

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2022
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration
(ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2022

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

This page is intentionally left blank.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Budget Summary | 1 |
| Employment and Training Administration | 6 |
| Overview | 6 |
| Training and Employment Services..... | 8 |
| Adult Employment and Training Activities..... | 8 |
| Youth Activities | 9 |
| Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities | 9 |
| Indian and Native American Programs | 9 |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | 10 |
| Reentry Employment Opportunities | 10 |
| Apprenticeship Program | 10 |
| Workforce Data Quality Initiative | 11 |
| YouthBuild..... | 11 |
| Veterans Clean Energy Training Program..... | 11 |
| National Youth Employment Program | 11 |
| Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries..... | 12 |
| Job Corps | 13 |
| Community Service Employment For Older Americans..... | 14 |
| Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances..... | 15 |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | 16 |
| Unemployment Insurance | 17 |
| Employment Service | 17 |
| Foreign Labor Certification | 18 |
| Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building | 18 |
| Advances to the Unemployment Trust fund | 20 |
| Program Administration..... | 21 |
| American Jobs Plan..... | 24 |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration | 26 |
| Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation..... | 28 |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | 29 |
| Wage and Hour Division | 31 |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs..... | 33 |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards | 35 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration | 37 |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration | 41 |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics..... | 44 |
| Departmental Management..... | 46 |
| Office of Disability Employment Policy | 51 |
| Office of the Inspector General..... | 53 |
| Veterans' Employment and Training Service | 55 |
| DOL IT Modernization | 58 |
| Working Capital Fund..... | 59 |
| Appendices..... | 60 |
| Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2013-2022..... | 60 |
| All Purpose Table | 61 |
| Full Time Equivalent Table | 67 |
| Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act | 68 |

Budget Summary

The FY 2022 request for the Department of Labor (DOL) is \$14.2 billion in discretionary budget authority and 16,855 full-time equivalent employees (FTE), with additional mandatory funding and FTE.

DOL promotes the welfare of 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. The FY 2022 Budget request includes critical initiatives to: protect workers' rights, health and safety, and wages; strengthen the Federal-State unemployment compensation program; support training opportunities that provide pathways to the middle class; fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws; and more.

The FY 2022 Budget rebuilds DOL's capacity with necessary investments to reverse years of declining staffing levels that harmed the Department's ability to meet its mission on behalf of American workers, job seekers, and retirees.

Enhancing Opportunity and Pathways to Prosperity

The COVID-19 pandemic created widespread economic disruption and further highlighted preexisting deficiencies in the availability of opportunities for all Americans to find good-paying, safe employment. The FY 2022 Budget renews DOL's commitment to help American workers and job seekers, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, get back on their feet, access job training, and find pathways to high-quality jobs that can support a middle-class life.

- The Budget requests \$285 million, a \$100 million increase above the FY 2021 enacted level, to expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA) opportunities while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, and diversifying the industry sectors involved. RA is a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and is a reliable pathway to the middle class. This investment would provide critical initial funding to support capacity-building, including expanding and diversifying RA programs, to meet the President's commitment to strengthening the RA program and increase the number of apprentices in the United States.
- America's economic health is at its best when workers have multiple accessible pathways to good-paying jobs. To that end, the FY 2022 Budget requests \$3.7 billion, a \$203 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level, for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act State Grants. This request will make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth hurt by the economic fallout from the pandemic. The Budget advances the goal of developing pathways for diverse workers, including those from disadvantaged groups, to access training and career opportunities through increased investments in programs that serve justice-involved individuals, at-risk youth, and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals.

- While emergency unemployment compensation programs have provided life-saving benefits to American families during the pandemic, painful delays and barriers that disproportionately affect workers of color have exposed the inadequacies of States' administration of their unemployment insurance (UI) systems. The FY 2022 Budget addresses these deficiencies with investments to ensure states are better equipped to handle higher volumes of claims and better prepared for future crises. The Budget also fully funds and modernizes the formula that sets the amount states receive to administer UI, the first comprehensive update in decades. This long overdue overhaul will allow states to serve claimants more quickly, effectively, and accurately. Additionally, the Budget requests \$100 million to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable delivery of benefits.
- The Budget requests a \$100 million investment for DOL's role in the new multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, aimed at reskilling and reemploying displaced coal workers in Appalachian communities. This request would complement other targeted Federal investments in POWER+ to assist workers and transform local economies in communities transitioning away from fossil fuel production.
- 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. The request also provides the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) \$20 million for a new program, developed in collaboration with VETS and the Department of Veterans Affairs, focused on helping veterans shift to careers in clean energy, which would help combat climate change while preparing veterans for good-paying jobs.

Protecting and Empowering American Workers

To ensure workers are treated with dignity and respect in the workplace, the FY 2022 Budget invests \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$304 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, in the Department's worker protection agencies. Over the past four years, DOL worker protection agencies have lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting DOL's ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations.

- Staff losses at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) have left workers less safe on the job, particularly amid the increased threats to workplace health and safety created by the pandemic. The FY 2022 Budget provides an increase to OSHA of more than \$73 million over the FY 2021 enacted level to help the agency rebuild its rulemaking and enforcement capacity, expand its whistleblower protection program, and increase its outreach and compliance assistance. This investment will support OSHA's efforts to double the number of inspectors by the end of President Biden's first term. The request

also includes a \$67 million increase for MSHA focused on restoring its capabilities in enforcement and mine plan and equipment reviews.

- The misclassification of workers as independent contractors robs them of their rightful wages, benefits, and protections. To address this, the FY 2022 Budget increases funding to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) by more than \$30 million over the FY 2021 enacted level. This funding increase will enable WHD to aggressively combat worker misclassification, along with fully enforcing the other areas under its purview like prevailing wages and family and medical leave.
- The Budget requests a \$35 million increase in funding for the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs (OFCCP), enabling it to fully enforce employment antidiscrimination laws to ensure Federal contracting fulfills America's promise to all Americans. The request promotes fair treatment for millions of workers by restoring resources to oversee and enforce the equal employment obligations of Federal contractors, including protections against discrimination based on race, gender, disability, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

Promoting Evidence and Equity in Serving America

- The Department is committed to ensuring its policies and decisions are backed by sound justifications. The FY 2022 Budget reinforces that commitment by requesting \$6 million to improve DOL's capacity for evidence-based decision making. With these resources, the Department will strengthen connections between performance management, evaluation, data governance, and budget to drive better resource management.
- Safeguarding equal opportunity and nondiscrimination is essential to DOL's mission and a key emphasis across the Department's programs and activities. The Budget makes several important investments to enhance that effort. The request includes additional funding for:
 - The Civil Rights Center to expand its enforcement work to protect equal opportunity for the more than 40 million individuals served by programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the Department;
 - The Women's Bureau for a new initiative to ensure equity in access to benefits and awareness of rights;
 - The Office of Disability Employment Policy to support an inclusive and equitable recovery from the pandemic and to expand access to clean energy jobs through inclusive apprenticeships;
 - The creation of an Office of Diversity and Inclusion in the Office of the Secretary of Labor. This office will provide guidance and leadership to ensure that the Department takes a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all in all mission areas, including people of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

Building Back Better with the American Jobs Plan

In addition to the critical initiatives in the Department's FY 2022 discretionary budget, the American Jobs Plan will help enhance DOL's ability to meet its mission by creating millions of high-quality jobs and rebuilding our country's infrastructure. In order to ensure workers are able to acquire the skills they will need to succeed and to advance racial justice, gender equity, and equity for underserved communities, the American Jobs Plan will make important investments in DOL's work, totaling \$81.5 billion over 10 years.

- The American Jobs Plan will provide \$18 billion for a new Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers (CSDW) program and \$22 billion for a new Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program. The CSDW program will provide comprehensive supports to dislocated workers who are enrolled in a federally-funded training program in order to help them complete their training and move into new jobs without suffering economic insecurity. The SECTOR program will spur the creation of high-quality training programs in growing sectors such as clean energy, manufacturing, and caregiving, helping all workers find good-quality jobs in an ever-changing economy.
- The American Jobs Plan will specifically target funding to workers facing some of the greatest challenges. The Plan proposes doubling the investment in job training for formerly incarcerated individuals and justice-involved youth. In order to tackle long-term unemployment and underemployment, the Plan includes a new Subsidized Jobs Program, which will be targeted to public assistance recipients. In addition, the Plan includes a proposal to phase out sub-minimum wage provisions in section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act and provides support to states to expand access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities and fair wages for workers with disabilities.
- The American Jobs Plan will also address the United States' chronic underinvestment in its existing workforce development system, providing additional funding for Registered Apprenticeship and Expanded Career Services. The plan will create one to two million new RA slots and strengthen the pipeline for more women and people of color to access these opportunities. The Plan also supports Community College Training Partnerships that build the capacity of the community college system to deliver high-quality job training programs based on in-demand skills. The Expanded Career Services will help workers in all phases of their careers to land their next job and quickly get on career pathways.
- The American Jobs Plan will provide \$7.5 billion to strengthen the Department's enforcement and worker protection activities to protect against discrimination, protect wages and benefits, enforce health and safety safeguards, and strengthen health care and pension plans.

Supporting Workers' Safety and Economic Security amid COVID-19

The FY 2022 Budget will allow the Department to build on its critical work restoring economic opportunity and protecting workers amid the COVID-19 pandemic that DOL agencies began with supplemental funding received in FY 2020 and FY 2021.

In addition to creating new programs and expanding existing programs to better support unemployed workers through the UI system, DOL's supplemental funding includes \$2 billion for addressing fraud, inequity, and timeliness in unemployment compensation programs, \$345 million for National Dislocated Worker Grants, \$105.8 million for OSHA, \$30.3 million for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs, \$23.8 million for WHD, \$23.4 million for the Office of the Solicitor (SOL), \$13.2 million for MSHA, \$12.0 million for ETA's Program Administration activity, \$11.0 million for the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA), and \$38.5 million for the Office of the Inspector General. As of May 2021, the Department has also been transferred \$8.6 million for EBSA and \$2.2 million for SOL for its role in implementing the No Surprises Act.

| FY 2022 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | FY 2020 Enacted | FY 2021 Enacted | FY 2022 Request | Change |
| Discretionary | \$14.5 | \$13.3 | \$14.2 | \$0.9 |
| <i>Annual Appropriation*</i> | <i>\$12.4</i> | <i>\$12.5</i> | <i>\$14.2</i> | <i>\$1.7</i> |
| <i>Supplemental Appropriation</i> | <i>\$2.1</i> | <i>\$0.8</i> | <i>\$0.0</i> | <i>-\$0.8</i> |
| Mandatory | \$490.0 | \$535.6 | \$85.3 | -\$450.3 |
| Total, Current Law | \$504.5 | \$548.9 | \$99.5 | -\$449.4 |
| Legislative Proposals, Mandatory | \$0.0 | \$0.0 | \$6.2 | \$6.2 |
| Total with Legislative Proposals | \$504.5 | \$548.9 | \$105.7 | -\$443.2 |
| <i>Full Time Equivalents</i> | <i>14,546</i> | <i>15,279</i> | <i>17,529</i> | <i>2,250</i> |
| <i>Annual Appropriation</i> | <i>14,538</i> | <i>14,906</i> | <i>16,855</i> | <i>1,949</i> |
| <i>Supplemental Appropriation**</i> | <i>8</i> | <i>373</i> | <i>674</i> | <i>301</i> |

*Excludes RESEA adjustment funding.

**Includes FTE funded by CARES Act, USMCA, and ARP Act. Excludes FTE funded by No Surprises Act.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers federal workforce development and worker dislocation programs, federal grants to states for public employment service programs, and Unemployment Insurance benefits. These services are primarily provided through state and local workforce development systems with support from federal and other funding sources. ETA also plays an important role in supporting an economic recovery for all Americans, reducing racial and gender inequality, and ensuring that workers are able to acquire the skills they need to succeed.

The budget increases skill-building opportunities so that workers can build a better future. America's future growth and prosperity depend, in part, on ensuring that workers have multiple pathways to high-quality, good-paying jobs that can support a middle-class life. The budget devotes additional resources towards the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and Wagner Peyser state formula grants to make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth.

The Budget prioritizes investments in programs that provide various pathways to high-quality jobs and careers for diverse workers. It invests in programs that provide workforce development services to disadvantaged groups, including justice-involved individuals, at-risk youth, low-income seniors, and low-income veterans. In FY 2022, the Department will continue efforts to increase Job Corps enrollment, with a focus on credential attainment and creating a pipeline from training opportunities to participating in the workforce.

The Budget also expands access to Registered Apprenticeships, a proven earn-and-learn model that raises participants' wages and provides a reliable pathway to the middle class. The Department will particularly focus apprenticeship resources on expanding access to the model for historically underrepresented groups, including women and people of color, and growing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized.

The President's Budget provides resources to improve access and equity in the Unemployment Insurance system. The pandemic has shined a light on the inadequacies of States' administration of their unemployment insurance (UI) systems, which have been plagued by delays and obstacles that disproportionately affect workers of color. When benefits are slow to reach workers who lost their jobs, it delays their recovery and America's recovery. To address these shortcomings, the discretionary request makes investments to ensure states can better handle higher volumes of claims and be better prepared for future crises. The discretionary request also fully funds and updates the formula for determining the amount states receive to administer UI, the first comprehensive update in decades, which would allow states to serve claimants more quickly and effectively. In addition, the discretionary request includes a \$100 million investment to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable access to benefits, modernizes the unemployment safety net, reducing waste, fraud, and abuse and getting claimants back to work quickly.

ETA Program Administration has been level-funded for the past several years, significantly reducing the number of staff ETA could afford due to inflationary costs. Despite flat funding for staffing

resources, the number of grant programs and the number of grants have both increased over the past four years, significantly stretching ETA's oversight capacity. The request for FY 2022 provides sufficient resources for ETA staff to manage both the current workload and the proposed workload under President's Biden expansive workforce development vision.

On July 1, 2021, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program reverts to a previous, less-generous version, and on July 1, 2022, the TAA program terminates. This program provides job-training assistance and support to workers adversely affected by foreign trade. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress to reauthorize this important program.

Earlier this spring, the Administration provided a blueprint for the American Jobs Plan: an investment in America that will create millions of good jobs and rebuild our country's infrastructure. For the Department, this includes investments in our people – providing people with the skills they need to succeed, strengthening the pathways to success, and ensuring that the jobs that are created are good jobs. Structural racism and persistent economic inequities have undermined opportunity for millions of workers, and these investments will prioritize underserved communities and communities negatively impacted by the transforming economy. The United States has also underinvested in the workforce development system for decades. We currently spend just one-fifth of the average that other advanced economies spend on workforce and labor market programs.

To address these multiple challenges, the Budget includes legislative proposals totaling \$81.5 billion over 10 years. This investment in proven workforce development models includes creating and expanding sector-based training programs; providing comprehensive supports for dislocated workers to enable their participation in high-quality training programs; expanding Registered Apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship opportunities; building community colleges' capacity to deliver high-quality job training programs; expanding access to intensive, staff-assisted career services; providing subsidized jobs to workers with barriers to employment; expanding workforce development services for justice-involved individuals; and phasing out the subminimum wage provided to workers with disabilities while expanding their access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

| | 2020 ¹ <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 <u>Request</u> |
|---|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Adult Employment and Training Activities | 854,649 | 862,649 | 899,987 |
| Youth Activities | 913,130 | 921,130 | 963,837 |
| Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities | 1,322,912 | 1,342,412 | 1,536,137 |
| Formula Grants | 1,052,053 | 1,061,553 | 1,155,278 |
| National Dislocated Worker Grants | 270,859 | 280,859 | 380,859 |
| Indian and Native American Programs | 55,000 | 55,500 | 58,000 |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | 91,896 | 93,896 | 96,711 |
| Reentry Employment Opportunities | 98,079 | 100,079 | 150,000 |
| Apprenticeship Program | 175,000 | 185,000 | 285,000 |
| Workforce Data Quality Initiative | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| YouthBuild | 94,534 | 96,534 | 145,000 |
| National Youth Employment Program | 0 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Veterans' Clean Energy Training Program | 0 | 0 | 20,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 3,611,200 | 3,663,200 | 4,210,672 |

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs help Americans get and keep family-sustaining jobs and provide employers with skilled and qualified workers to fill their current and future openings. The majority of the program activities are authorized by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The funding for the TES activity is provided on a program year (PY) basis. Funding requested in FY 2022 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023 or September 30, 2023.

The Administration looks forward to working with Congress on WIOA reauthorization.

Adult Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Adult program helps adults with barriers to employment gain new skills and find in-demand jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The Adult program also provides employment services to our Nation's separating military service members, as well as military spouses having difficulty in finding employment. The Budget includes \$899,987,000 to fund Adult Activities for FY 2022, an increase of \$37,338,000. This increase funds the Adult program at its full

¹ Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$345.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

authorized level and will provide services to an additional 15,788 participants in 2022.

Youth Activities

The WIOA Youth program supports a wide range of activities and services to prepare low-income youth for academic and employment success, including summer and year-round jobs. To address the skill and youth employment needs anticipated in FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$963,837,000, an increase of \$42,707,000. This increase funds the Youth program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an additional 6,490 participants in 2022.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

The WIOA Dislocated Worker (DW) program helps workers who have lost their jobs gain new skills and find meaningful jobs in sectors that are projected to grow. The DW program provides an array of employment, supportive, and workforce development services to veterans; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced people who had previously been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income. Additionally, a portion of DW program funds are set aside to the National Reserve, which funds National Dislocated Worker Grants, demonstrations, technical assistance, workforce development activities, and DW programs in the United States' outlying areas.

To provide dislocated workers with employment and training services and disaster-affected communities with needed resources, the Department is requesting \$1,536,137,000 for FY 2022. Of the requested amount, \$380,859,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. This includes resources for the Strengthening Community Colleges program, the Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities grant program, and \$100,000,000 for the multi-agency POWER+ initiative focused on transforming local economies in communities transitioning away from fossil fuel extraction or energy production.

The remaining \$1,155,278,000 of requested funds will be directed by formula to states to provide WIOA dislocated worker services and rapid response services, an increase of \$93,725,000. This increase funds the DW program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an additional 19,054 participants in 2022.

Indian and Native American Programs

The Indian and Native American (INA) program is designed to help American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals obtain good jobs and stay employed through the provision of employment, education, training and supportive services necessary for them to succeed in the labor market.

To meet the employment and training needs of the American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2022, the Department requests \$58,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000. This increase will allow for 432 additional participants in the program in 2022.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their dependents to address the chronic unemployment and underemployment they face and help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as supportive services such as nutrition, health, child care and temporary shelter. The request for NFJP for FY 2022 is \$96,711,000, an increase of \$2,815,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 296 more participants through Career Services and Training grants, and will provide housing services to 236 more individuals through Housing grants.

Reentry Employment Opportunities

The Reentry Employment Opportunities (REO) program promotes opportunity by preparing justice-involved adults and youth for the job market. The REO program helps participants obtain employment and/or occupational skills training in industries that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement. REO participants receive comprehensive career assistance and supportive services to ensure they can complete the workforce development programs that they have started.

The Department requests \$150,000,000 for FY 2022 to serve adult and juvenile offenders, an increase of \$49,921,000. This increase will fund an additional 10,174 participants in 2022. The Department will focus on testing and replicating evidence-based strategies for serving individuals leaving incarceration. The Department of Labor will continue to coordinate closely with the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies in carrying out this program.

Apprenticeship Program

This funding is aimed at supporting approaches that result in the growth of Registered Apprenticeship programs to upgrade the skills of workers and meet the 21st century needs of employers and industry. This work-based training model combines job-related technical instruction with structured on-the-job learning experiences. Apprentices earn a starting salary and receive wages that rise with their skill attainment throughout the program.

In FY 2022, the Department requests \$285,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity, an increase of \$100,000,000. The Department will use these resources to expanded Registered Apprenticeship opportunities while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups, including people of color and women, and diversifying the industry sectors involved.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

The Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) provides competitive grants to states to support the development and enhancement of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. In FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$6,000,000. The Department will focus on using WDQI resources to enable the disaggregation of employment and earnings outcomes by race, ethnicity, and gender.

YouthBuild

The YouthBuild program helps ensure that youth have an opportunity to develop the skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The YouthBuild program specifically targets at-risk, high school dropouts ages 16-24 and addresses the challenges they face by providing them with an opportunity to gain both the education and occupational skills that will prepare them for employment with a living wage. The Department's YouthBuild program will continue to provide education and occupational skills training to program participants leading to entry into a chosen career field. Participants obtain industry-recognized credentials which support placements in postsecondary education, Registered Apprenticeships, and employment. In FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$145,000,000, an increase of \$48,466,000. This increase will fund 3,070 additional participants in the program in 2022.

Veterans Clean Energy Training Program

The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new competitive grant program to prepare eligible veterans, transitioning service members, and the spouses of veterans and transitioning service members for careers in clean energy sectors. This program will be administered by ETA, in conjunction with the Veterans' Employment and Training Service and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The FY 2022 request for this new program is \$20,000,000.

National Youth Employment Program

The FY 2022 Budget includes funding for a new National Youth Employment Program (NYEP). NYEP will provide competitive grants to communities to operate summer and year-round youth employment programs through partnerships with employers in high-demand industries and occupations. In addition to employment, programs will provide supportive services, such as transportation and childcare, necessary for successful youth participation in summer and year-round employment and will connect youth with additional skill-building opportunities that enable them to enter on-ramps to careers. The FY 2022 request for this new program is \$50,000,000, which the Department estimates will fund approximately 20,000 participants in 2022.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

Funding for job training for employment in high growth industries is provided through a portion of H-1B visa fees, which are authorized under the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA). The Department awards competitive grants to entities preparing American workers for jobs currently filled by foreign workers, especially in STEM fields.

JOB CORPS

| | 2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 <u>Request</u> |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Operations | 1,603,325 | 1,603,325 | 1,603,011 |
| Construction | 108,000 | 113,000 | 113,000 |
| Administration | 32,330 | 32,330 | 38,748 |
| Total Budget Authority | 1,743,655 | 1,748,655 | 1,754,759 |
| Total FTE | 128 | 127 | 157 |

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

Job Corps is the nation's largest residential workforce development program for disadvantaged youth. The Department's request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,603,011,000. This reflects funding to continue operating 121 Job Corps Centers in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. These centers are operated by both contractors and the U.S. Forest Service. The Department will maintain focused efforts on increasing enrollment, expanding credentialing opportunities, and connecting students and employers to build pipelines to careers. The Department will continue to maintain strong oversight of operations and performance outcomes for all centers in accordance with WIOA. For Job Corps Construction, the Department is requesting \$113,000,000. Updating and rehabilitating Job Corps Centers and maintaining student safety and security will continue to be a top priority for the Job Corps program.

The Department is requesting \$38,748,000 and 157 FTE for Job Corps Administration. This includes an increase in staff for program oversight and resources to fully fund necessary staff levels. ETA will continue to focus on program quality and risk management within the Job Corps program.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

| | 2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 <u>Request</u> |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Community Service Employment for Older Americans | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 |

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. The income eligibility requirement allows participants at income levels up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level. The average age of participants at entry is 62 years. For FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$405,000,000.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

| | 2020 ² <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 ³ <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 ⁴ <u>Request</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Trade Adjustment Assistance | 639,880 | 597,485 | 551,000 |
| TAA Benefits | 208,000 | 207,000 | 272,000 |
| TAA Training | 409,880 | 370,485 | 266,000 |
| Alternative-Reemployment TAA | 22,000 | 20,000 | 13,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 639,880 | 597,485 | 551,000 |

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). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions to transition the TAA Program on July 1, 2021, to an earlier version of the program known as Reversion 2021 for one year, after which the program will terminate. Reversion 2021 would provide states with reduced funding for training and stringent group eligibility criteria, among other changes.

The Department looks forward to working with Congress to reauthorize the current version of TAA, known as the 2015 Program, rather than allowing it to revert on June 30, 2021. In addition, the Administration is committed to working with Congress on a long-term reauthorization that includes reforms to ensure that displaced workers receive effective training and adequate supports and services to transition to a good job.

The FY 2022 Budget request for TAA without reauthorization is \$551,000,000. This request includes \$272,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$266,000,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$13,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

² FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects 5.9 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

³ FY 2021 Enacted reflects 5.7 percent reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

⁴ FY 2022 Request reflects current law without reauthorization of TAA. If the 2015 Program of TAA is reauthorized, FY 2022 amounts would be \$276,000,000 for TAA Benefits, \$450,000,000 for TAA Training, and \$13,000,000 for Alternative-Reemployment TAA.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

| | 2020 ⁵ | 2021 ⁶ | 2022 |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Request</u> |
| Unemployment Insurance | 4,670,074 | 3,330,848 | 3,243,322 |
| State Administration | 2,365,816 | 2,365,816 | 2,875,214 |
| Average Weekly Insured Unemployment | 2,117,258 | 747,032 ⁷ | 0 |
| Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI Integrity | 117,000 | 117,000 | 117,000 |
| RESEA Cap Adjustment | 58,000 | 83,000 | 133,000 |
| National Activities | 12,000 | 18,000 | 118,108 |
| Employment Service | 690,370 | 692,370 | 721,180 |
| Grants to States | 668,052 | 670,052 | 698,862 |
| Employment Service National Activities | 22,318 | 22,318 | 22,318 |
| Foreign Labor Certification | 68,810 | 77,810 | 94,075 |
| Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building | 62,653 | 62,653 | 67,653 |
| Total Budget Authority | 5,491,907 | 4,163,681 | 4,126,230 |
| Total FTE | 153 | 158 | 162 |

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

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

⁵ Excludes disaster supplemental funding provided to states for UI Administrative costs, pursuant to P.L. 116-127 and P.L. 116-136.

⁶ Excludes disaster supplemental funding provided to states for UI Administrative costs, pursuant to P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2.

⁷ Amount anticipated for apportionment as of May 2021.

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. During the unprecedented economic upheaval created by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Federal-State UI program has provided lifesaving benefits to millions of American workers through Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and other emergency programs.

The FY 2022 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,875,214,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 2,008,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$52.8 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$34.2 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.7 million beneficiaries. The Budget includes \$509,398,000 above FY 2021 Enacted to improve States' ability to serve claimants more quickly and effectively by fully funding and updating the formula for determining the amount states receive to administer UI benefits, the first comprehensive update in decades. The request continues the contingency reserve language that provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated UI workloads.

The FY 2022 Budget includes \$250,000,000 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 \$133,000,000 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 2021 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$118,108,000. This request includes \$100,000,000 to support the development of information technology solutions that can be deployed in states to ensure timely and equitable access to benefits.

Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service (ES). ES provides labor exchange services to all job seekers and helps businesses to meet their hiring needs by referring qualified workers. The FY 2022 Budget requests \$698,862,000 to operate the ES in all 50 states and three territories. This request includes an increase of \$28,810,000 to enable the ES to help 144,048 more job seekers find

work. The ES funding allotments for states are based on formula provisions defined in the Wagner-Peyser Act. States then distribute resources to local ES offices, which are part of the American Job Center network.

The ES National Activities appropriation provides funding to support the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) program and technical assistance activities. The WOTC program provides a federal tax incentive to employers that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment. Technical assistance resources support online and in-person assistance for states to implement promising strategies in addressing the skills mismatch and speeding reemployment of the long term unemployed, as well as increasing employment opportunities for all populations. In FY 2022, the Department is requesting \$22,318,000 for ES National Activities.

Foreign Labor Certification

The programs currently administered by the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) include the: immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (commonly referred to PERM or the “Green Card” program); non-immigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages.

For FY 2022, the Department requests \$67,793,000 and 162 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The request includes \$7,000,000 to modernize the IT platform for PERM and \$1,025,000 to expand OFLC's capacity to meet its increased workload and reduce backlogs.

For FY 2022, the Department requests \$26,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' (SWA) foreign labor certification activities, including an increase of \$6,000,000. Under the State Grants activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs. The requested increase would help states improve case processing rates.

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 2022, the Department requests \$67,653,000, an increase of \$5,000,000, to support workforce information grants to states, the ongoing operation and maintenance of the suite of online career tools, and performance reporting systems. This increased funding would support data and capacity-building enhancements at the national and state levels. The Department intends to provide small increases to states through the workforce information grants to procure and/or to train staff in the use of data integration, data analytics, and data visualization software or tools to improve customer service and the utility of information produced. DOL would also use the increased funds to support additional research and collection of data on new and emerging occupations in the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) system as well as to enhance features and usability of CareerOneStop virtual services, such as for re-employment and re-entry initiatives.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

| | 2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 <u>Request</u> |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add) | 36,000,000 | 33,100,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 36,000,000 | 33,100,000 | 7,000,000 |

This account makes available funding for repayable advances (loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) which pays the federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) which makes loans to states to fund unemployment benefits. In addition, the account has provided repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) when its balances proved insufficient to make payments from that account. The BLDTF now has authority to borrow directly from the Treasury under the trust fund debt restructuring provisions of Public Law 110-343. Repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account.

This account also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (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.

The Department estimates that \$33 billion will be borrowed during FY 2021 and an additional \$7 billion will be borrowed in FY 2022. 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

| | 2020 ⁸ | 2021 ⁹ | 2022 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Request</u> |
| Training and Employment | 70,679 | 70,679 | 96,019 |
| Workforce Security | 42,704 | 42,704 | 57,472 |
| Apprenticeship | 36,160 | 36,160 | 47,272 |
| Executive Direction | 9,113 | 9,113 | 10,740 |
| Total Budget Authority | 158,656 | 158,656 | 211,503 |
| Total FTE | 596 | 597 | 677 |

Note: 2020 reflects actual FTE.

The Program Administration (PA) appropriation provides for the federal administration of most Employment and Training Administration (ETA) programs. Federal staff in the national office and six regional offices 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, and the Trade Act of 1974. The PA appropriation also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC). Federal staff also provide administrative support for financial management and administrative services, including grant management services for the entire Department of Labor (Department). The PA account provides funds to support IT costs as well. The PA account will also be the primary source of funding for DOL's administrative efforts to implement President Biden's American Jobs Plan workforce development investments.

The FY 2022 request is \$211,503,000 and an estimated 677 direct full time equivalent (FTE) positions. Federal staff provide critical oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to mitigate any potential risks of fraud and abuse in federal investments. This request includes \$52,847,000 in built-in and program increases:

- \$22,058,000 and 80 FTE to support new programs (i.e. National Youth Employment Program, Veterans' Clean Energy Training, UI Tax Operations, Trade Readjustment Assistance), increases to grant funding (i.e Youthbuild and Reentry Employment Opportunities), oversight of non-UI COVID-related supplemental funding, and to restore FTE capacity that has been lost over the last several years;
- \$9,096,000 to absorb increases in contracts and other staff-related costs;

⁸ Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$4.0 million transferred from Departmental Management, pursuant to P.L. 116-136.

⁹ Excludes disaster supplemental appropriation of \$8.0 million, pursuant to P.L. 117-2.

- \$9,000,000 to fund ETA's transition and the first year of operations and maintenance costs under the Health and Human Services (HHS) GrantSolutions IT system for grant management;
- \$6,443,000 to continue IT Development for Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS), Petition Automated Workflow System (PAWS), electronic-Core Monitoring Guide (E-CMG), and funds to support increased IT costs; and
- \$6,250,000 million of built-increases for inflationary cost related to compensation and benefits for existing staff, FECA increases, and rent.

PA's budget authority has not increased since FY 2017, and even longer in the case of certain budget activities (e.g. Executive Direction and Workforce Security), despite multiple pay raises, increases to non-personnel administrative costs, and new requirements, including implementing and overseeing funding increases, new statutory requirements, provisions and funding from supplemental appropriations. The requested increase in funding, would allow ETA to strategically backfill positions that have been lost since 2017 and better support ETA's ability to measure and mitigate improper payments, improve or revamp technical assistance, adequately oversee the investments associated with reemployment and recovery related to the pandemic, provide sound oversight of ETA's programs, and ensure a diverse and inclusive DOL workforce. This investment will ensure the Department, in partnership with states, can maintain a viable and strong safety net that provides timely job training and income support to eligible workers, in addition to improving the integrity of systems; working with states to improve their prevention, detection, and recovery of improper payments; helping states to implement more resilient IT systems and support; reducing fraud; and strengthening overall program performance.

A key focus in FY 2022 will be transitioning grants into the Health and Human Services (HHS) Grant Solutions system. The Department's grant management system processes and administers approximately \$24 billion in active grants and is used on a reimbursement basis by grant-making agencies across the Department. Under the Enterprise Shared Services delivery model, the Department determined all Department grants should migrate into the HHS Grant Solutions environment. Major improvements in reliability and functionality will allow stakeholders across the Department's eight grant-making agencies to better process and manage more than 4,200 active grants totaling approximately \$8.7 billion annually. The modernization effort aims to address issues of limited functionality, high operating and maintenance costs, poor data quality, inadequate reporting capabilities, fragmented architecture, and system security.

The Department continues to request authority to make the following transfers: 1) transfer funds made available to the Employment and Training Administration either directly or through a set-aside, for technical assistance services to grantees to "Program Administration" when it is determined that those services will be more efficiently performed by federal employees; and 2) transfer 0.5 percent of funds made available to the ETA programs to Program Administration to carry out program integrity activities that lead to a reduction in improper payments or prevent the unauthorized use of funds. The Department is requesting legislative language allowing funds transferred to carry out program integrity activities to be available for obligation through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other arrangements with states and other appropriate entities. The proposed language would allow the Department to undertake a broader range of

effective strategies with funds transferred under this section to carry out program integrity activities. The PA account to which these funds are transferred currently does not include authority to enter into grants or cooperative agreements.

AMERICAN JOBS PLAN

| | 2020 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u> | 2021 <u>Enacted</u> | 2022 ¹⁰ <u>Legislative</u> <u>Proposal</u> |
|--|--|------------------------|---|
| Community College Training Partnerships | 0 | 0 | 700,000 |
| Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers | 0 | 0 | 1,800,000 |
| Expanded Career Services | 0 | 0 | 800,000 |
| Reentry Training Program | 0 | 0 | 100,000 |
| Registered Apprenticeship and Pre-Apprenticeship | 0 | 0 | 800,000 |
| SECTOR | 0 | 0 | 1,400,000 |
| Subsidized Jobs Program | 0 | 0 | 600,000 |
| Support for Phasing out 14(c) | 0 | 0 | 300,000 |
| Total Budget Authority | 0 | 0 | 6,500,000 |

The American Jobs Plan is an investment in America that will create millions of good jobs and rebuild our country’s infrastructure. It will invest in Americans and deliver the jobs and opportunities they deserve and will address long-standing and persistent racial injustice.

Workforce development will play a critical role in both rebuilding the economy, especially after the tremendous loss of jobs due to the pandemic, and in developing the workforce that will build the new backbone of our country. As more people look for jobs, rejoin the workforce, or seek out new opportunities in a changing economy, there will be a greater need for quality job training and education and meaningful credentials so workers can earn higher wages, develop rewarding and lasting careers, and improve their economic well-being.

President Biden’s jobs plan responds to employer demand for skilled labor and improves equity. These investments will be a link for workers to in-demand, high quality jobs and provide transferable skills. The proposal focuses on workforce development models with a proven track record, including apprenticeship, sector-based training, and intensive career services. Racial equity is also prioritized within this proposal—workforce investments will be targeted to underserved groups, including people of color, individuals with disabilities, justice-involved individuals, and low-income people.

For the Department, this includes investments of \$81.5 billion over 10 years, including: the creation of a new \$22 billion Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which will spur the creation of high-quality training programs in growing sectors; \$18 billion for a new Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers (CSDW) program to provide comprehensive supports to enable dislocated workers to participate in high-quality training programs; \$10 billion to vastly expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA)

¹⁰ Reflects FY 2022 portion of 10-year American Jobs Plan investment.

and the pathways into these proven earn-and-learn programs; \$9 billion for competitive grants to build the capacity of the community college system to deliver high-quality training programs; \$8 billion for states to greatly expand access to intensive, staff-assisted career services offered through the Employment Service network; \$4 billion for states to provide subsidized jobs to workers with barriers to employment, especially public assistance recipients; \$1 billion to expand workforce development services to justice-involved individuals; \$2 billion to support the phase-out of the 14(c) subminimum wage program and provide support to states to expand access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities and fair wages for workers with disabilities; and \$7.5 billion for DOL enforcement and worker protection activities to ensure employers are providing workers with good jobs -- including jobs with fair and equal pay, safe and healthy workplaces, and workplaces free from racial, gender, and other forms of discrimination and harassment -- and to combat misclassification of employees as independent contractors.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2013 – 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | Fiscal Year | FY 2013 - FY 2022 | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Program | 2013 2/ | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 3/ | 2019 4/ | 2020 5/ | 2021 6/ | 2022 Request | Amount | Percent | |
| Employment and Training | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training and Employment Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adult Employment and Training Activities | 730,624 | 766,080 | 776,736 | 815,556 | 813,233 | 845,556 | 845,556 | 854,649 | 862,649 | 899,987 | 169,363 | 23% | |
| Youth Activities | 781,375 | 820,430 | 831,842 | 873,416 | 873,416 | 903,416 | 903,416 | 913,130 | 921,130 | 963,837 | 182,462 | 23% | |
| Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities | 1,179,657 | 1,222,457 | 1,236,389 | 1,166,719 | 1,225,683 | 1,208,719 | 1,261,719 | 1,322,912 | 1,342,412 | 1,536,137 | 356,480 | 30% | |
| Native Americans | 45,082 | 46,082 | 46,082 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 54,000 | 54,500 | 55,000 | 55,500 | 58,000 | 12,918 | 29% | |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | 79,896 | 81,896 | 81,896 | 81,896 | 81,896 | 87,896 | 88,896 | 91,896 | 93,896 | 96,711 | 16,815 | 21% | |
| Technical Assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,232 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% | |
| Reentry Employment Opportunities | 76,055 | 80,078 | 82,078 | 88,078 | 88,078 | 93,079 | 93,079 | 98,079 | 100,079 | 150,000 | 73,945 | 97% | |
| Apprenticeship Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 95,000 | 145,000 | 160,000 | 175,000 | 185,000 | 285,000 | 285,000 | 0% | |
| Workforce Data Quality Initiative | 6,126 | 6,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | -126 | -2% | |
| Youth Build | 75,535 | 77,534 | 79,689 | 84,534 | 84,534 | 89,534 | 89,534 | 94,534 | 96,534 | 145,000 | 69,465 | 92% | |
| Workforce Innovation Fund | 47,304 | 47,304 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -47,304 | -100% | |
| National Programs | 16,268 | 994 | 994 | 994 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -16,268 | -100% | |
| National Youth Employment Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0% | |
| Veterans Clean Energy Training | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0% | |
| Subtotal, Training and Employment Services | 3,037,922 | 3,148,855 | 3,139,706 | 3,260,425 | 3,320,340 | 3,433,200 | 3,502,700 | 3,611,200 | 3,663,200 | 4,210,672 | 1,172,750 | 39% | |
| Older Workers | 424,805 | 434,371 | 434,371 | 434,371 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 405,000 | -19,805 | -5% | |
| Job Corps | 1,613,872 | 1,688,155 | 1,688,155 | 1,689,155 | 1,704,155 | 1,718,655 | 1,718,655 | 1,743,655 | 1,748,655 | 1,754,759 | 140,887 | 9% | |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/ | 3,813,282 | 3,698,379 | 3,597,150 | 3,589,878 | 3,523,691 | 3,464,691 | 3,343,899 | 3,374,649 | 3,416,649 | 4,126,230 | 312,948 | 8% | |
| Program Administration | 139,388 | 150,559 | 154,559 | 154,559 | 158,656 | 158,656 | 158,656 | 158,656 | 158,656 | 211,503 | 72,115 | 52% | |
| Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration | 5,991,347 | 5,971,464 | 5,874,235 | 5,867,963 | 5,786,502 | 5,742,002 | 5,621,210 | 5,681,960 | 5,728,960 | 6,497,492 | 506,145 | 8% | |
| Veterans' Employment and Training | 250,604 | 269,523 | 269,981 | 271,110 | 279,041 | 295,041 | 300,041 | 311,341 | 316,341 | 324,831 | 74,227 | 30% | |
| Subtotal, Employment and Training | 9,279,873 | 9,389,842 | 9,283,922 | 9,399,498 | 9,385,883 | 9,470,243 | 9,423,951 | 9,604,501 | 9,708,501 | 11,032,995 | 1,753,122 | 19% | |
| Worker Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration | 173,573 | 178,500 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 183,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 181,000 | 218,475 | 44,902 | 26% | |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | 111,783 | 111,783 | 113,000 | 115,501 | 117,601 | 117,261 | 117,601 | 117,601 | 117,601 | 140,809 | 29,026 | 26% | |
| Wage and Hour Division | 215,184 | 224,330 | 227,500 | 227,500 | 227,500 | 227,500 | 229,000 | 242,000 | 246,000 | 276,500 | 61,316 | 28% | |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs | 99,685 | 104,976 | 106,476 | 105,476 | 104,476 | 103,476 | 103,476 | 105,976 | 105,976 | 140,732 | 41,047 | 41% | |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards | 39,129 | 39,129 | 39,129 | 40,593 | 39,332 | 40,187 | 41,187 | 43,187 | 44,437 | 51,554 | 12,425 | 32% | |
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration | 535,246 | 552,247 | 552,787 | 552,787 | 552,787 | 552,787 | 557,787 | 581,233 | 591,233 | 664,624 | 129,378 | 24% | |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration | 353,768 | 375,887 | 375,887 | 375,887 | 373,816 | 373,816 | 373,816 | 379,816 | 379,816 | 447,201 | 93,433 | 26% | |
| Solicitor | 122,444 | 125,444 | 126,444 | 125,308 | 122,053 | 124,053 | 124,053 | 124,053 | 124,053 | 154,629 | 32,185 | 26% | |
| Subtotal, Worker Protection | 1,650,812 | 1,712,296 | 1,722,223 | 1,724,052 | 1,720,565 | 1,720,080 | 1,727,920 | 1,774,866 | 1,790,116 | 2,094,524 | 443,712 | 27% | |
| Bureau of International Labor Affairs | 87,481 | 91,125 | 91,125 | 86,125 | 86,125 | 86,125 | 86,125 | 96,125 | 96,125 | 123,751 | 36,270 | 41% | |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | 577,213 | 592,212 | 592,212 | 609,000 | 609,000 | 612,000 | 615,000 | 655,000 | 655,000 | 700,653 | 123,440 | 21% | |
| Other Salaries and Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Departmental Management, Other | 118,312 | 120,360 | 120,360 | 122,940 | 126,666 | 133,791 | 127,886 | 128,740 | 129,740 | 161,590 | 43,278 | 37% | |
| Office of Disability Employment Policy | 36,846 | 37,745 | 38,500 | 38,203 | 38,203 | 38,012 | 38,203 | 38,500 | 38,500 | 42,711 | 5,865 | 16% | |
| Office of Inspector General | 79,310 | 80,311 | 81,590 | 86,300 | 87,721 | 89,147 | 89,147 | 90,847 | 90,847 | 95,398 | 16,088 | 20% | |
| IT Modernization | 18,778 | 19,778 | 15,394 | 29,778 | 18,778 | 20,769 | 23,269 | 25,269 | 27,269 | 37,269 | 18,491 | 98% | |
| Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses | 253,246 | 258,194 | 255,844 | 277,221 | 271,368 | 281,719 | 278,505 | 283,356 | 286,356 | 336,968 | 83,722 | 33% | |
| Working Capital Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 0% | |
| Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds 1/ | 11,848,625 | 12,043,669 | 11,945,326 | 12,095,896 | 12,072,941 | 12,170,167 | 12,131,501 | 12,413,848 | 12,536,098 | 14,324,891 | 2,476,266 | 21% | |

1/ Includes RESEA Adjustment amounts in FY 2019 - FY 2022. Amounts are - FY 2019: \$33M; FY 2020: \$58M; FY 2021: \$83M; FY 2022: \$133M.

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

3/ FY 2018 excludes Disaster Relief Funding provided in P. L. 115-123 (including transfer of \$500K to OIG).

4/ FY 2019 excludes Disaster Relief Funding provided in P.L. 116-20 (including transfer of \$500K to OIG).

5/ FY 2020 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2020 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-113 (USMCA), P.L. 116-127 (FFCRA), P.L. 116-136 (CARES Act).

6/ FY 2021 reflects the Department's Budget Operating Plan. FY 2021 excludes supplemental funding provided by the following Public Laws: P.L. 116-260 (CAUW), P.L. 117-2 (ARP Act).

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | FY 2020 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/ | FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/ | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------|
| | | | | | | \$ | % |
| DOL PROGRAMS | | | | | | | |
| Budget Authority | | | | | | | |
| DISCRETIONARY | | | | | | | |
| Employment and Training Administration | | | | | | | |
| Training and Employment Services | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States: | | | | | | | |
| Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance) | 142,649 | 150,649 | 187,987 | 0 | 187,987 | 37,338 | 0% |
| Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 3/ | 712,000 | 711,825 | 712,000 | 0 | 712,000 | 175 | 0% |
| Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities | 854,649 | 862,474 | 899,987 | 0 | 899,987 | 37,513 | 4% |
| Youth Activities 3/ | 912,906 | 921,130 | 963,837 | 0 | 963,837 | 42,707 | 5% |
| Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance) 4/ | 192,053 | 201,553 | 295,278 | 0 | 295,278 | 93,725 | 47% |
| Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 3/ | 858,110 | 859,660 | 860,000 | 0 | 860,000 | 340 | 0% |
| Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities | 1,050,163 | 1,061,213 | 1,155,278 | 0 | 1,155,278 | 94,065 | 9% |
| Subtotal Grants to States | 2,817,718 | 2,844,817 | 3,019,102 | 0 | 3,019,102 | 174,285 | 6% |
| National Activities: | | | | | | | |
| National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance) | 70,859 | 80,859 | 180,859 | 0 | 180,859 | 100,000 | 124% |
| National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 3/ 4/ | 200,000 | 198,921 | 200,000 | 0 | 200,000 | 1,079 | 1% |
| National Dislocated Worker Grants (Supplemental) | 345,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants | 615,859 | 279,780 | 380,859 | 0 | 380,859 | 101,079 | 36% |
| Indian and Native American Programs | 55,000 | 55,500 | 58,000 | 0 | 58,000 | 2,500 | 5% |
| Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers | 91,896 | 93,896 | 96,711 | 0 | 96,711 | 2,815 | 3% |
| Reentry Employment Opportunities | 98,079 | 100,079 | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 49,921 | 50% |
| Apprenticeship Program 2/ 3/ | 175,000 | 185,000 | 285,000 | 0 | 285,000 | 100,000 | 54% |
| Workforce Data Quality Initiative | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 | 6,000 | 0 | 0% |
| YouthBuild 4/ | 94,534 | 96,534 | 145,000 | 0 | 145,000 | 48,466 | 50% |
| National Youth Employment Program | 0 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0% |
| Veterans Clean Energy Training | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0% |
| Subtotal National Activities | 1,136,368 | 816,789 | 1,191,570 | 0 | 1,191,570 | 374,781 | 46% |
| Total Training and Employment Services | 3,954,086 | 3,661,606 | 4,210,672 | 0 | 4,210,672 | 549,066 | 15% |
| Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4/ | 403,705 | 405,000 | 405,000 | 0 | 405,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Job Corps | | | | | | | |
| Operations 3/ | 1,603,325 | 1,603,325 | 1,603,011 | 0 | 1,603,011 | -314 | 0% |
| Construction | 108,000 | 113,000 | 113,000 | 0 | 113,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Administration | 32,330 | 32,330 | 38,748 | 0 | 38,748 | 6,418 | 20% |
| Subtotal, Job Corps | 1,743,655 | 1,748,655 | 1,754,759 | 0 | 1,754,759 | 6,104 | 0% |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment Insurance: UTF | | | | | | | |
| State Administration - UTF 4/ | 2,365,816 | 2,365,816 | 2,875,214 | 0 | 2,875,214 | 509,398 | 22% |
| AWIU Contingency 5/ 6/ | 1,545,258 | 724,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -724,000 | -100% |
| Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 2/ | 117,000 | 117,000 | 117,000 | 0 | 117,000 | 0 | 0% |
| RESEA Cap Adjustment - UTF 7/ | 58,000 | 83,000 | 133,000 | 0 | 133,000 | 50,000 | 60% |
| National Activities - UTF | 12,000 | 18,000 | 118,108 | 0 | 118,108 | 100,108 | 556% |
| Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance | 4,098,074 | 3,307,816 | 3,243,322 | 0 | 3,243,322 | -64,494 | -2% |
| Employment Service: | | | | | | | |
| National Programs: | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States | 668,052 | 670,052 | 698,862 | 0 | 698,862 | 28,810 | 4% |
| Federal Funds | 21,413 | 21,413 | 21,413 | 0 | 21,413 | 0 | 0% |
| Trust Funds | 646,639 | 648,639 | 677,449 | 0 | 677,449 | 28,810 | 4% |
| Employment Service National Activities - UTF | 22,318 | 22,318 | 22,318 | 0 | 22,318 | 0 | 0% |
| Subtotal, Employment Service | 690,370 | 692,370 | 721,180 | 0 | 721,180 | 28,810 | 4% |
| Federal Funds | 21,413 | 21,413 | 21,413 | 0 | 21,413 | 0 | 0% |
| Trust Funds | 668,957 | 670,957 | 699,767 | 0 | 699,767 | 28,810 | 4% |
| Foreign Labor Certification: | | | | | | | |
| FLC State Grants - UTF | 14,282 | 20,282 | 26,282 | 0 | 26,282 | 6,000 | 30% |
| Federal Administration - UTF 8/ | 54,528 | 57,528 | 67,793 | 0 | 67,793 | 10,265 | 18% |
| Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification | 68,810 | 77,810 | 94,075 | 0 | 94,075 | 16,265 | 21% |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| DOL PROGRAMS | FY 2020 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/ | FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/ | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------|--|---|---|----------|
| | | | | | | \$ | % |
| Budget Authority | | | | | | | |
| Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building | 62,653 | 62,653 | 67,653 | 0 | 67,653 | 5,000 | 8% |
| SUIESO Total Gen Funds | 84,066 | 84,066 | 89,066 | 0 | 89,066 | 5,000 | 6% |
| SUIESO Total Trust Funds | 4,835,841 | 4,056,583 | 4,037,164 | 0 | 4,037,164 | -19,419 | 0% |
| Total SUIESO | 4,919,907 | 4,140,649 | 4,126,230 | 0 | 4,126,230 | -14,419 | 0% |
| Program Administration | | | | | | | |
| Training and Employment 4/ | 62,861 | 63,040 | 84,907 | 0 | 84,907 | 21,867 | 35% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 8,639 | 8,639 | 11,112 | 0 | 11,112 | 2,473 | 29% |
| Workforce Security | 6,619 | 3,440 | 3,987 | 0 | 3,987 | 547 | 16% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 39,264 | 39,264 | 53,485 | 0 | 53,485 | 14,221 | 36% |
| Apprenticeship | 36,160 | 36,160 | 47,272 | 0 | 47,272 | 11,112 | 31% |
| Executive Direction | 7,034 | 7,034 | 8,331 | 0 | 8,331 | 1,297 | 18% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 2,079 | 2,079 | 2,409 | 0 | 2,409 | 330 | 16% |
| Total General Funds | 112,674 | 109,674 | 144,497 | 0 | 144,497 | 34,823 | 32% |
| Total UTF Transfer | 49,982 | 49,982 | 67,006 | 0 | 67,006 | 17,024 | 34% |
| Total, Program Administration | 162,656 | 159,656 | 211,503 | 0 | 211,503 | 51,847 | 32% |
| Total, Employment and Training Administration | 11,184,009 | 10,115,566 | 10,708,164 | 0 | 10,708,164 | 592,598 | 6% |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration | | | | | | | |
| Enforcement and Participant Assistance | 147,540 | 147,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -147,400 | -100% |
| Policy and Compliance Assistance | 26,956 | 26,901 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -26,901 | -100% |
| Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration | 7,504 | 6,699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -6,699 | -100% |
| Employee Benefits Security Programs | 0 | 0 | 218,475 | 0 | 218,475 | 218,475 | 0% |
| Total, Employee Benefits Security Administration | 182,000 | 181,000 | 218,475 | 0 | 218,475 | 37,475 | 21% |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | 115,424 | 115,424 | 138,604 | 0 | 138,604 | 23,180 | 20% |
| SWC Transfer | 2,177 | 2,177 | 2,205 | 0 | 2,205 | 28 | 1% |
| Wage and Hour Division | 244,500 | 246,000 | 276,500 | 0 | 276,500 | 30,500 | 12% |
| Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs | 105,976 | 105,976 | 140,732 | 0 | 140,732 | 34,756 | 33% |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards | 44,482 | 44,437 | 51,554 | 0 | 51,554 | 7,117 | 16% |
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration | | | | | | | |
| Safety and Health Standards | 22,955 | 18,000 | 28,450 | 0 | 28,450 | 10,450 | 58% |
| Federal Enforcement | 221,711 | 228,711 | 254,634 | 0 | 254,634 | 25,923 | 11% |
| Whistleblower Programs | 18,564 | 19,064 | 24,999 | 0 | 24,999 | 5,935 | 31% |
| State Programs | 108,575 | 110,075 | 117,575 | 0 | 117,575 | 7,500 | 7% |
| Technical Support | 24,484 | 24,469 | 26,394 | 0 | 26,394 | 1,925 | 8% |
| Compliance Assistance - Federal | 75,011 | 75,231 | 86,175 | 0 | 86,175 | 10,944 | 15% |
| Compliance Assistance - State Consultations | 61,500 | 61,500 | 63,500 | 0 | 63,500 | 2,000 | 3% |
| Compliance Assistance - Training Grants | 11,537 | 11,787 | 13,787 | 0 | 13,787 | 2,000 | 17% |
| Safety and Health Statistics | 32,900 | 32,900 | 39,479 | 0 | 39,479 | 6,579 | 20% |
| Executive Direction | 9,496 | 9,631 | 9,631 | 0 | 9,631 | 135 | 1% |
| Total, Occupational Safety and Health Administration | 586,733 | 591,233 | 664,624 | 0 | 664,624 | 73,391 | 12% |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration | | | | | | | |
| Mine Safety and Health Enforcement | 258,913 | 257,190 | 302,257 | 0 | 302,257 | 45,067 | 18% |
| Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances | 5,382 | 5,382 | 7,744 | 0 | 7,744 | 2,362 | 44% |
| Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement | 7,445 | 7,445 | 8,377 | 0 | 8,377 | 932 | 13% |
| Educational Policy and Development | 38,559 | 39,320 | 43,038 | 0 | 43,038 | 3,718 | 9% |
| Technical Support | 34,079 | 35,041 | 43,227 | 0 | 43,227 | 8,186 | 23% |
| Program Evaluation and Information Resources | 19,083 | 19,083 | 20,815 | 0 | 20,815 | 1,732 | 9% |
| Program Administration | 16,355 | 16,355 | 21,743 | 0 | 21,743 | 5,388 | 33% |
| Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration | 379,816 | 379,816 | 447,201 | 0 | 447,201 | 67,385 | 18% |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| DOL PROGRAMS | FY 2020 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) | FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|--|---|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|------------|
| | 19/ | 20/ | | | | \$ | % |
| Budget Authority | | | | | | | |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics | | | | | | | |
| Labor Force Statistics | 220,300 | 222,370 | 231,041 | 0 | 231,041 | 8,671 | 4% |
| Prices and Cost of Living | 210,000 | 220,324 | 233,033 | 0 | 233,033 | 12,709 | 6% |
| Compensation and Working Conditions | 83,500 | 84,337 | 89,875 | 0 | 89,875 | 5,538 | 7% |
| Productivity and Technology | 11,200 | 11,464 | 12,375 | 0 | 12,375 | 911 | 8% |
| Headquarters Relocation | 27,000 | 13,000 | 28,470 | 0 | 28,470 | 15,470 | 119% |
| Executive Direction and Staff Services | 35,000 | 35,505 | 37,859 | 0 | 37,859 | 2,354 | 7% |
| Total General Funds | 587,000 | 587,000 | 632,653 | 0 | 632,653 | 45,653 | 8% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 68,000 | 68,000 | 68,000 | 0 | 68,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Departmental Management | | | | | | | |
| Program Direction and Support | 30,250 | 30,250 | 35,023 | 0 | 35,023 | 4,773 | 16% |
| Legal Services | 126,945 | 123,745 | 154,321 | 0 | 154,321 | 30,576 | 25% |
| International Labor Services | 304,925 | 96,125 | 123,751 | 0 | 123,751 | 27,626 | 29% |
| Administration and Management | 29,004 | 29,004 | 39,308 | 0 | 39,308 | 10,304 | 36% |
| Adjudication | 34,000 | 35,000 | 41,013 | 0 | 41,013 | 6,013 | 17% |
| Women's Bureau | 14,050 | 15,050 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 4,950 | 33% |
| Civil Rights | 6,880 | 6,880 | 10,344 | 0 | 10,344 | 3,464 | 50% |
| Chief Financial Officer | 5,516 | 5,516 | 5,862 | 0 | 5,862 | 346 | 6% |
| Departmental Program Evaluation 2/ 3/ | 9,930 | 8,634 | 10,040 | 0 | 10,040 | 1,406 | 16% |
| Total General Funds | 561,500 | 350,204 | 439,662 | 0 | 439,662 | 89,458 | 26% |
| Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&E) | 308 | 308 | 308 | 0 | 308 | 0 | 0% |
| Office of Disability Employment Policy | 38,500 | 38,500 | 42,711 | 0 | 42,711 | 4,211 | 11% |
| Office of Inspector General | | | | | | | |
| Program Activities | 111,187 | 85,187 | 89,738 | 0 | 89,738 | 4,551 | 5% |
| Total General Funds | 111,187 | 85,187 | 89,738 | 0 | 89,738 | 4,551 | 5% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 5,660 | 5,660 | 5,660 | 0 | 5,660 | 0 | 0% |
| Veterans' Employment and Training Service | | | | | | | |
| State Grants (UTF) | 179,000 | 180,000 | 180,000 | 0 | 180,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Transition Assistance Program (UTF) | 29,379 | 31,379 | 31,379 | 0 | 31,379 | 0 | 0% |
| Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF) | 55,000 | 57,500 | 57,500 | 0 | 57,500 | 0 | 0% |
| National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF) | 3,414 | 3,414 | 3,414 | 0 | 3,414 | 0 | 0% |
| Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF) | 44,548 | 44,048 | 52,538 | 0 | 52,538 | 8,490 | 19% |
| Total General Funds | 55,000 | 57,500 | 57,500 | 0 | 57,500 | 0 | 0% |
| UTF Transfer (S&E) | 256,341 | 258,841 | 267,331 | 0 | 267,331 | 8,490 | 3% |
| IT MODERNIZATION | | | | | | | |
| Departmental Support Systems | 4,889 | 4,889 | 4,889 | 0 | 4,889 | 0 | 0% |
| IT Infrastructure Modernization | 20,380 | 22,380 | 32,380 | 0 | 32,380 | 10,000 | 45% |
| Total, IT Modernization | 25,269 | 27,269 | 37,269 | 0 | 37,269 | 10,000 | 37% |
| Working Capital Fund | 0 | 0 | 36,000 | 0 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 0% |
| TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY | 14,553,882 | 13,260,098 | 14,324,891 | 0 | 14,324,891 | 1,064,793 | 8% |
| Budget Authority | 9,335,573 | 8,818,547 | 9,877,217 | 0 | 9,877,217 | 1,058,670 | 12% |
| General Funds | 9,335,573 | 8,818,547 | 9,877,217 | 0 | 9,877,217 | 1,058,670 | 12% |
| Gifts and Bequests | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Trust Fund Transfer | 5,218,309 | 4,441,551 | 4,447,674 | 0 | 4,447,674 | 6,123 | 0% |
| UTF Transfer (Includes S&E) | 5,216,132 | 4,439,374 | 4,445,469 | 0 | 4,445,469 | 6,095 | 0% |
| SWC Transfer | 2,177 | 2,177 | 2,205 | 0 | 2,205 | 28 | 1% |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| | FY 2020 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/ | FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/ | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|---|--|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | | | | | | \$ | % |
| DOL PROGRAMS | | | | | | | |
| Budget Authority | | | | | | | |
| MANDATORY | | | | | | | |
| Employment and Training Administration | | | | | | | |
| Training and Employment Services | | | | | | | |
| TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 9/ 10/ 11/ 12/ | 42,000 | -88,000 | 206,000 | 0 | 206,000 | 294,000 | -334% |
| American Jobs Plan - Comprehensive Supports for Dislocated Workers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 1,800,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - SECTOR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - Scale Registered Apprenticeship | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - Subsidized Jobs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - Reentry Training | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - 14(c) phase-out | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 0% |
| American Jobs Plan - Community College Training Partnerships | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700,000 | 700,000 | 700,000 | 0% |
| Subtotal, Training and Employment Services | 42,000 | -88,000 | 206,000 | 5,700,000 | 5,906,000 | 5,994,000 | -6811% |
| Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances | | | | | | | |
| TAA - Benefits | 208,000 | 207,000 | 272,000 | 0 | 272,000 | 65,000 | 31% |
| TAA - Training 9/ | 409,880 | 370,485 | 234,593 | 0 | 234,593 | -135,892 | -37% |
| Alternative-Reemployment TAA | 22,000 | 20,000 | 13,000 | 0 | 13,000 | -7,000 | -35% |
| Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance | 639,880 | 597,485 | 519,593 | 0 | 519,593 | -77,892 | -13% |
| Unemployment Trust Fund | | | | | | | |
| State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest | 171,127,000 | 246,705,000 | 47,498,000 | -290,000 | 47,208,000 | -199,497,000 | -81% |
| Treasury Administration | 79,000 | 98,000 | 106,000 | 0 | 106,000 | 8,000 | 8% |
| EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF) | 1,826,000 | 5,057,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -5,057,000 | -100% |
| Advances to the UTF - Repayable | 36,000,000 | 33,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 0 | 7,000,000 | -26,000,000 | -79% |
| RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect | 0 | 0 | 290,000 | 0 | 290,000 | 290,000 | 0% |
| Repayment of Repayable Advances | 0 | -16,000,000 | -17,000,000 | 0 | -17,000,000 | -1,000,000 | 6% |
| Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund | 209,032,000 | 268,860,000 | 37,894,000 | -290,000 | 37,604,000 | -231,256,000 | -86% |
| State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | | | | | | | |
| H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 9/ 10/ 13/ | 19,000 | 20,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0% |
| ARP UI Fraud | 0 | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -2,000,000 | -100% |
| American Jobs Plan - Expanded Career Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 800,000 | 0% |
| Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations | 19,000 | 2,020,000 | 20,000 | 800,000 | 820,000 | -1,200,000 | -59% |
| Advances to the UTF - Non Repayable | 0 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100,000 | -100% |
| Payments to the UTF | 84,631,000 | 220,730,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -220,730,000 | -100% |
| Short Time Compensation | 786,000 | 1,961,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1,961,000 | -100% |
| Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation | | | | | | | |
| Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) | 279,288,000 | 248,063,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -248,063,000 | -100% |
| Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC) | 0 | 13,168,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -13,168,000 | -100% |
| Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation | 279,288,000 | 261,231,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -261,231,000 | -100% |
| Program Administration - ARP | 0 | 8,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -8,000 | -100% |
| Total, Employment and Training Administration | 574,437,880 | 755,419,485 | 38,639,593 | 6,210,000 | 44,849,593 | -710,569,892 | -94% |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration - ARP COBRA | 0 | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -10,000 | -100% |
| Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation | | | | | | | |
| Consolidated Administrative Activities 14/ | 444,844 | 457,563 | 472,955 | | 472,955 | 15,392 | 3% |
| Administrative Funds, Subtotal [non-add] | 444,844 | 457,563 | 472,955 | 0 | 472,955 | 15,392 | 3% |
| ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance | 0 | 0 | 46,093,000 | | 46,093,000 | 46,093,000 | 0% |
| ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin. | 0 | 16,000 | 18,000 | | 18,000 | 2,000 | 13% |
| Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation | 0 | 16,000 | 46,111,000 | 0 | 46,111,000 | 46,095,000 | 288094% |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | | | | | | | |
| Federal Workers' Compensation Programs - ARP FECA | 0 | 30,265 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -30,265 | -100% |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| DOL PROGRAMS | FY 2020 Revised Enacted | FY 2021 Revised Enacted | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|
| | P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/ | P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/ | | | | \$ | % |
| Budget Authority | | | | | | | |
| <i>Special Benefits</i> | | | | | | | |
| Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | | 2,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation | 232,600 | 237,000 | 242,000 | | 242,000 | 5,000 | 2% |
| Subtotal, Special Benefits | 234,600 | 239,000 | 244,000 | 0 | 244,000 | 5,000 | 2% |
| <i>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</i> | | | | | | | |
| EEOICPA - Admin Part B 9/ 15/ | 54,699 | 57,319 | 58,163 | 0 | 58,163 | 844 | 1% |
| EEOICPA - Admin Part E 9/ 15/ | 72,201 | 72,678 | 73,520 | 0 | 73,520 | 842 | 1% |
| EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal | 126,900 | 129,997 | 131,683 | 0 | 131,683 | 1,686 | 1% |
| EEOICPA - Benefits Part B | 1,191,479 | 1,295,171 | 1,347,397 | 0 | 1,347,397 | 52,226 | 4% |
| EEOICPA - Benefits Part E | 389,826 | 417,612 | 414,678 | 0 | 414,678 | -2,934 | -1% |
| EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal | 1,581,305 | 1,712,783 | 1,762,075 | 0 | 1,762,075 | 49,292 | 3% |
| Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits | 1,708,205 | 1,842,780 | 1,893,758 | 0 | 1,893,758 | 50,978 | 3% |
| <i>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</i> | | | | | | | |
| Administration | 4,677 | 4,687 | 4,970 | 0 | 4,970 | 283 | 6% |
| Benefits | 16,000 | 36,000 | 28,000 | 0 | 28,000 | -8,000 | -22% |
| Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/ | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 0 | 14,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners | 34,677 | 54,687 | 46,970 | 0 | 46,970 | -7,717 | -14% |
| <i>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</i> | | | | | | | |
| Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances 16/ 17/ | 251,322 | 276,661 | 251,745 | 0 | 251,745 | -24,916 | -9% |
| BLDTF Administration 9/ 17/ | | | | | | | |
| OWCP BLDTF S&E | 35,989 | 38,326 | 39,101 | 0 | 39,101 | 775 | 2% |
| DM/SOL BLDTF S&E | 7,644 | 7,703 | 7,857 | 0 | 7,857 | 154 | 2% |
| DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E | 23,262 | 23,447 | 27,598 | 0 | 27,598 | 4,151 | 18% |
| OIG BLDTF S&E | 311 | 314 | 323 | 0 | 323 | 9 | 3% |
| Treasury BLDTF S&E | 335 | 336 | 336 | 0 | 336 | 0 | 0% |
| Subtotal BLDTF Administration | 67,541 | 70,126 | 75,215 | 0 | 75,215 | 5,089 | 7% |
| Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund | 318,863 | 346,787 | 326,960 | 0 | 326,960 | -19,827 | -6% |
| <i>Panama Canal Commission</i> | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0% |
| <i>Special Workers Compensation</i> | 107,000 | 104,000 | 104,000 | 0 | 104,000 | 0 | 0% |
| Total, Office of Workers' Compensation | 2,404,345 | 2,618,519 | 2,616,688 | 0 | 2,616,688 | -1,831 | 0% |
| <i>Wage and Hour Division</i> | | | | | | | |
| Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 9/ 10/ 18/ | 42,000 | 49,000 | 51,000 | 0 | 51,000 | 2,000 | 4% |
| Wage Hour Division - ARP Act | 0 | 21,275 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -21,275 | -100% |
| Total, Wage and Hour Division | 42,000 | 70,275 | 51,000 | 0 | 51,000 | -19,275 | -27% |
| <i>Occupational Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</i> | 0 | 100,278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -100,278 | -100% |
| <i>Mine Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</i> | 0 | 13,245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -13,245 | -100% |
| <i>Departmental Management - ARP Act</i> | 0 | 22,437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -22,437 | -100% |
| <i>Office of the Inspector General - ARP Act</i> | 0 | 12,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -12,500 | -100% |
| <i>Net Interest & Interfund Transactions</i> | -86,916,000 | -222,679,000 | -2,138,000 | 0 | -2,138,000 | 220,541,000 | -99% |
| TOTAL, MANDATORY | 489,968,225 | 535,603,739 | 85,280,281 | 6,210,000 | 91,490,281 | -444,113,458 | -83% |

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FY 2022 President's Budget
(Dollars in Thousands)

| DOL PROGRAMS | FY 2020 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-94 (Enacted 12/20/19) 19/ | FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 20/ | FY 2022 Current Law | FY 2022 Legislative Proposals | FY 2022 President's Budget | FY 2022 President's Budget vs. FY 2021 Revised Enacted | |
|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|---|---|-------------|
| | Budget Authority | | | | | \$ | % |
| DISCRETIONARY TOTAL | 14,553,882 | 13,260,098 | 14,324,891 | 0 | 14,324,891 | 1,064,793 | 8% |
| MANDATORY TOTAL | 489,968,225 | 535,603,739 | 85,280,281 | 6,210,000 | 91,490,281 | -444,113,458 | -83% |
| GRAND TOTAL | 504,522,107 | 548,863,837 | 99,605,172 | 6,210,000 | 105,815,172 | -443,048,665 | -81% |

- 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 2020 was \$3.300M, of which \$1.890M from TES Advances (all from Dislocated Worker) is shown in this table. The TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.210M), CSEOA (\$1.162M), and SUIESO-RESEA (\$0.039M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table because they were executed in FY 2020 using unobligated balances in the 19/20 accounts.
- 3/ The CEO transfer for FY 2021 was \$2.000M, of which \$0.594M from TES Advances (\$0.175M Adults, \$0.340M Dislocated Worker, and \$0.079M National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown in this table. The TES - Youth Activities (\$0.224M), TES - Apprenticeship (0.043M), CSEOA (\$0.099M), and Job Corps - Operations (\$1.040M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2021 using unobligated balances in the 20/21 accounts.
- 4/ The Program Integrity transfer for FY 2021 was \$5.851M, of which \$1.000M from TES Advances (all from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown in this table. The TES - Dislocated Worker (\$0.354M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.472M), CSEOA (\$2.025M), and SUIESO - UI State Admin. (\$3.000M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2021 using unobligated balances in the 20/21 accounts.
- 5/ FY 2020 AWIU contingency funding is for above-base workload costs for quarters one through three. Fourth quarter FY 2020 funds are not displayed in MAX as they were executed in the second year of the 20/21 account. The FY 2020 column in the SUIESO CBJ displays above-base workload costs for all quarters of FY 2020.
- 6/ FY 2021 AWIU contingency funding shown in MAX is ETA's estimate for above-base workload costs for quarters one through four as of March 2021. The FY 2021 column in the SUIESO CBJ will tie to the amount apportioned in the 21/22 account as of May 2021 for above-base workload costs.
- 7/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$58M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2020, \$83M in FY 2021, and \$133M in FY 2022. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget.
- 8/ FLC Federal Administration is erroneously listed as \$66M in MAX for FY 2022.
- 9/ FY 2022 includes applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. The FY 2022 CBJ excludes sequestration.
- 10/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 11/ FY 2020 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$150M in the TES H-1B training grants.
- 12/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$360M in the TES H-1B training grants, of which \$75M to be realized as of enactment of P.L. 116-260, and \$285M to be realized by September 30, 2021.
- 13/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$7.5M in the SUIESO H-1B administrative fees.
- 14/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.
- 15/ In all fiscal years displayed, total sequestration in MAX is erroneously shown against Energy B rather than spread across Energy B and E.
- 16/ FY 2021 BLDTF Benefits in MAX erroneously includes an extra \$7M for excise tax update.
- 17/ In all fiscal years displayed, total sequestration in MAX is erroneously shown against the BLDTF Benefits line rather than the BLDTF Administration lines.
- 18/ Reflects anticipated collections for all fiscal years.
- 19/ FY 2020 Revised Enacted includes supplemental funding from P.L. 116-113, P.L. 116-127, and P.L. 116-136. Additionally, it shows all reprogrammings reflected in the Operating Plan, plus transfers of supplemental funding.
- 20/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted includes supplemental funding from P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2. Additionally, it shows all reprogrammings reflected in the Operating Plan.

U.S. Department of Labor
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2022 President's Budget

| DOL Agency | FY 2020 Actuals 3/ | FY 2021 Enacted 3/ | Program Increases | FY 2022 President's Budget 3/ | FY 2022 Pres. Bud. vs. FY 2021 Enacted |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Employment and Training Administration | 938 | 959 | 116 | 1,075 | 116 |
| Job Corps | 128 | 127 | 30 | 157 | 30 |
| Foreign Labor Certification S&E | 153 | 158 | 4 | 162 | 4 |
| Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees 1/ | 41 | 34 | - | 34 | - |
| Program Administration 1/ 2/ | 616 | 640 | 82 | 722 | 82 |
| Employee Benefits Security Administration | 825 | 805 | 185 | 990 | 185 |
| Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation | 929 | 952 | 16 | 968 | 16 |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs | 1,360 | 1,340 | 143 | 1,483 | 143 |
| Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E | 795 | 770 | 143 | 913 | 143 |
| Special Benefits 1/ | 149 | 143 | - | 143 | - |
| Ombudsman | 4 | 5 | - | 5 | - |
| Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B | 203 | 204 | - | 204 | - |
| Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E | 196 | 205 | - | 205 | - |
| Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners | 13 | 13 | - | 13 | - |
| Wage-Hour Division | 1,441 | 1,510 | 175 | 1,685 | 175 |
| Wage-Hour Division S&E | 1,250 | 1,340 | 175 | 1,515 | 175 |
| Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees 1/ | 191 | 170 | - | 170 | - |
| Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs | 451 | 451 | 188 | 639 | 188 |
| Office of Labor-Management Standards | 190 | 190 | 38 | 228 | 38 |
| Occupational Safety and Health Administration 1/ | 1,820 | 1,888 | 362 | 2,250 | 362 |
| Mine Safety and Health Administration | 1,759 | 1,707 | 324 | 2,031 | 324 |
| Office of the Solicitor | 632 | 637 | 110 | 747 | 110 |
| Bureau of Labor Statistics 1/ | 2,064 | 2,144 | 73 | 2,217 | 73 |
| Departmental Management [Excluding Solicitor] 1/ | 789 | 674 | 116 | 790 | 116 |
| Office of Disability Employment Policy | 49 | 51 | - | 51 | - |
| Office of Inspector General | 309 | 324 | 13 | 337 | 13 |
| Veterans' Employment and Training 1/ | 216 | 233 | 28 | 261 | 28 |
| Working Capital Fund | 766 | 1,041 | 62 | 1,103 | 62 |
| Total FTE | 14,538 | 14,906 | 1,949 | 16,855 | 1,949 |

1/ Includes Reimbursable or Fee Funded FTE for all years.

2/ In the Program Increases column, 2 of the 82 FTE are for ETA-PA Reimbursable.

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

GOOD ACCOUNTING OBLIGATION IN GOVERNMENT ACT

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (the GAO-IG Act; <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/senate-bill/2276>) was signed into law on January 3, 2019. The law requires that a report accompany agency Congressional Budget Justifications that includes information on the status of various Inspector General and Government Accountability Office recommendations. These recommendations are available at the following links:

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

<https://www.oig.dol.gov/recommendationdashboard.htm>

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE

https://www.gao.gov/reports-testimonies/recommendations-database/?q=%22Department+of+Labor%22&field=agency_part_ss&list=1&rec_type=all_open#results