
Departmental Management, Other	126,666	133,791	127,886	127,740	129,740	136,204	146,650	138,425	139,010	110,377	-16,289	-13%	
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,203	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	40,380	42,885	42,885	43,000	33,810	-4,393	-11%	
Office of Inspector General	87,721	89,147	89,147	90,847	90,847	90,847	97,028	97,028	97,028	91,028	3,307	4%	
IT Modernization	18,778	20,769	23,269	25,269	27,269	28,269	34,269	29,269	29,269	6,889	-11,889	-63%	
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	271,368	281,715	278,505	292,355	298,355	295,680	320,860	307,565	308,307	242,104	-29,264	-11%	
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds ^{1/}	12,072,941	12,170,167	12,131,501	14,531,106	12,536,098	13,189,218	13,841,339	13,694,849	13,599,015	9,047,134	-3,025,807	-25%	

^{1/} Includes the following in ETA/SUIESO: RESEA Adjustment amounts - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$258M; FY 2024: \$258M; and FY 2025: \$271M. AWIU Contingency amounts - FY 2020: \$2,117M; and FY 2021: \$949K.

^{2/} FY 2018 excludes Disaster Relief Funding provided in P.L. 115-125 (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 (FFCRA); 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 (CAUW); P.L. 117-2 (ARP Act).

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

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

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DOL PROGRAMS	Budget Authority	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2026	FY 2026	FY 2026 President's	FY 2026 President's Budget vs.	
		Revised Enacted P.L. 118-47 10/	Enacted P.L. 119-4	Current Law	Legislative Proposals	President's Budget	Enacted	%	
DISCRETIONARY									
Employment and Training Administration									
Training and Employment Services									
Grants to States:									
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	173,649	173,649	0		0	-173,649	-100%		
<i>Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/</i>	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%		
<i>Youth Activities 2/ 3/</i>	946,256	948,130	0		0	-948,130	-100%		
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)</i>	235,553	235,553	0		0	-235,553	-100%		
<i>Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/</i>	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:									
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)</i>	100,859	100,859	0		0	-100,859	-100%		
<i>National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/</i>	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%		
<i>Native American Programs 3/</i>	60,000	60,000	0		0	-60,000	-100%		
<i>Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/</i>	97,304	97,396	0		0	-97,396	-100%		
<i>Make America Skilled Again</i>	0	0	1,193,905		1,193,905	1,193,905	0%		
<i>Reentry Employment Opportunities 2/ 3/</i>	114,890	115,000	0		0	-115,000	-100%		
<i>Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/</i>	281,878	285,000	0		0	-285,000	-100%		
<i>Workforce Data Quality Initiative 3/</i>	5,994	6,000	0		0	-6,000	-100%		
<i>YouthBuild 2/ 3/</i>	104,900	105,000	0		0	-105,000	-100%		
<i>Community Projects Earmarks</i>	107,834	0	0		0	0	0%		
Subtotal National Activities	997,894	894,256	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									
<i>Operations 2/</i>	1,603,325	1,603,325	90,000		90,000	-1,513,325	-94%		
<i>Construction</i>	123,000	123,000	61,000		61,000	-62,000	-50%		
<i>Administration</i>	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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			\$	%			
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		3,157,725	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		0	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	52,893		52,893	-9,760 -16%
SUIESO Total Gen Funds		84,006	84,066	52,893	0	52,893	-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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						\$	%
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							
SWC Transfer	120,500	120,500	107,823		107,823	-12,677	-11%
2,205	2,205	2,177	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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						\$	%
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	635,952	0	0	0	-635,952	-100%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	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%
<i>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	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%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&E)</i>	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%
<i>Budget Authority</i>	9,297,555	9,197,489	5,274,081		5,274,081	-3,923,408	-43%
<i>General Funds</i>	9,297,555	9,197,489	5,274,081		5,274,081	-3,923,408	-43%
<i>Gifts and Bequests</i>	0	0	0		0	0	0%
<i>Trust Fund Transfer</i>	4,322,294	4,328,294	3,773,053		3,773,053	-555,241	-13%
<i>UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)</i>	4,320,089	4,326,089	3,770,876		3,770,876	-555,213	-13%
<i>SWC Transfer</i>	2,205	2,205	2,177		2,177	-28	-1%

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		FY 2025 Enacted P.L. 119-4	FY 2026 Current Law	FY 2026 Legislative Proposals	FY 2026 President's Budget	\$	%
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/E8 Administration/UTF 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, CAUW, 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	46,686,000	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	1,296,385	0	1,296,385	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)

DOL PROGRAMS	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	
						\$	%
<i>Budget Authority</i>							
<i>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</i>							
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%
<i>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</i>							
Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances	399,099	387,007	386,796		386,796	-211	0%
<i>BLDTF Administration 5/</i>							
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	-506	-8%
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%
<i>Panama Canal Commission</i>							
<i>Special Workers Compensation</i>							
Total, Office of Workers' Compensation	95,000	92,000	91,000		91,000	-1,000	-1%
<i>Wage and Hour Division</i>							
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%
<i>Net Interest & Interfund Transactions</i>							
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 reprogramming and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

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

FY 2026 President's Budget

vs.

DOL Agency	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.