

**FY 2027**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2027 request for the Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is \$10.7 billion in discretionary budget authority and 10,740 full-time equivalent employees (FTE), with additional mandatory funding.

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 2027 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. The FY 2027 Budget levels reflect the reforms necessary to enable agencies to fulfill their statutory responsibilities in the most cost-effective manner possible.

## **Making America Skilled Again**

President Trump puts American Workers First. The FY 2027 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. 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 12 DOL workforce development programs into a single Make America Skilled Again (MASA) grant program. The Budget provides \$3.425 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 Budget includes within ETA \$1.450 billion for Career and Technical Education programs, including \$791 million in FY 2028 advances, positioning the Department as the lead agency overseeing work to prepare Americans for high-paying skilled jobs and build pipelines of skilled talent for employers in critical industries. DOL can now operate a seamless workforce development system that includes programs formerly housed at the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE) at the Department of Education (ED). This eases the administrative burden on states by reducing and aligning reporting requirements, enabling them to focus more on helping more Americans go to work.
- 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 for 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 2027 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

### **Protecting American Workers**

American workers deserve a fair, safe, and healthful workplace. DOL protects the safety and financial security of all workers by fully and fairly enforcing the law. The Department is committed to delivering on President Trump’s deregulatory agenda by quickly removing

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

unnecessary, burdensome regulations that hamstringing businesses and limit economic growth for all Americans. The Department also ensures that American workers are not unfairly displaced or disadvantaged by immigrant workers.

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 employed.

- 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. The Budget eliminates the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP), which was responsible for enforcing some of these misguided activities, and transfers its remaining statutory program areas to the newly created Office of Civil Rights.
- The Budget includes \$50 million in funding for the Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS), an increase of \$2 million, 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.
- The Budget includes proposals from the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) to align with Administration priorities. In the Budget, OSHA will shift resources from Federal Enforcement activities to Federal Compliance activities as well as resources and responsibility of non-occupational safety and health whistleblower enforcement to the new Office of Civil Rights. Additionally, the Budget includes resources for OSHA to create an AI and Data Analytics program. To create a more efficiently managed agency and reduce overhead costs, MSHA proposes to streamline the agency's budget activities, realigning funding into consolidated Education & Training and Regulatory & Data Analysis activities. Some funding will also be shifted into the Technical Support and Program Administration budget activities as part of the reorganized structure.

### **Restoring Government Efficiency**

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

- The Budget reorganizes the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis in 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 includes \$35.4 million in resources to establish a new Office of Civil Rights. This office will absorb OFCCP's remaining responsibilities for Vietnam Era Veterans'

Readjustment Assistance Act and Rehabilitation Act Section 503 enforcement, keeping them in the Department of Labor, and consolidating them with existing Civil Rights Center (CRC) functions. To streamline processing, this office will also manage the non-OSH Act whistleblower statute enforcement work that is currently assigned to OSHA.

- The Budget includes \$86.8 million to reorganize the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) into an independent DOL agency. This office will also absorb the Department’s U and T visa work currently delegated to OSHA and the Department’s immigration and migration policy coordination function currently managed by ILAB.
- 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 FY 2025 Annual Performance Report/FY 2027 Annual Performance Plan will be available at [About Us | U.S. Department of Labor](#) upon publication.

FY 2027 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	FY 2027 Request	Change
<b>Discretionary</b>	\$13.5	\$13.7	\$10.3	-\$3.4
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	\$13.2	\$13.3	\$9.9	-\$3.4
<i>Budgetary Adjustments</i>	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.0
<b>Mandatory</b>	\$48.9	\$49.1	\$42.6	-\$6.5
<b>Total, President's Budget</b>	\$62.4	\$62.8	\$52.8	-\$10.0
<b>Discretionary - Annual Appropriation and CTE</b>	\$13.2	\$13.3	\$10.7	-\$2.6
<b>Full-Time Equivalents</b>	14,809	12,988	10,740	-2,248
<i>Annual</i>	14,784	12,979	10,740	-2,239
<i>Supplemental</i>	25	9	0	-9

## ***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 2027 President's Budget prioritizes more efficient administration and improved outcomes by consolidating 12 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 \$3,425,067,000 in the newly created MASA grant program to give States and localities the flexibility to respond to their workforce needs 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, while ensuring high performance by holding grantees accountable for the employment outcomes of the people they serve.

As another key step to reduce the bloated bureaucracy that harms workforce development programs' ability to effectively prepare students and workers to succeed, the Budget proposes to include within ETA Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs formerly housed at the Department of Education (ED). The Budget positions the Department as the lead agency overseeing work to prepare Americans for high-paying skilled jobs and build pipelines of skilled talent for employers in critical industries, thereby reducing regulatory and administrative burdens on States. This initiative builds on the success of ED and ETA's partnership that began in FY 2025 to integrate the federal government's workforce development portfolio. The partnership quickly reduced duplication and increased efficiency by coordinating state agencies focused on education and workforce development and continues to provide demonstrable proof that ETA is best positioned to meet the needs of American students and workers. The Budget invests \$1,450,000,000 in CTE programs at ETA, including \$791 million in FY 2028 advances.

As part of President Trump's commitment to reduce wasteful spending on ineffective programs, the Budget 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.

The Budget aims to restore program integrity in the UI system. It includes increases of \$50,000,000 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 2027 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Adult Training	885,649	875,649	0
Youth Training	948,130	948,130	0
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,396,412	1,396,412	0
Dislocated Worker Assistance Grants to States	1,095,553	1,095,553	0
Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve	300,859	300,859	0
Native American Programs	60,000	62,500	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs	97,396	97,396	0
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	3,425,067
Career and Technical Education	0	0	1,450,000
CTE State Grants	0	0	1,439,848
CTE National Programs	0	0	10,152
Reentry Employment Opportunities	115,000	110,000	0
Apprenticeship Programs	285,000	285,000	0
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	0
YouthBuild Activities	105,000	105,000	0
Community Project Funding	0	95,501	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,898,587</b>	<b>3,981,588</b>	<b>4,875,067</b>

The FY 2027 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; YouthBuild; and Community Projects.

The Budget proposes to further improve efficiency in federal workforce development investments by including within ETA Career and Technical Education (CTE) programs funded under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, as amended by the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V), formerly housed at the Department of Education (ED).

### **Make America Skilled Again**

The current patchwork of Federal training programs is burdensome for States and localities to implement and leads to duplication of effort and high administrative overhead. States and localities are forced to navigate a mix of formula and competitive grants, each with rigid requirements that create significant administrative burden. 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.

To eliminate bloated bureaucracy, remove administrative burden, and improve the quality of training for American workers, the Department will invest \$3,425,067,000 in the MASA grant program. MASA will give states and localities the flexibility to respond to their workforce needs in an efficient manner 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. It will additionally set aside 3 percent for targeted Federal investments related to Registered Apprenticeship, including intermediary contracts and cooperative agreements, outreach and engagement, and technology modernization initiatives, and 0.75 percent for performance accountability, program integrity, and technical assistance activities.

### **Career and Technical Education**

To further improve efficiency in workforce development programs and effectively prepare students and workers to succeed, the Budget proposes to include within ETA CTE programs funded under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, as amended by the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V). Since the implementation of a partnership with ED in FY 2025, ETA has demonstrated that it can streamline administration of CTE programs funded under Perkins V to better serve students, families, and educators.

The Budget provides \$1,450,000,000 for CTE programs in ETA, including \$1,439,848,000 for State grants under section 111 of Perkins V and \$10,152,000 for national activities under section 114 of Perkins V. This total also includes \$791 million in FY 2028 advances. This proposal will create a stronger talent pipeline for the Nation's workforce and give States a central point of contact in the federal government, reducing duplication of effort, conflicting directives, and feedback from different Federal agencies.

*JOB CORPS*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	90,000
Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition	123,000	123,000	61,000
Administration	33,830	33,830	25,370
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>176,370</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>

The FY 2027 Budget proposes the elimination of Job Corps, with \$176,370,000 in requested funding for closeout costs to execute an orderly shutdown of the program. In light of Job Corps' uneven performance outcomes and high costs per participant, the Budget opts to invest in more cost-effective and flexible training programs, such as the newly created Make America Skilled Again grant programs.

The Department requests \$90,000,000 for Job Corps Operations, \$61,000,000 for Job Corps Construction, and \$25,370,000 and 91 FTE for Job Corps Administration. This funding level will allow Job Corps to sustain staffing resources to provide the necessary oversight of the closure of all center locations.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	405,000	395,000	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>0</b>

The FY 2027 Budget proposes the elimination of the Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). The program often fails to meet its goal of moving seniors to unsubsidized, gainful employment and is not cost-effective compared to other job training interventions. The goal of supporting the self-sufficiency and employment of older workers will be addressed through the Make America Skilled Again grants.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
TAA Benefits (TRA)	15,000	12,000	7,500
TAA Training (TaOA)	18,300	37,800	20,800
A/RTAA Payments	600	500	500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>33,900</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>28,800</b>

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 2027 Budget request for TAA is \$28,800,000 to carry out the termination provisions. This request includes \$7,500,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$20,800,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$500,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

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

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Unemployment Compensation	3,165,635	3,244,635	3,319,635
UC State Administration	2,759,635	2,759,635	2,759,635
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA)	117,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Adjustment	271,000	350,000	400,000
UC National Activities	18,000	18,000	43,000
Employment Service	700,052	692,552	0
ES Grants to States	675,052	675,052	0
ES National Activities	25,000	17,500	0
Foreign Labor Certification	83,810	84,810	0
Federal Administration	60,528	61,528	0
FLC Grants to States	23,282	23,282	0
One-Stop Career Centers/Labor Market Information	62,653	52,893	52,893
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>4,012,150</b>	<b>4,074,890</b>	<b>3,372,528</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>0</b>

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 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 2027 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,759,635,000, level with the FY 2026 Enacted amount. During the year, states are expected to collect \$46.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$40.1 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.6 million beneficiaries. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads.

The FY 2027 Budget includes \$517,000,000 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 \$400,000,000 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 2027 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$43,000,000, which includes \$25,000,000 for identity verification program integrity activities.

### **Employment Service**

The FY 2027 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 also eliminates 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 provided a federal tax incentive to employers that hired individuals who face significant barriers to employment. As the authorization for WOTC expired on December 31, 2025, the Budget requests no funding for WOTC state administrative grants in FY 2027. 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. The Budget's proposal for MASA includes a set-aside for technical assistance, eliminating the need for a separate appropriation in ES National Activities.

### **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 Secretary has previously delegated the statutory authority for issuing labor certification determinations to the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). Consistent with the Trump Administration's executive actions to promote government efficiency, secure the Nation's borders, promote economic growth, and facilitate use of legal pathways that protect the U.S. from national security and other public safety threats, the Budget proposes to make OFLC an independent DOL agency, separate from ETA. This new structure will enable OFLC to administer immigration and migration policies, regulations, and programs in a manner that optimizes performance, minimizes unnecessary use of resources, and ensures resiliency and continuity of operations that are customer centered. FY 2027 resources for the independent OFLC are requested within the Departmental Management appropriation.

## **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 2027, 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA), which pays the federal share of extended unemployment benefits; and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA), which makes loans to states to fund unemployment benefits. Repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

This account also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (FECA) to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former federal employees and ex-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 2025, and the Department estimates that no advances will be necessary in FY 2026 or FY 2027. Due to the potential need for significant and somewhat unpredictable advances to various accounts, this request assumes continuation of the Advances appropriations language providing “such sums as may be necessary” authority to permit advances should they become necessary.

## *PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Training and Employment	78,172	64,172	121,095
Unemployment Insurance Oversight	0	0	46,195
Employment Security	46,195	46,195	0
Apprenticeship Services	38,913	38,913	0
Executive Direction	9,635	9,153	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>172,915</b>	<b>158,433</b>	<b>167,290</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>575</b>

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) and the Employment Service (ES). 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 2027 request is \$167,290,000 and an estimated 575 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. The Budget proposes to streamline the budget activities, in recognition of the simplified program layout the Budget is proposing, and requests additional resources for managing the Career and Technical Education programs.

## *VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT TRAINING SERVICE*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
State Administration Grants	185,000	185,000	185,000
Transition Assistance Program	34,379	34,379	34,379
Federal Administration	47,048	47,048	47,048
National Veterans' Employment and Training Services Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Homeless Veterans' Programs	65,500	65,500	65,500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>335,341</b>	<b>335,341</b>	<b>335,341</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>194</b>

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 2027, 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 2027 Budget requests \$335,341,000 and 194 FTE, the same as the FY 2026 enacted level.

The FY 2027 budget includes \$34,379,000 for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). In FY 2027, 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.

The FY 2027 request for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is \$65,500,000. The funding will serve an estimated 16,000 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 2027 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	191,100	191,100	181,100
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>181,100</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>640</b>

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. EBSA delivers quality results for American benefit plan participants and protects more than 155 million Americans across 2.8 million benefit plans holding an estimated \$15.2 trillion. With 194 investigators—about one for every 21,400 plans—EBSA achieves national-scale impact through risk-based enforcement, data informed-oversight, and strategic collaboration that safeguards plan assets and improves outcomes for workers and retirees. By prioritizing the highest-risk matters, leveraging data-driven targeting, and partnering with fiduciaries, regulators, and law enforcement, EBSA drives compliance, deters misconduct, and protects plan assets.

EBSA provides high-quality customer service and outreach through its participant assistance program. Benefits Advisors closed 222,246 inquiries and recovered \$469 million for 44,458 participants; resolved 27,000 No Surprises Act (NSA) complaints recovering \$67 million; and secured non-monetary relief for 1.7 million participants.<sup>2</sup>

The FY 2027 discretionary budget request for EBSA is \$181,100,000 and 640 full-time equivalents (FTE). The change reflects a \$10 million base reduction and the expiration of supplemental funding provided by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, which ranged from \$20 million to \$27 million annually through FY 2024.

With these resources, EBSA 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.

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<sup>2</sup> All figures as of September 2025.

## *PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Consolidated Administrative Activities	512,900	494,264	484,264
Office of Inspector General (Non-Add)	7,862	7,588	7,397
Investment Management Fees Program	139,800	139,800	139,800
Single-Employer Program Benefits Payments	8,006,000	7,873,000	8,377,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	227,000	187,000	130,000
Custodian Bank Fees	0	0	4,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>8,885,700</b>	<b>8,694,064</b>	<b>9,135,064</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>820</b>

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 30,000,000 of America's workers and retirees participating in about 23,500 private-sector defined benefit pension plans.

The Single-Employer Program protects about 18,400,000 workers and retirees in about 22,200 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 11,100,000 workers and retirees in about 1,305 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 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 \$484,264,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2027. 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 \$62,200,000,000 at the end of FY 2025. 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 2025 to a positive net position of \$2,600,000,000. Estimates from PBGC's FY 2024 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation GF	107,245	107,245	95,962
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation GF	13,255	13,255	11,861
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation LSTF	2,205	2,205	2,177
<b>Subtotal Salaries and Expenses</b>	<b>122,705</b>	<b>122,705</b>	<b>110,000</b>
Special Benefits (Fair Share Admin)	84,106	81,808	81,808
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (Admin)	150,888	145,292	143,282
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners (Admin)	5,167	4,985	4,985
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation BLDTF (Admin)	51,580	50,684	49,984
<b>Total Budget Authority (Admin)</b>	<b>414,446</b>	<b>405,474</b>	<b>390,059</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,203</b>

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 (DFEC) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA). The Federal Employees' Compensation 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 600 FTE.

The Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC) 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 nonmaritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act. Requested administrative resources are \$14,038,000 and 52 FTE.

The Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) administers the Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA) programs. The Black Lung Program 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 are \$54,969,000 and 141 FTE.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), and contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer or other occupational illnesses 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 Occupational Illness Compensation are \$143,282,000 and 410 FTE. This amount 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	260,000	260,000	235,000
H-1B Fees	60,000	60,000	60,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,175</b>

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 nearly 155 million of America’s workers in more than 12 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 2027 Budget request of \$235,000,000 and 1,175 FTE reflects a program decrease of \$25,000,000 from the FY 2026 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	110,976	100,976	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>110,976</b>	<b>100,976</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>

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 FY 2027 Budget proposes to eliminate OFCCP and transfer enforcement of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 and enforcement of Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to the new Office of Civil Rights.

*OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	48,515	48,515	50,115
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>48,515</b>	<b>48,515</b>	<b>50,115</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>180</b>

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 2027 funding level is \$1.6 million above the FY 2026 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*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	21,000	18,500	15,700
Federal Enforcement	243,000	243,000	210,078
Whistleblower Enforcement	26,000	22,500	16,667
State Programs	116,673	120,000	115,200
Technical Support	26,000	26,000	22,500
Compliance Assistance	154,036	154,209	152,536
Federal Assistance	79,973	78,262	89,376
State Consultation Grants	61,276	63,160	63,160
Harwood Training Grants	12,787	12,787	0
Safety and Health Statistics	35,500	35,500	40,500
Executive Direction and Administration	10,100	9,600	9,200
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>632,309</b>	<b>629,309</b>	<b>582,381</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,550</b>

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 FY 2027 Budget provides \$582,381,000 and 1,550 FTE for OSHA. The reduced funding reflects savings from staff attrition. The request proposes to eliminate 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.

The Budget shifts funds into Federal Assistance, to encourage CSHOs to conduct worksite assistance during inspections. Additionally, \$6,544,000 is directed into Safety and Health Statistics for AI and data analytics. The Budget proposes to shift \$5,540,000 and staff from Whistleblower Enforcement to the DOL Office of Civil Rights for enforcement of non-OSH Act whistleblower provisions. Lastly, the Budget includes a legislative proposal to allow electronic delivery for citations and notifications of penalty.

## *MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	266,524	265,774	252,307
Standards Development	5,000	5,000	0
Assessments	8,191	7,191	0
Educational Policy and Development	39,070	39,820	0
Education and Training	0	0	21,282
Regulatory and Data Analysis	0	0	6,626
Technical Support	36,041	36,041	39,516
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	16,090	17,990	0
Program Administration	16,900	16,000	28,476
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>348,207</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,590</b>

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 2027 President's Budget includes \$348,207,000 and 1,590 FTE for MSHA. The Budget realigns similar functions under consolidated budget activities to reduce redundancy and create a more efficiently managed agency. The reduced funding reflects savings from staff attrition and the elimination of funding for the Brookwood-Sago Mine Safety Grant program. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to make the necessary changes to the MINER Act to eliminate the Brookwood-Sago grant program.

## *BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	249,150	252,000	230,397
Labor Market Information	68,000	68,000	68,000
Prices and Cost of Living	244,436	248,000	238,263
Compensation and Working Conditions	92,354	91,500	86,822
Productivity and Technology	12,360	12,000	10,650
Executive Direction and Staff Services	37,652	37,000	33,820
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>703,952</b>	<b>708,500</b>	<b>667,952</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>2,019</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,754</b>

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal federal statistical agency responsible for producing objective, quality measures and analyses of 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, businesses, 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 FY 2027, the Administration requests \$667,952,000 and 1,754 direct FTE, and a total of 1,896 including reimbursable FTE.

The BLS request is included in the Department's budget materials, but the Budget carries forward the proposal to reorganize the BLS, the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the Department of Commerce. While proposed funding levels are reflected above for display purposes, they are excluded from the Department's total budget request. This reorganization proposal aims to leverage data collection and analysis synergies, increase cost-effectiveness, improve data quality, and reduce respondent burden.

In addition to making permanent recent staffing reductions, within this funding level, the BLS will suspend activities and implementation of a new National Longitudinal Survey of Youth cohort to prioritize efforts on producing data from statistical programs that are Principal Federal Economic Indicators (PFEIs), required by statute, or in use in current law.

In FY 2027, the BLS will continue to monitor and assess mission performance, striving to meet the needs of a varied set of customers and, where resources allow, employing innovative methods to keep pace with the rapidly changing economy.

## *DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	34,358	22,000	30,250
Legal Services GF	135,754	120,754	119,935
Legal Services UTF	308	308	308
International Labor Affairs	113,125	116,125	70,210
Administration and Management	30,804	28,450	28,450
Adjudication GF	37,000	35,000	35,000
Women's Bureau	19,300	23,000	0
Civil Rights Activities	7,586	7,586	0
Office of Civil Rights	0	0	35,366
Office of Foreign Labor Certification	0	0	86,810
Chief Financial Officer	5,681	5,681	5,516
Departmental Program Evaluation	4,281	4,281	4,281
<b>Subtotal Departmental Management</b>	<b>388,197</b>	<b>363,185</b>	<b>416,126</b>
Legal Services BLDTF	8,864	8,334	8,334
Adjudication BLDTF	32,706	30,752	30,752
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>429,767</b>	<b>402,271</b>	<b>455,212</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,254</b>

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 2027 Budget requests \$30,250,000 and 106 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 2027 request for SOL is \$120,243,000 and 391 FTE across general and unemployment trust funds and \$8,334,000 and 21 FTE in the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. These amounts exclude 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, strengthening U.S. jobs and wages, by combating foreign labor abuses and unfair trade practices in global supply chains that undermine U.S. prosperity and security. In FY 2027, ILAB's budget request is \$70,210,000 and 101 FTE. With the funding provided in the Budget, ILAB will continue its focus 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 2027 request for OASAM is \$28,450,000 and 72 direct FTE.

Agencies in **Adjudication** budget activity 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 2027 request for Adjudication activities is \$35,000,000 and 103 FTE in general funds and \$30,752,000 and 93 FTE in the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund.

The FY 2027 Budget eliminates funding for the **Women's Bureau**.

In FY 2027, the Department proposes the consolidation of the **Civil Rights Center** into a new Office of Civil Rights (OCR), with additional details below.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities across the Department. In FY 2027, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$5,516,000 and 20 direct FTE.

The **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)**, within OASP, is the Department's centralized evaluation office and is responsible for executing evaluation and evidence building activities supported by Departmental Program Evaluation funds. CEO oversees the Department's evaluation capacity and expertise by (1) developing and implementing rigorous evaluations in cooperation with DOL client agencies; (2) ensuring independence and objectivity in the production and dissemination of evaluation research, consistent with Executive Order 14303, Restoring Gold Standard Science, DOL evaluation policy and other guidance; and (3) ensuring that research findings are accessible in a timely and actionable way for policymakers, program managers, and the public. For FY 2027, the Department requests \$4,281,000 and 17 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda.

In FY 2027, the Department proposes the establishment of a consolidated, streamlined **Office of Civil Rights (OCR)**, which will include activities currently funded by Civil Rights appropriated resources, Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act (VEVRAA) responsibilities, Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act responsibilities, and whistleblower authorities outside of the OSH Act that are currently assigned to OSHA. The FY 2027 request for the Office of Civil Rights is \$35,366,000 and 110 FTE.

The **Office of Foreign Labor Certification** is responsible for effective administration of foreign labor certification programs, which is critical to maintaining the integrity of the employment-based immigration system. OFLC ensures employers conduct a good faith test of the labor market for qualified American workers before seeking to fill a vacancy with foreign nationals, protecting the wages and working conditions of American workers from any adverse effect. The Secretary has previously delegated the statutory authority for issuing labor certification determinations to the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). Consistent with the Trump Administration's executive actions to promote government efficiency, secure the Nation's borders, promote economic growth, and facilitate use of legal pathways that protect the United States from national security and other public safety threats, the Department proposes to make OFLC an independent DOL agency,

separate from ETA. This new structure will enable the Secretary, through OFLC, to administer immigration and migration policies, regulations, and programs in a manner that optimizes performance, minimizes unnecessary use of resources, and ensures resiliency and continuity of operations that are customer centered.

For FY 2027, the Department requests \$86,810,000 for OFLC. This includes \$63,528,000 and 220 FTE for Federal Administration – with additional FTE funded from H-1B fees – to support the operation, management, and oversight of foreign labor certification programs. The Budget includes an increase of \$2,000,000 and 10 FTE compared to the FY 2026 amounts shown within ETA. These additional resources will enhance OFLC’s case processing capacity, helping the Department meet statutory and regulatory processing deadlines and reduce average adjudication times amid rising workload demands. Additionally, the Department requests \$23,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies’ (SWA) foreign labor certification activities, such as reviewing employer job orders and conducting inspections of housing for agricultural workers. Through the State Grants appropriation, 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 foreign labor certification programs.

## *OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	43,000	43,000	33,810
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>33,810</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>

Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) to provide leadership, develop policy and initiatives, and award grants to further the objective of eliminating barriers to the training and employment of people with disabilities. 29 U.S.C. § 557b. The FY 2027 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 on this matter within the Department of Labor and in collaboration with other federal agencies.

The request for FY 2027 also allows ODEP to continue to:

- Prepare workers with disabilities for skilled trades and in-demand careers to Make America Skilled Again through the National Expansion of Employment Opportunities Network (NEON) initiative, which provides technical assistance, improves state-level policies and systems, and places workers in jobs; and through technical assistance to American Job Centers in partnership with the Employment and Training Administration.
- Help employers meet demand for skilled jobs, in alignment with America's Talent Strategy, by improving recruitment and retention of worker with disabilities through the Job Accommodation Network (JAN), which provides job accommodation solutions and practical guidance on the Americans with Disabilities Act; the Employer Assistance and Resource Network on Disability Inclusion (EARN) through research and employer resources; and the Campaign for Disability Employment (CDE), which promotes the value and benefits workers with disabilities bring to the workplace.
- Capitalize on opportunities created by artificial intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies for workers with disabilities through the Partnership on Employment and Accessible Technology (PEAT) to develop and promote adoption of accessible technology policy.
- Contribute to America's Talent Strategy goals by assisting the workforce system and state governments to expand disability employment through the Center for Advancing Policy on Employment for Youth (CAPE-Youth), which conducts policy analysis and provides technical assistance to ensure successful transitions for youth and young adults with disabilities into the workforce; and the State Exchange on Employment and Disability (SEED), which promotes the adoption of disability employment polices through partnerships with state legislative and administrative organizations.

*OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Program Activities GF	91,187	91,187	82,057
Program Activities UTF	5,841	5,841	5,841
<b>Subtotal Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>97,028</b>	<b>97,028</b>	<b>87,898</b>
Program Activities BLDTF	373	373	373
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>97,401</b>	<b>97,401</b>	<b>88,271</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>260</b>

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 2027, \$87,698,000 and 260 FTE is requested for OIG, including \$5,841,000 from the Unemployment Trust Fund, \$81,484,000 from the General Fund, and \$373,000 from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. This is a total of \$9,703,000 below the FY 2026 Enacted level.

*IT MODERNIZATION*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	6,889	6,889	6,889
Infrastructure Technology Modernization	22,380	0	11,271
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>29,269</b>	<b>6,889</b>	<b>18,160</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The FY 2027 request for Information Technology Modernization appropriation is \$18,160,000, of which \$8,400,000 is designated for IT Infrastructure Modernization. Within this amount, \$5,400,000 will fund Scaling and Enablement of AI activities including meeting minimum risk standards for high-impact use cases, scaling infrastructure for enterprise-wide AI solutions, licensing for AI solutions, and initiating AI literacy programs at the Department. The remaining \$3,000,000 will fund AI innovation project(s) that will increase mission effectiveness to benefit the American people. Additionally, the requested funding would provide DOL's \$2,871,000 contribution to the Office of Personnel Management's Core Human Capital Management, which will consolidate Federal HR IT platforms across the government and create efficiencies, enhance quality, and reduce redundancies.

*WORKING CAPITAL FUND PROGRAMS*

	<u>FY 2025</u>	<u>FY 2026</u>	<u>FY 2027</u>
	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	220,009	158,649	145,832
Field Services	23,831	20,374	18,728
Human Resources Services	74,979	65,499	60,208
IT Operations	282,246	221,924	203,996
Agency Applications	248,200	177,114	162,806
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>849,265</b>	<b>643,560</b>	<b>591,570</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>973</b>

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. Funds are not directly appropriated to the WCF. The FY 2027 budget authority for the WCF reflects estimated costs for both centralized administrative functions and agency IT applications. The estimated service levels will be lower in FY 2027 in comparison to FY 2026.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2018 - 2027**  
**(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	FY 2027 vs. FY 2018	
	2018 2/	2019 2/	2020 3/	2021 3/	2022 3/	2023 3/	2024 3/	2025 3/	2026	2027 Request	Amount	Percent	
<b>Employment and Training</b>													
Training and Employment Services													
Adult Employment and Training Activities	845,556	845,556	854,649	862,649	870,649	885,649	885,649	885,649	875,649	0	-845,556	-100%	
Youth Activities	903,416	903,416	913,130	921,130	931,834	947,053	946,256	945,130	948,130	0	-903,416	-100%	
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,208,719	1,261,719	1,322,912	1,342,412	1,375,412	1,421,412	1,396,412	1,396,412	1,396,412	0	-1,208,719	-100%	
Make America Skilled Again	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,425,067	3,425,067	0%	
Career and Technical Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,450,000	1,450,000	0%	
Native Americans	54,000	54,500	55,000	55,500	56,921	59,932	60,000	60,000	62,500	0	-54,000	-100%	
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	87,896	88,896	91,896	93,896	95,264	97,287	97,304	97,396	97,396	0	-87,896	-100%	
Reentry Employment Opportunities	93,079	93,079	98,079	100,079	101,937	114,869	114,890	115,000	110,000	0	-93,079	-100%	
Apprenticeship Program	145,000	160,000	175,000	185,000	234,674	284,676	281,878	285,000	285,000	0	-145,000	-100%	
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,992	5,993	5,994	6,000	6,000	0	-6,000	-100%	
Youth Build	89,534	89,534	94,534	96,534	98,897	104,881	104,900	105,000	105,000	0	-89,534	-100%	
Community Projects	0	0	0	0	137,638	217,324	107,834	0	95,501	0	0	0%	
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,433,200	3,502,700	3,611,200	3,663,200	3,909,218	4,139,076	4,001,117	3,895,587	3,981,588	4,875,067	1,441,867	42%	
Older Workers	400,000	400,000	403,705	405,000	402,438	403,040	398,925	400,950	395,000	0	-400,000	-100%	
Job Corps	1,718,655	1,718,655	1,743,655	1,748,655	1,747,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	1,760,155	176,370	-1,542,285	-90%	
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,464,691	3,343,899	5,491,907	3,416,649	3,709,087	4,006,456	4,003,557	4,007,150	4,074,890	3,372,528	-92,163	-3%	
Program Administration	158,656	158,656	158,656	158,656	169,341	177,904	179,017	174,413	158,433	167,290	8,634	5%	
Subtotal, Older Workers, JC, SUIESO, and PA	5,742,002	5,621,210	7,797,923	5,728,960	6,028,021	6,347,555	6,341,654	6,342,668	6,388,478	3,716,188	-2,025,814	-35%	
Veterans' Employment and Training	295,041	300,041	311,341	316,341	325,341	335,341	335,341	335,341	335,341	335,341	40,300	14%	
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,470,243	9,423,951	11,720,464	9,708,501	10,262,580	10,821,972	10,678,112	10,573,596	10,705,407	8,926,596	-543,647	-6%	
<b>Worker Protection</b>													
Employee Benefits Security Administration	181,000	181,000	181,000	181,000	185,500	191,100	191,100	191,100	191,100	181,100	100	0%	
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	117,261	117,601	117,601	117,601	120,129	122,705	122,705	122,705	122,705	110,000	-7,261	-6%	
Wage and Hour Division	227,500	229,000	242,000	246,000	251,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	235,000	7,500	3%	
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	103,476	103,476	105,976	105,976	108,476	110,976	110,976	110,976	100,976	0	-103,476	-100%	
Office of Labor-Management Standards	40,187	41,187	44,482	44,437	45,937	48,515	48,515	48,515	48,515	50,115	9,928	25%	
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	552,787	557,787	581,233	591,233	609,961	632,309	640,179	639,359	629,309	582,381	29,594	5%	
Mine Safety and Health Administration	373,816	373,816	379,816	379,816	383,816	387,816	387,816	387,816	387,816	348,207	-25,609	-7%	
Solicitor	124,053	124,053	126,253	124,053	132,062	131,062	133,787	141,062	121,062	120,243	-3,810	-3%	
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,720,080	1,727,920	1,778,361	1,790,116	1,836,881	1,884,483	1,895,078	1,901,533	1,861,483	1,627,046	-93,034	-5%	
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>	86,125	86,125	94,925	96,125	106,125	116,125	116,125	113,125	116,125	70,210	-15,915	-18%	
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	612,000	615,000	655,000	655,000	687,952	697,952	697,952	703,952	708,500	68,000	-544,000	-89%	
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>													
Departmental Management, Other	133,791	127,886	127,740	129,740	136,204	146,650	138,425	139,010	125,998	225,673	91,882	69%	
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,012	38,203	38,500	38,500	40,360	42,860	42,860	43,000	43,000	33,810	-4,202	-11%	
Office of Inspector General	89,147	89,147	90,847	90,847	90,847	97,028	97,028	97,028	97,028	87,325	-1,822	-2%	
IT Modernization	20,769	23,269	25,269	27,269	28,269	34,269	29,269	29,269	6,889	18,160	-2,609	-13%	
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	281,719	278,505	282,356	286,356	295,680	320,807	307,582	308,307	272,915	364,968	83,249	30%	
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds 1/</b>	<b>12,170,167</b>	<b>12,131,501</b>	<b>14,531,106</b>	<b>12,536,098</b>	<b>13,189,218</b>	<b>13,841,339</b>	<b>13,694,849</b>	<b>13,599,015</b>	<b>13,664,430</b>	<b>11,056,820</b>	<b>-1,113,347</b>	<b>-9%</b>	

1/ Includes the following in ETA SUIESO: RESEA Adjustment amounts - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M; FY 2023: \$258M; FY 2024: \$258M; FY 2025: \$271M; and FY 2026: \$350M. AWIU Contingency amounts - FY 2020: \$2,117M; and FY 2021: \$948K.

2/ Excludes Disaster Relief Funding in FY 2018 (P. L. 115-123, including transfer of \$500K to OIG) and in FY 2019 (P. L. 116-20, including transfer of \$500K to OIG).

3/ Reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2020 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P. L. 116-113 (USMCA), P. L. 116-127 (FCRA), P. L. 116-136 (CARES Act). FY 2021 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P. L. 116-260 (CAUW), P. L. 117-2 (ARP Act).

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 FY 2027 President's Budget  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2025 Revised Enacted P.L. 119-4 9/	FY 2026 Enacted P.L. 119-75	FY 2027 Current Law	FY 2027 Legislative Proposals	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget vs. FY 2026 Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>							
Budget Authority							
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
Training and Employment Services							
Grants to States:							
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)	173,649	163,649	0		0	-163,649	-100%
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/	709,649	712,000	712,000		712,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>883,298</b>	<b>875,649</b>	<b>712,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>712,000</b>	<b>-163,649</b>	<b>-19%</b>
Youth Activities 2/ 3/ 4/	945,130	948,130	0		0	-948,130	-100%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)	235,553	235,553	0		0	-235,553	-100%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/	857,160	860,000	860,000		860,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>1,092,713</b>	<b>1,095,553</b>	<b>860,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>860,000</b>	<b>-235,553</b>	<b>-22%</b>
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,921,141</b>	<b>2,919,332</b>	<b>1,572,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,572,000</b>	<b>-1,347,332</b>	<b>-46%</b>
National Activities:							
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)	100,859	100,859	0		0	-100,859	-100%
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/	125,000	200,000	200,000		200,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants</b>	<b>225,859</b>	<b>300,859</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-100,859</b>	<b>-34%</b>
Make America Skilled Again (Non-Advance)	0	0	1,653,067	0	1,653,067	1,653,067	0%
Make America Skilled Again (Advance) 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal Make America Skilled Again</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,653,067</b>	<b>1,653,067</b>	<b>0%</b>
Career and Technical Education (Non-Advance)	0	0	0	659,000	659,000	659,000	0%
Career and Technical Education (Advance) 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Career and Technical Education</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
Native American Programs 3/	60,000	62,500	0		0	-62,500	-100%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/	97,396	97,396	0		0	-97,396	-100%
Reentry Employment Opportunities 2/ 3/	115,000	110,000	0		0	-110,000	-100%
Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/	285,000	285,000	0		0	-285,000	-100%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative 3/	6,000	6,000	0		0	-6,000	-100%
YouthBuild 2/ 3/	105,000	105,000	0		0	-105,000	-100%
Community Projects Earmarks	0	95,501	0		0	-95,501	-100%
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>894,255</b>	<b>1,062,256</b>	<b>1,853,067</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>2,512,067</b>	<b>1,449,811</b>	<b>136%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,815,396</b>	<b>3,981,588</b>	<b>3,425,067</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>4,084,067</b>	<b>102,479</b>	<b>3%</b>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4.	400,950	395,000	0		0	-395,000	-100%
<b>Job Corps</b>							
Operations 2/	1,603,325	1,603,325	90,000		90,000	-1,513,325	-94%
Construction	123,000	123,000	61,000		61,000	-62,000	-50%
Administration	33,830	33,830	25,370		25,370	-8,460	-25%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>1,760,155</b>	<b>176,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>176,370</b>	<b>-1,583,785</b>	<b>-90%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
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/	117,000	117,000	117,000		117,000	0	0%
RESEA Adjustment - UTF 4/	271,000	350,000	400,000		400,000	50,000	14%
National Activities - UTF	18,000	18,000	43,000		43,000	25,000	139%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>3,165,635</b>	<b>3,244,635</b>	<b>3,319,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,319,635</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>2%</b>
Employment Service:							
National Programs:							
Grants to States	670,052	675,052	0	0	0	-675,052	-100%
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0		0	-21,413	-100%
Trust Funds 2/ 3/	648,639	653,639	0		0	-653,639	-100%
Employment Service National Activities - UTF	25,000	17,500	0		0	-17,500	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>695,052</b>	<b>692,552</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-692,552</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0	0	0	-21,413	-100%
Trust Funds	673,639	671,139	0	0	0	-671,139	-100%
Foreign Labor Certification:							
FLC State Grants	23,282	23,282	0	0	0	-23,282	-100%
Trust Funds	23,282	23,282	0		0	-23,282	-100%
Federal Administration	60,528	61,528	0	0	0	-61,528	-100%
Trust Funds	60,528	61,528	0		0	-61,528	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>83,810</b>	<b>84,810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-108,092</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Funds	83,810	84,810	0	0	0	-84,810	-100%
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 2/ 3/	62,653	52,893	52,893		52,893	0	0%
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	<b>84,066</b>	<b>74,306</b>	<b>52,893</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,893</b>	<b>-21,413</b>	<b>-29%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	<b>3,923,084</b>	<b>4,000,584</b>	<b>3,319,635</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,319,635</b>	<b>-680,949</b>	<b>-17%</b>
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	<b>4,007,150</b>	<b>4,074,890</b>	<b>3,372,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,372,528</b>	<b>-702,362</b>	<b>-17%</b>

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2027 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS Budget Authority	FY 2025 Revised Enacted P.L. 119-4 9/	FY 2026 Enacted P.L. 119-75	FY 2027 Current Law	FY 2027 Legislative Proposals	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget vs. FY 2026 Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Program Administration</b>							
Training and Employment 3/	70,417	54,919	112,728		112,728	57,809	105%
UTF Transfer (S&E) 3/	9,253	9,253	8,387		8,387	-886	-10%
Workforce Security	3,621	3,621	0		0	-3,621	-100%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	42,574	42,574	0		0	-42,574	-100%
Apprenticeship	38,913	38,913	0		0	-38,913	-100%
Executive Direction	7,447	7,074	0		0	-7,074	-100%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	2,188	2,079	0		0	-2,079	-100%
Unemployment Insurance Oversight	0	0	3,621		3,621	3,621	0%
UTF Transfer (S&E)	0	0	42,574		42,574	42,574	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>122,586</b>	<b>106,606</b>	<b>116,349</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116,349</b>	<b>9,743</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	<b>51,827</b>	<b>51,827</b>	<b>50,941</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,941</b>	<b>-886</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	<b>174,413</b>	<b>158,433</b>	<b>167,290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167,290</b>	<b>8,857</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Total, ETA</b>	<b>10,158,064</b>	<b>10,370,066</b>	<b>7,141,255</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>7,800,255</b>	<b>-3,970,507</b>	<b>-25%</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>							
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	47,048		47,048	0	0%
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%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>269,841</b>	<b>269,841</b>	<b>269,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>269,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>							
Employee Benefits Security Programs	191,100	191,100	181,100		181,100	-10,000	-5%
<b>Total, EBSA</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>191,100</b>	<b>181,100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,100</b>	<b>-10,000</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	120,500	120,500	107,823		107,823	-12,677	-11%
SWC Transfer	2,205	2,205	2,177		2,177	-28	-1%
Wage and Hour Division	260,000	260,000	235,000		235,000	-25,000	-10%
Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs	110,976	100,976	0		0	-100,976	-100%
Office of Labor-Management Standards	48,515	48,515	50,115		50,115	1,600	3%
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>							
Safety and Health Standards	21,000	18,500	15,200		15,200	-3,300	-18%
Federal Enforcement	250,050	243,000	210,078		210,078	-32,922	-14%
Whistleblower Programs	26,000	22,500	16,667		16,667	-5,833	-26%
State Programs	116,873	120,000	115,200		115,200	-4,800	-4%
Technical Support	26,000	28,000	22,500		22,500	-3,500	-13%
Compliance Assistance - Federal	79,973	78,262	89,376		89,376	11,114	14%
Compliance Assistance - State Consultations	61,278	63,160	63,160		63,160	0	0%
Compliance Assistance - Training Grants	12,787	12,787	0		0	-12,787	-100%
Safety and Health Statistics	35,500	35,500	40,500		40,500	5,000	14%
Executive Direction	10,100	9,600	9,700		9,700	100	1%
<b>Total, OSHA</b>	<b>639,359</b>	<b>629,309</b>	<b>582,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>582,381</b>	<b>-46,928</b>	<b>-7%</b>

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2027 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS Budget Authority	FY 2025 Revised Enacted P.L. 119-4 9/	FY 2026 Enacted P.L. 119-75	FY 2027 Current Law	FY 2027 Legislative Proposals	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget vs. FY 2026 Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>							
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	266,524	265,774	252,307		252,307	-13,467	-5%
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,000	5,000	6,626		6,626	1,626	33%
Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement	8,191	7,191	0		0	-7,191	-100%
Educational Policy and Development	39,070	39,820	21,282		21,282	-18,538	-47%
Technical Support	36,041	36,041	39,516		39,516	3,475	10%
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	16,090	17,990	0		0	-17,990	-100%
Program Administration	16,900	16,000	28,476		28,476	12,476	78%
<b>Total, MSHA</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>387,816</b>	<b>348,207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>348,207</b>	<b>-39,609</b>	<b>-10%</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>							
Labor Force Statistics	249,150	252,000	0		0	-252,000	-100%
Prices and Cost of Living	244,436	248,000	0		0	-248,000	-100%
Compensation and Working Conditions	92,354	91,500	0		0	-91,500	-100%
Productivity and Technology	12,360	12,000	0		0	-12,000	-100%
Executive Direction and Staff Services	37,652	37,000	0		0	-37,000	-100%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>635,952</b>	<b>640,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-640,500</b>	<b>-100%</b>
UTF Transfer (S&E)	68,000	68,000	68,000		68,000	0	0%
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
Program Direction and Support	34,358	22,000	30,250		30,250	8,250	38%
Legal Services (GF)	145,754	120,754	119,935		119,935	-819	-1%
Legal Services (UTF)	308	308	308		308	0	0%
International Labor Services	113,125	116,125	70,210		70,210	-45,915	-40%
Administration and Management	30,804	28,450	28,450		28,450	0	0%
Adjudication	37,000	35,000	35,000		35,000	0	0%
Women's Bureau	19,300	23,000	0		0	-23,000	-100%
Civil Rights	7,586	7,586	35,366		35,366	27,780	366%
Chief Financial Officer	5,681	5,681	5,516		5,516	-165	-3%
Departmental Program Evaluation 2/	4,281	4,281	4,281		4,281	0	0%
Office of Foreign Labor Certification (UTF)	0	0	86,810		86,810	86,810	0%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>398,197</b>	<b>363,185</b>	<b>329,008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>329,316</b>	<b>-33,869</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Total Trust Funds	308	308	87,118		87,118	86,810	28185%
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>							
Program Activities	91,187	91,187	81,484		81,484	-9,703	-11%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>91,187</b>	<b>91,187</b>	<b>81,484</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81,484</b>	<b>-9,703</b>	<b>-11%</b>
UTF Transfer (S&E)	5,841	5,841	5,841		5,841	5,841	0%
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>							
Departmental Support Systems	6,889	6,889	6,889		6,889	0	0%
IT Infrastructure Modernization	22,380	0	11,271		11,271	11,271	0%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>29,269</b>	<b>6,889</b>	<b>18,160</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,160</b>	<b>11,271</b>	<b>164%</b>
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0		0	0	0%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	43,000	43,000	33,810		33,810	-9,190	-21%
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY</b>	<b>13,525,630</b>	<b>13,664,738</b>	<b>9,606,820</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>10,266,128</b>	<b>-3,392,769</b>	<b>-25%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>	<b>9,204,524</b>	<b>9,266,132</b>	<b>5,803,267</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>6,462,575</b>	<b>-2,803,557</b>	<b>-30%</b>
General Funds	9,204,524	9,266,132	5,803,267	659,000	6,462,575	-2,803,557	-30%
Gifts and Bequests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Fund Transfer	4,321,106	4,398,606	3,803,553	0	3,803,553	-589,212	-14%
UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)	4,318,901	4,396,401	3,801,376	0	3,801,376	-589,184	-14%
SWC Transfer	2,205	2,205	2,177	0	2,177	-28	-1%

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 FY 2027 President's Budget  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

DOL PROGRAMS Budget Authority	FY 2025 Revised Enacted P.L. 119-4 9/	FY 2026 Enacted P.L. 119-75	FY 2027 Current Law	FY 2027 Legislative Proposals	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget vs. FY 2026 Enacted	
						\$	%
<b>MANDATORY</b>							
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>							
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>							
<i>TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 5/ 6/ 8/</i>	3,000	-17,000	188,000		188,000	205,000	-1206%
<b>Subtotal, Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-17,000</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>205,000</b>	<b>-1206%</b>
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>							
<i>TAA - Benefits</i>	6,000	12,000	7,000		7,000	-5,000	-42%
<i>TAA - Training 5/</i>	26,000	35,000	19,000		19,000	-16,000	-46%
<i>Alternative-Reemployment TAA</i>	0	1,000	1,000		1,000	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>-21,000</b>	<b>-44%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>							
<i>State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest</i>	48,355,000	48,618,000	45,022,000		45,022,000	-3,596,000	-7%
<i>Treasury Administration</i>	100,000	146,000	0		0	-146,000	-100%
<i>Interest on General Fund Advances</i>	930,000	930,000	930,000		930,000	0	0%
<i>EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)</i>	95,000	121,000	131,000		131,000	10,000	8%
<i>Repayment of Repayable Advances</i>	-7,500,000	-7,500,000	-5,500,000		-5,500,000	2,000,000	-27%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>41,980,000</b>	<b>42,315,000</b>	<b>40,583,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,583,000</b>	<b>-1,732,000</b>	<b>-4%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>							
<i>H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 5/ 6/ 8/</i>	21,000	19,000	0		0	-19,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-19,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Payments to the UTF</b>							
<i>FFCRA, CARES, CAUIW, ARP</i>	95,000	155,000	0		0	-155,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Payments to the UTF</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>155,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-155,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>							
<i>Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)</i>	35,000	38,000	0		0	-38,000	-100%
<i>Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)</i>	0	9,000	0		0	-9,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-47,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>42,166,000</b>	<b>42,567,000</b>	<b>40,798,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40,798,000</b>	<b>-1,769,000</b>	<b>-4%</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>							
<i>Consolidated Administrative Activities 6/ 7/</i>	493,506	484,567	484,264		484,264	-303	0%
<b>Administrative Funds, Subtotal (non-add)</b>	<b>493,506</b>	<b>484,567</b>	<b>484,264</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>484,264</b>	<b>-303</b>	<b>0%</b>
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance</i>	6,154,000	5,225,000	30,000		30,000	-5,195,000	-99%
<i>ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin. 6/</i>	22,000	33,000	32,000		32,000	-1,000	-3%
<b>Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>6,176,000</b>	<b>5,258,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>-5,196,000</b>	<b>-99%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>							
<b>Special Benefits</b>							
<i>Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits</i>	2,000	2,000	5,000		5,000	3,000	150%
<i>Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation</i>	724,670	1,296,385	1,506,251		1,506,251	209,866	16%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>726,670</b>	<b>1,298,385</b>	<b>1,511,251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,511,251</b>	<b>212,866</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>							
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part B 5/</i>	61,311	62,492	61,138		61,138	-1,354	-2%
<i>EEOICPA - Admin Part E 5/</i>	76,569	70,741	70,144		70,144	-597	-1%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>137,880</b>	<b>133,233</b>	<b>131,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,282</b>	<b>-1,951</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part B</i>	2,582,985	2,895,838	3,213,312		3,213,312	317,474	11%
<i>EEOICPA - Benefits Part E</i>	522,339	502,096	542,977		542,977	40,881	8%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>3,105,324</b>	<b>3,397,934</b>	<b>3,756,289</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,756,289</b>	<b>358,355</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>3,243,204</b>	<b>3,531,167</b>	<b>3,887,571</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,887,571</b>	<b>356,404</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>							
<i>Administration</i>	4,594	4,701	4,985		4,985	284	6%
<i>Benefits</i>	19,200	19,600	17,100		17,100	-2,500	-13%
<i>Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/</i>	7,000	6,000	5,900		5,900	-100	-2%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>30,794</b>	<b>30,301</b>	<b>27,985</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,985</b>	<b>-2,316</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>							
<b>Benefit Payments &amp; Interest on Advances</b>	<b>354,507</b>	<b>395,796</b>	<b>406,212</b>		<b>406,212</b>	<b>10,416</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>BLDTF Administration 5/</b>							
<i>OWCP BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	50,867	47,795	44,984		44,984	-2,811	-6%
<i>DM/SOL BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	7,883	7,859	8,334		8,334	475	6%
<i>DM/ADJ BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	29,084	28,999	30,752		30,752	1,763	6%
<i>OIG BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	332	352	373		373	21	6%
<i>Treasury BLDTF S&amp;E</i>	317	336	356		356	20	6%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>88,482</b>	<b>85,341</b>	<b>84,799</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,799</b>	<b>-542</b>	<b>-1%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>442,989</b>	<b>481,137</b>	<b>491,011</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>491,011</b>	<b>9,874</b>	<b>2%</b>

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2027 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<i>DOL PROGRAMS</i> Budget Authority	FY 2025 Revised Enacted P.L. 119-4 9/	FY 2026 Enacted P.L. 119-75	FY 2027 Current Law	FY 2027 Legislative Proposals	FY 2027 President's Budget	FY 2027 President's Budget vs. FY 2026 Enacted	
						\$	%
<i>Panama Canal Commission</i>	1,000	1,000	0		0	-1,000	-100%
<i>Special Workers Compensation</i>	89,000	92,000	92,000		92,000	0	0%
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>4,533,657</b>	<b>5,433,989</b>	<b>6,009,818</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,009,818</b>	<b>575,829</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>							
<i>Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 5/ 6/ 8/</i>	49,000	44,000	43,000		43,000	-1,000	-2%
<b>Total, Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>							
<i>H-1B Fee Revenue 5/ 6/ 8/</i>	0	0	19,000		19,000	19,000	0%
<b>Total, Departmental Management</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-4,019,000</b>	<b>-4,183,000</b>	<b>-4,368,000</b>		<b>-4,368,000</b>	<b>-185,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY</b>	<b>48,905,657</b>	<b>49,119,989</b>	<b>42,563,818</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,563,818</b>	<b>-6,556,171</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>13,525,630</b>	<b>13,664,738</b>	<b>9,606,820</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>10,266,128</b>	<b>-3,392,769</b>	<b>-25%</b>
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>48,905,657</b>	<b>49,119,989</b>	<b>42,563,818</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,563,818</b>	<b>-6,556,171</b>	<b>-13%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>62,431,287</b>	<b>62,784,727</b>	<b>52,170,638</b>	<b>659,000</b>	<b>52,829,946</b>	<b>-9,948,940</b>	<b>-16%</b>

- 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 2025 is \$18,800M, of which \$3,893M from TES Advances is shown on this table. The TES - Youth Activities, TES - Reemployment Opportunities, TES - Apprenticeship, TES YouthBuild CSEQA, 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 2025 using unobligated balances in the 24/25 accounts
- 3/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer in FY 2025 executed to date is \$1.498M to the FY 2025 (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 \$533M in RESEA adjustment for FY 2025, \$608M for FY 2026, and \$633M for FY 2027. The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 (P.L. 118-5) revised the RESEA adjustment funding to \$271M for FY 2025. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget
- 5/ Amounts in this table include applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. Amounts in the FY 2027 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 Revised Enacted is P.L. 119-4 including all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Employment**  
**FY 2027 President's Budget**

	FY 2025 Enacted	FY 2026 Enacted	Program Increases	Program Decreases	Other Changes	FY 2027 Request	FY 2027 Request vs. FY 2026 Enacted
Employment and Training Administration	1,116	981	26		(256)	751	(230)
Job Corps	129	91				91	-
FLC Federal Administration	216	210			(210)	-	(210)
FLC H-1B Fees	46	46			(46)	-	(46)
Program Administration	725	634	26			660	26
Veterans' Employment and Training	211	194				194	-
Employee Benefits Security Administration	676	687		(47)		640	(47)
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation Fund	933	866		(46)		820	(46)
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,444	1,206			(3)	1,203	(3)
Salaries and Expenses	774	653				653	-
Special Benefits	186	131			(3)	128	(3)
Energy Ombudsman Part B Administration	4	4				4	-
Energy Ombudsman Part E Administration	2	3				3	-
Energy OWCP Part B Administration	226	193				193	-
Energy OWCP Part E Administration	238	209				209	-
Energy Advisory Board OWCP Part E Administration	1	1				1	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	12				12	-
Wage and Hour Division	1,370	1,212		(37)		1,175	(37)
Salaries and Expenses	1,128	1,053		(37)		1,016	(37)
H-1B Fees	242	159				159	-
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	474	138		(138)		-	(138)
Office of Labor-Management Standards	186	172	8			180	8
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	1,797	1,645	65	(154)		1,556	(89)
Mine Safety and Health Administration	1,635	1,635	183	(228)		1,590	(45)
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,164	1,915		(19)		1,896	(19)
Departmental Management	1,219	1,019	120	(43)	256	1,352	333
Program Direction and Support	105	107				107	-
Legal Services	546	463				463	-
International Labor Affairs	139	101				101	-
Administration and Management	95	72				72	-
Adjudication	228	196				196	-
Women's Bureau	48	20		(20)		-	(20)
Civil Rights Activities	25	23		(23)		-	(23)
Office of Civil Rights	-	-	110			110	110
Chief Financial Officer	17	20				20	-
Departmental Program Evaluation	16	17				17	-
Office of Foreign Labor Certification	-	-	10		210	220	220
FLC H-1B Fees	-	-			46	46	46
Office of Inspector General	295	290		(30)		260	(30)
IT Modernization	20	-				-	-
Working Capital Fund	1,179	973				973	-
Office of Disability Employment Policy	65	46				46	-
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>14,784</b>	<b>12,979</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>(742)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>(343)</b>