

**FY 2023**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## **Budget Summary**

The FY 2023 request for the Department of Labor (DOL or Department) is \$14.6 billion in discretionary budget authority and 16,922 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. DOL's goal is to empower workers morning, noon, and night. This includes addressing the care needs of workers and their families – the things they need at the start of a day to thrive at work; empowering workers during their workday with fair wages, safety and equity in the workplace, access to job training and career advancement, and support for their right to organize; and safeguarding workers even when they are off the job by protecting their health care coverage, retirement security, and unemployment insurance to ensure they are available when needed. These create the building blocks for a lifetime of opportunity and empowerment. President Biden has made good, middle-class jobs – with equity and access for all – the heart of his economic agenda. The FY 2023 Budget request furthers this goal and work by requesting 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 good jobs; fully enforce employment anti-discrimination laws; and more.

The FY 2023 Budget continues the Administration's dedication to rebuild DOL's capacity with necessary investments to reverse years of declining staffing levels that harmed the Department's ability to meet its mission of serving workers, job seekers, and retirees morning, noon, and night. This Budget demonstrates DOL's commitment to help workers, particularly those from disadvantaged and marginalized communities. The Department is guided in this effort by President Biden's unwavering support for building a more equitable distribution of economic opportunity and security. No economic recovery can be complete if some communities are left behind.

## **Building Equitable Pathways to Prosperity**

As the American economy and workforce continue to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, President Biden and DOL remain committed to helping workers get back on their feet and addressing the preexisting structural deficiencies in the labor market that the pandemic highlighted. The FY 2023 President's Budget renews DOL's pledge to help all workers and job seekers in America, particularly those from disadvantaged communities, access training and find pathways to high-quality jobs that can support a middle-class life.

- The Budget requests \$303 million, a \$118 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 funding to support capacity-building, including expanding and

diversifying RA programs as well as expanding pre-apprenticeship programs to increase equitable access to RA. With this funding level, the Department expects to increase the number of active Registered Apprentices by 100,000.

- America’s economic health is at its best when workers have multiple accessible pathways to good-paying jobs. To that end, the FY 2023 Budget requests \$3.7 billion, a \$203 million increase over the FY 2021 enacted level, for Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and Employment Service State Grants. This request will make employment services and training available to more dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disadvantaged youth. 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.
- The Federal-state Unemployment Insurance (UI) system offers crucial income replacement to workers who have lost a job for good cause or through no fault of their own, as well as macroeconomic support for the overall economy during downturns. During the pandemic, UI benefits helped over 53 million workers and put some \$870 billion back into the economy. The system has been a lifeline for workers, helping them stay in their homes and support their families even as businesses and whole industries shut down, sometimes overnight. However, as the pandemic highlighted, more can be done to ensure that workers have timely and equitable access to UI benefits and that fraudsters, particularly sophisticated international criminal rings, do not flood the UI system with false claims to wrongly acquire taxpayer funds while creating further delays and barriers for genuine claimants in need. The FY 2023 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 fully funds and modernizes the formula that sets the amount states receive to administer UI. This long overdue overhaul will allow states to serve claimants more quickly, effectively, and accurately. Additionally, the Budget requests \$150 million to promote integrity in the UI system by investing in identity verification services for states as well as funding IT infrastructure modernization to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience. The Budget also sets out principles for comprehensively reforming the UI system.
- The Budget requests a \$100 million investment for DOL’s role in the new multi-agency POWER+ Initiative, which aims to assist displaced workers and transform communities transitioning away from fossil fuel production to new, sustainable industries. Furthering the Administration’s emphasis on addressing climate change by creating opportunities for workers in America, the Budget requests \$20 million to pilot the Civilian Climate Corps, in partnership other Federal agencies, which will fund paid work experiences, pre-apprenticeship programs, and RA programs for youth in industries and jobs related to climate resilience and mitigation.
- 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 Budget increases funding for VETS' Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) to \$62.5 million, enabling the program to serve over 1,000 additional veterans experiencing homelessness. The request also provides the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) \$10 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 Workers**

Throughout the pandemic, workers have shown up for America, helping to keep the economy growing, hospitals operating, food in stores, and construction projects booming. In appreciation of the incredible dedication workers in America have always shown for their crafts, DOL must match that commitment in its mission to ensure workers are treated with dignity and respect in the workplace. The FY 2023 Budget invests \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$397 million over the FY 2021 enacted level, in the Department's worker protection agencies.

Between 2016 and 2020, DOL worker protection agencies lost approximately 14 percent of their staff, limiting DOL's ability to perform inspections and conduct investigations. The Budget will enable the Department to conduct the enforcement and regulatory work needed to ensure workers' wages and benefits are protected, address the misclassification of workers as independent contractors, and improve workplace health and safety. The Budget also ensures 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.

- 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 2023 Budget provides an increase to OSHA of more than \$109 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 an increase of nearly \$44 million for MSHA focused on restoring its capabilities in enforcement and mine plan and equipment reviews. This increased funding will help ensure miners' health and safety amid a projected increase in workload stemming from the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL).
- The misclassification of workers as independent contractors robs them of their rightful wages, benefits, and protections. To address this, the FY 2023 Budget increases funding to the Wage and Hour Division (WHD) by more than \$61 million over the FY 2021 enacted level. This funding increase will enable WHD to aggressively combat worker misclassification. It will also fund WHD's effort to protect essential workers by

safeguarding their pay and recovering back wages, with particular emphasis on the workers most vulnerable to wage violations and exploitive labor conditions. WHD will also be able to fully enforce the other areas under its purview like prevailing wages and family and medical leave.

- The Budget requests a \$41 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 workers in America. 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. Included in this increase is \$3.2 million to enable OFCCP to meet the increased need for its services as a result of the BIL. This funding will allow OFCCP to build its capacity to remove systemic barriers that workers in underrepresented communities face to access good jobs in construction and other growth industries that the BIL will bolster.
- Critical to all these investments in protecting workers' pay, benefits, safety and health, and rights is rebuilding the Department's capacity to meet its demand for legal services at all steps in the enforcement process. The Office of the Solicitor (SOL), the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department, has been largely level-funded since FY 2013 despite increasing operational costs and rising demand for legal support in litigation, advice, and regulatory work. The Budget recognizes that without adequate resources for SOL, DOL will not be able to achieve its mission in any area. To avoid this, the Budget increases funding to SOL by \$54 million, sufficient to support 197 additional FTE.

### **Creating Good Jobs for All Workers in America**

- President Biden has made the creation of good jobs with the free and fair choice to join a union a cornerstone of this Administration. Fulfilling this promise requires a comprehensive rethinking of everything in the Department's capacity to improve job quality throughout the country. The Budget requests nearly \$4 million to support the Good Jobs Initiative, through which the Department will provide training and technical assistance to agencies as they work to embed and promote good jobs principles in procurement, loans, and grants; engage employers on strategies and initiatives to improve job quality; and provide a centralized location of information and services on workers' rights under key workplace laws and on unions and collective bargaining for use by workers, unions, employers, researchers, other government agencies, and policymakers.
- 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 60 million individuals served by programs and activities that receive federal financial assistance from the Department;
  - The Women’s Bureau to support its efforts to remedy the negative impact of the pandemic on women, specifically women of color and low-wage workers, by improving wages and working conditions, disrupting occupational segregation, eliminating gender-based discrimination in the workplace, strengthening the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations grants program, and helping marginalized women workers access their employment rights and other safety net benefits;
  - The Office of Disability Employment Policy to fund grants to states for Equitable Transition Model programs that will develop scalable strategies to enable low-income youth with disabilities to transition to employment; and
  - The Chief Evaluation Office for a new rigorous interagency evaluation of actions aimed at improving Diversity, Equity, Inclusivity, and Accessibility across the federal workforce.
- The Department is committed to ensuring its policies and decisions are backed by sound justifications. The FY 2023 Budget reinforces that commitment by requesting \$2 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.

FY 2023 DOL Budget Request Budget Authority in Billions				
	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 CR	FY 2023 Request	Change
<b>Discretionary</b>	\$14.0	\$12.3	\$14.9	\$2.6
<i>Annual Appropriation</i>	<i>\$12.4</i>	<i>\$12.4</i>	<i>\$14.6</i>	<i>\$2.2</i>
<i>Supplemental Appropriation</i>	<i>\$1.5</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
<i>Budgetary Adjustments</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>	<i>-\$0.1</i>	<i>\$0.3</i>	<i>\$0.4</i>
<b>Mandatory</b>	\$444.8	\$116.9	\$61.2	-\$55.7
<b>Total, Current Law</b>	\$458.8	\$129.2	\$76.1	-\$53.1
<b>Legislative Proposals, Mandatory</b>	\$0.0	-\$0.3	-\$0.5	-\$0.2
<b>Total with Legislative Proposals</b>	\$458.8	\$128.9	\$75.6	-\$53.3
<b>Full Time Equivalents</b>	14,672	15,418	17,222	1,804
<i>Annual</i>	<i>14,336</i>	<i>14,653</i>	<i>16,922</i>	<i>2,269</i>
<i>Supplemental</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>-491</i>
<i>Legislative Proposals</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>26</i>

## ***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 (UI) 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 equitable economic recovery, reducing racial and gender inequity, and ensuring that workers have access to the skills and opportunities they need to succeed.

Within ETA, the FY 2023 President's Budget increases skill-building opportunities, invests in quality customer service, and expands services to disadvantaged groups so that all 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 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 particular, the Budget provides \$75 million for a new National Youth Employment Program, which will provide grants to operate summer and year-round youth employment programs in high-demand industries and occupations as well as offering supportive services and skill-building opportunities.

The Department will continue to address the challenges of the transforming economy by building community colleges' capacity to deliver high-quality job training programs. The Budget invests \$100 million in the Strengthening Community Colleges Training Grants program, which will be implemented in coordination with the Department of Education to build partnerships between community colleges and industry to provide effective training for in-demand jobs.

The Budget also makes a foundational investment in sector-based training programs, which have been shown to significantly increase wages for low-income workers of color. The Budget provides \$100 million for the Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) program, which will seed and scale a comprehensive approach to sector partnerships, needed wraparound services and training programs focused on growing industries that lead to job placement in a high-quality job, enabling underserved workers to access good jobs.

In FY 2023, 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. Increasing funding for Job Corps' Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition account to \$133 million will enable the Department to better ensure Job Corps students have a safe and healthy living and learning environment and industry-standard training resources that foster their success.

The Budget also provides an increase of \$118 million in apprenticeship programs, for a total of \$303 million. This funding will expand 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 increasing access to the model for

historically underrepresented groups, including women and people of color, growing Registered Apprenticeship opportunities in high-growth sectors where apprenticeships are underutilized, and expanding pre-apprenticeship programs to increase equity and access to Registered Apprenticeship.

The President's Budget provides resources to improve access and equity in the UI system. The pandemic has shined a light on the inadequacies in the UI system after decades of underinvestment. Overburdened and outdated state UI systems kept millions of workers from getting benefits quickly and left many unable to access the program. To address these shortcomings, the Budget makes investments to ensure states can better handle higher volumes of claims and be better prepared for future crises. The Budget fully funds and updates the formula for determining the amount states receive to administer UI, which would allow states to serve claimants more quickly and effectively. In addition, the Budget includes a \$150 million investment to promote integrity in the UI system. This investment will provide funding to states for identity verification services while also supporting IT infrastructure updates to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience.

Prior to FY 2022, ETA Program Administration had 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 in recent years, significantly stretching ETA's oversight capacity. The request for FY 2023 provides sufficient resources for ETA staff to manage the additional workload of the increased grant funding being provided.

On July 1, 2021, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program, which provides job training assistance and support to workers adversely affected by foreign trade, reverted to a previous, less generous version. On July 1, 2022, the TAA Program terminates. The Administration is committed to working with Congress to reauthorize the TAA Program this year along the lines of the reauthorization included in the House-passed Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376).

The FY 2023 Budget represents the Department's commitment, through investment, to provide workers in America the skills they need to succeed, strengthen the pathways to success, and ensure that the jobs that are created are good jobs. Structural racism and persistent economic inequities have undermined opportunity for millions of workers. These investments will prioritize underserved communities and communities negatively impacted by the transforming economy.

## *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	862,649	862,649	899,987
Youth Activities	921,130	921,130	963,837
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,342,412	1,342,412	1,682,664
Formula Grants	1,061,553	1,061,553	1,155,278
National Dislocated Worker Grants	280,859	280,859	527,386
Indian and Native American Programs	55,500	55,500	63,800
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	93,896	93,896	96,711
Reentry Employment Opportunities	100,079	100,079	150,000
Apprenticeship Program	185,000	185,000	303,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	6,000
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	15,000
YouthBuild	96,534	96,534	145,000
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	75,000
Veterans' Clean Energy Training Program	0	0	10,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,663,200</b>	<b>3,663,200</b>	<b>4,410,999</b>

The Training and Employment Services (TES) programs help workers 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 2023 will be available from April 1 or July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024 or September 30, 2024.

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 2023, an increase of \$37,338,000. This funds the Adult program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 278,997 participants in 2023.

### **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 2023, the Department is requesting \$963,837,000, an increase of \$42,707,000. This funds the Youth program at its full authorized level and will provide services to an estimated 130,241 eligible in-school and out-of-school youth who face barriers to employment in 2023.

### **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 \$1,682,664,000 for FY 2023. Of the requested amount, \$527,386,000 is proposed for the National Reserve to help states and localities facing mass layoffs and natural disasters. This includes \$100,000,000 for the Strengthening Community Colleges program, \$100,000,000 to initiate a Sectoral Employment through Career Training for Occupational Readiness (SECTOR) 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 request also continues the Workforce Opportunities for Rural Communities grant program.

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 estimated 210,000 dislocated workers in 2023.

### **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 2023, the Department requests \$63,800,000, an increase of \$8,300,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 6,957 unemployed and under-skilled American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian adults in 2023.

### **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 2023 is \$96,711,000, an increase of \$2,815,000. At this funding level, the program will serve approximately 9,552 participants through Career Services and Training grants, and will provide housing services to 6,735 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 2023 to serve adult and juvenile offenders, an increase of \$49,921,000. This funding will serve an estimated 15,844 adult participants in PY 2023 and an estimated 3,913 young adult participants in 2023. The Department will focus on testing and replicating evidence-based strategies for serving individuals leaving incarceration. The Department of Labor will also 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 21<sup>st</sup> 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 2023, the Department requests \$303,000,000 in funding for the Apprenticeship activity, an increase of \$118,000,000. The Department will use these resources to expand Registered Apprenticeship opportunities while increasing access for historically underrepresented groups,

including people of color and women, and diversifying the industry sectors involved. The increase will also enhance the Department's support for pre-apprenticeships, youth apprenticeships, and degreed apprenticeships to ensure that more Americans have career pathways to good jobs.

### **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 2023, 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 2023, the Department is requesting \$145,000,000, an increase of \$48,466,000. Funding will support approximately 115 grants to serve an estimated 7,963 youth.

### **Veterans Clean Energy Training Program**

The FY 2023 Budget includes funding for a 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 2023 request for this new program is \$10,000,000.

### **National Youth Employment Program**

The FY 2023 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 2023 request for this new program is \$75,000,000, which the Department estimates will provide services to an estimated 22,500 participants in 2023.

### **Civilian Climate Corps**

The FY 2023 Budget includes funding for a new Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) to pilot climate resilience and mitigation demonstration grants. The FY 2023 request for this new grant pilot is \$15,000,000 and will rely on strong DOL partnerships with other Federal agencies. With these resources, DOL will focus on job training and paid community service, including pre-apprenticeships and Registered Apprenticeships, for underrepresented populations in clean energy and climate mitigation, along with supportive services, to connect participants to high quality jobs in those growing sectors.

### **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*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 Request
Operations	1,603,325	1,603,325	1,603,011
Construction	113,000	113,000	133,000
Administration	32,330	32,330	42,953
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,778,964</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>170</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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 \$133,000,000. In addition, the Department is requesting the authority to transfer funds from the Operations account to the Construction account. 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 \$42,953,000 and 170 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*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	405,000	405,000	405,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>

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 2023, the Department is requesting \$405,000,000.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	597,485	509,220	494,400
TAA Benefits	207,000	272,000	219,000
TAA Training	370,485	224,220	266,400
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	20,000	13,000	9,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>597,485</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>494,400</b>

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program assists U.S. workers who have lost their jobs as a result of foreign trade. The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA) of 2015 reauthorized TAA through June 30, 2021 (2015 Program). TAARA 2015 contains sunset provisions that went into effect on July 1, 2021, transitioning the TAA Program to an earlier version of the program, known as Reversion 2021, for one year, after which the program will terminate. Reversion 2021 provides states with reduced funding for training and stringent group eligibility criteria, among other changes. The FY 2023 President's Budget assumes the continuation of Reversion 2021.

The Administration is committed to working with Congress to reauthorize the TAA Program this year along the lines of the reauthorization included in the House-passed Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376).

The FY 2023 Budget request for TAA under Reversion 2021 is \$494,400,000. This request includes \$219,000,000 for Trade Readjustment Allowances, \$266,400,000 for Training and Other Activities, and \$9,000,000 for Alternative/Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance.

*STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year C.R.	2023 Request
Unemployment Insurance	3,532,192	2,583,816	3,352,809
State Administration	2,365,816	2,365,816	2,809,635
Average Weekly Insured Unemployment	948,376	0	0
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments-UI			
Integrity	117,000	117,000	117,000
RESEA Cap Adjustment	83,000	83,000	258,000
National Activities	18,000	18,000	168,174
Employment Service	692,370	692,370	721,180
Grants to States	670,052	670,052	698,862
Employment Service National Activities	22,318	22,318	22,318
Technical Assistance and Training	1,333	1,333	1,333
WOTC	20,985	20,985	20,985
Foreign Labor Certification	77,810	77,810	98,531
Federal Administration	57,528	57,528	70,249
FLC State Grants	20,282	20,282	28,282
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	62,653	62,653	85,653
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>4,365,025</b>	<b>3,416,649</b>	<b>4,258,173</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>192</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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.

## **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 workers through Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, and other emergency programs.

The FY 2023 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$2,809,635,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process, on average, 1,778,000 continued claims per week. During the year, states are expected to collect \$46.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and pay an estimated \$32.5 billion in federal and state UI benefits to 5.3 million beneficiaries. The Budget includes \$443,819,000 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 request also includes \$9,000,000 for continued support for the UI Integrity Center of Excellence.

The FY 2023 Budget includes \$375,000,000 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 \$258,000,000 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 2023 Budget request for UI National Activities is \$168,174,000. This request includes \$150,000,000 to promote integrity and reduce fraud in the UI system. This funding increase will be used to support the implementation and improvement of states' identity verification processes, with strong protections against racial bias. Additionally, the funds will be used to update UI IT infrastructure to prevent fraud and improve the claimant experience, including through funding demonstration projects to seed promising state work.

## **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 2023 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 105,387 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 2023, 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 as PERM or the “Green Card” program); non-immigrant H-1B and H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; D-1 Longshore Crewmember Program; CW-1 CNMI-only Transitional Worker Program; and Determination of Prevailing Wages.

For FY 2023, the Department requests \$70,249,000 and 192 FTE for Federal Administration. These resources will support the operation, management, and oversight of OFLC programs. The request includes \$6,500,000 and 15 FTE to support the Administration's priority to expand legal pathways for foreign nationals in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Northern Triangle Countries) by increasing the use of the H-2A program by foreign nationals from those countries by an estimated 40,000. The Budget also requests \$2,000,000 and 15 FTE to expand OFLC's capacity to meet its increased workload and reduce backlogs in the PERM program. Additionally, the Budget requests \$1,025,000 and 4 FTE to support OFLC case-adjudication enabling the Department to increase its case-processing capacity, mitigating the risk of backlogs and delays as application levels continue to rise.

For FY 2023, the Department requests \$28,282,000 to support State Workforce Agencies' (SWA) foreign labor certification activities, including an increase of \$8,000,000. Under the State Grants budget activity, the Department provides annual grants to SWAs in the 50 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various OFLC programs. The requested increase would help states improve case processing rates. It includes \$2,000,000 to support the increased workload on states from the additional estimated 40,000 H-2A program participants from Northern Triangle Countries.

The FY 2023 Budget also proposes two legislative changes to improve the efficiency and efficacy of the foreign labor certification process. The first proposal would provide the Department with authority to charge cost-based filing fees for foreign labor certification

applications. A fee-based structure would better align the supply of funding to the demand for certifications, would reduce reliance on annual appropriations, and would impose the costs of administering certification programs on the group of employers that uses and most benefits from these programs. The second proposal would confirm the Department's independent authority to regulate the H-2B program. Codifying this authority would halt costly, delaying litigation and streamline the rulemaking process, providing stability in administering the H-2B program.

### **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 2023, the Department requests \$85,653,000, an increase of \$23,000,000 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 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. The increased funding to states would improve the usefulness and accessibility of labor market information for a diverse range of customers and users, enabling workers, students, and others to more easily identify opportunities for training and employment and make data-driven decisions about their education and careers. The request includes \$10,000,000 to support a skills-based hiring initiative that will be carried out in collaboration with the Department of Commerce. This initiative will provide technical assistance to businesses aiming to implement skills-based hiring approaches, in addition to developing and enhancing skills-based hiring tools.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	33,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>33,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>

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

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

The Department estimates that \$3 billion will be borrowed during FY 2022 and an additional \$3 billion will be borrowed in FY 2023. 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*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 Request
Training and Employment	70,679	70,679	103,750
Workforce Security	42,704	42,704	59,121
Apprenticeship	36,160	36,160	48,670
Executive Direction	9,113	9,113	11,092
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>222,633</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>671</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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 FY 2023 request is \$222,633,000 and an estimated 671 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 \$63,977,000 in built-in and program increases:

- \$27,058,000 and 80 FTE to support new programs (such as Civilian Climate Corps, National Youth Employment Program, Veterans' Clean Energy Training, ), increases to grant funding (such as Youthbuild and Reentry Employment Opportunities), and to restore FTE capacity that has been lost over the last several years;
- \$24,539,000 to absorb increases in contracts and other staff-related costs, support the first year of operations and maintenance and additional customizations ETA requires in the Health and Human Services (HHS) GrantSolutions system for grant management, and continue to develop the Grantee Performance Management System (GPMS) and Petition Automated Workflow System (PAWS); and

- \$12,380,000 of built-in increases for inflationary costs related to compensation and benefits for existing staff, FECA increases, and administrative costs.

PA's annual budget authority has not increased between FY 2017 and FY 2021, despite increases in the federal pay scale, increases to non-personnel administrative costs, and new requirements, including implementing and overseeing funding increases, new statutory requirements, and provisions and funding from supplemental appropriations. In addition, ETA continues to fund and support shared service consolidation of IT, human resources, and procurement staff, along with the Department's space optimization efforts.

ETA has seen net decreases in FTE utilization in recent years; however, more recently hiring on the PA account has picked up, attrition has slowed, and ETA anticipates operating over ceiling by early FY 2023. In the FY 2022 President's Budget, ETA requested additional funding 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, and provide sound oversight of ETA's programs. Funding these additional FTE in FY 2023 will ensure sound management of existing programs and that the initiatives proposed in the FY 2023 Budget are successful at meeting the Secretary's vision of creating a modern, inclusive workforce and the President's priorities associated with advancing racial and gender equity and support for underserved communities through the Federal Government.

A key focus in FY 2023 will be completing any enhancements required to support ETA grants in the HHS Grant Solutions system and decommissioning the legacy e-Grants system. The Department plans to award the first ETA grants in Grant Solutions during the first quarter of FY 2023. In FY 2022, the Department provided \$1.7 million to enhance the Grants Solutions system by incorporating an integrated grants monitoring component. Current estimated cost for operations and maintenance of ETA grants in the Grant Solutions environment is approximately \$5.3 million, excluding two pending enhancements. The Department's grants management system processes and administers approximately \$40 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 decision was made to migrate all Department grants 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. The modernization effort aims to address issues of limited functionality, high operating and maintenance costs, poor data quality, inadequate reporting capabilities, fragmented architecture, and vulnerable system security.

ETA also plans to use the increase to support other IT projects and increased IT costs.

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.

*EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	147,400	147,400	191,607
Policy and Compliance Assistance	26,901	26,901	33,264
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	6,699	6,699	8,996
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>233,867</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>978</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Employee Benefits Security Administration's (EBSA) mission is to ensure the security of the retirement, health and other workplace related benefits of America's workers and their families. Although EBSA is a small agency, currently employing less than 800 people, it is responsible for protecting more than 154 million workers, retirees and their families who are covered by approximately 722,000 private retirement plans, 2.5 million health plans, and 885,000 other welfare benefit plans. Together, these plans hold estimated assets of \$12.2 trillion. At current staffing levels, EBSA has less than one investigator for every 12,500 plans. In addition, the agency has important interpretive and regulatory responsibilities with respect to IRAs, which hold about \$10.8 trillion in assets, and audit responsibilities with respect to the Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP), which is the world's largest employee contributory plan with more than 6.0 million participants and \$769 billion in assets.

The FY 2023 Budget request for EBSA is \$233,867,000 and 978 FTE. With the requested resources, EBSA will: restore employee benefits programs that were reduced for seven consecutive years because of funding limitations; advance a program of racial and economic equity through vigorous enforcement of ERISA's provisions; enhance oversight and administration of the Federal Thrift Savings Plan (TSP); establish a dedicated "Missing Participants" program that will promote the financial security of America's workers; and restore employee benefits programs for research, outreach and education, program evaluation, litigation support, advisory/contract services, and steady-state maintenance funding for EBSA's ERISA Security & Application Support (ESAS) investment and related systems.

EBSA will continue to: provide a multi-faceted employee benefits security program that effectively targets the most egregious and persistent violators; carry out the agency's interpretive activities concerning the provisions of ERISA and related statutes through the timely issuance of advisory opinions and field assistance bulletins addressing relevant interpretive issues; provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers in protecting their pension and health benefits; and conduct a well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis. The request includes \$43,217,000 and 207 FTEs in program restoration and increases:

- \$27,083,000 and 150 FTEs to restore enforcement program resources from years of downsizing because of absorbing mandatory annual increases in salaries, administrative costs, and other expenses. From the end of FY 2015 to the end of FY 2020, EBSA lost 89 investigators (nearly 22 percent of current investigative staff), which it cannot currently afford to replace. If each of those lost investigators had merely obtained the average recovery for EBSA investigators in FY 2020, the agency would have recovered an additional \$3.4 million per day – or, on an annual basis, more than three times EBSA’s entire \$181 million budget. EBSA currently has less than one investigator for every twelve-thousand plans.
- \$6,522,000 and 35 FTEs to restore employee benefits programs that will advance equity by specifically addressing how opportunities can be expanded for underserved communities and vulnerable populations. EBSA will prioritize resources through employee engagement and create a renewed focus for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) training, leadership development, mentorship, and affinity group outreach. With additional resources, EBSA will have the capacity to conduct outreach to underserved populations who generally save less for retirement, individuals for whom English is not a primary language, those nearing retirement, and new entrants into the workforce. EBSA will also update fact sheets/publications geared towards women and other underrepresented groups, as well as expand the languages for publications. The agency will conduct additional rapid response sessions for individuals facing job loss; additional webinars conducted for plan sponsors/participants; and additional compliance seminars for participants/plan sponsors who are historically underserved, marginalized, or adversely affected by economic, racial, or gender inequities.
- \$2,000,000 to enhance oversight and administration of the TSP, whose compliance audits have repeatedly revealed significant cybersecurity risks. The additional resources will enable EBSA to recruit and hire investigators with cybersecurity backgrounds and to fund specialized training required for staff to identify patterns or targets to open plan or service level investigations.
- \$5,000,000 and 22 FTE to establish a formal program dedicated to protecting “missing participants” and participants in abandoned plans, ongoing accrued defined benefit and contribution plans; and ensuring that they receive the benefits they were promised. The creation of a permanent, dedicated, and properly funded program will help ensure that vulnerable workers receive the benefits they earned through their hard work and that they sorely need. This program will play a significant role in improving economic equity because of its focus on elderly and underserved populations.
- \$2,612,000 to restore employee benefits programs for research, outreach and education, program evaluation, litigation support, advisory/contract services, and steady-state maintenance funding for EBSA’s ERISA ESAS and related systems. In performing this work, EBSA will also give special attention to individuals and populations that have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

The FY 2023 Budget builds on existing consumer protections to provide Americans with access to comprehensive mental health and substance use disorder benefit by closing various loopholes that have resulted in disparate coverage practices, and most importantly, by requiring all plans to cover mental health and substance use disorder services. The Budget proposes new mandatory funding for EBSA and SOL, to increase capacity for the agency to perform audits related to mental health and substance abuse (including investigating reimbursement rates as Non-Quantitative Treatment Limitations) and take action against non-compliant actors. Additionally, DOL, along with HHS and Treasury, propose five legislative recommendations that span three critical areas essential to achieving meaningful mental health and substance use disorder parity: (1) enhanced enforcement; (2) ensuring and protecting coverage of promised benefits; and (3) requiring group health plans and health insurance issuers to better evidence compliance.

*PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Consolidated Administrative Activities	457,563	457,337	493,314
Office of Inspector General - Non-Add	7,287	7,287	7,626
Investment Management Fees Program	129,700	138,000	139,800
Single-Employer Program Benefit Payments	7,289,000	7,140,000	7,344,000
Multiemployer Program Financial Assistance	350,000	190,000	214,000
<b>Total Budget Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>8,226,263</b>	<b>7,925,337</b>	<b>8,191,114</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>940</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC or the Corporation) is a federal corporation established under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974, as amended. It guarantees payment of basic pension benefits earned by over 33,000,000 of America’s workers and retirees participating in more than 25,000 private-sector defined benefit pension plans. The Single-Employer Program protects about 22,700,000 workers and retirees in about 23,900 pension plans. The Multiemployer Program protects about 10,900,000 workers and retirees in about 1,360 pension plans. The Corporation’s two insurance programs are legally separate and operationally and financially independent. PBGC strengthens retirement security by preserving plans and protecting participants’ benefits. When companies undertake major transactions that might threaten their ability to pay pensions, PBGC negotiates protections for their pension plans.

The Single-Employer Program is financed by insurance premiums, investment income, and recoveries from companies formerly responsible for the plans. Congress sets PBGC premium rates.

The Multiemployer Program is financed by premiums and investment income. The American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 — a historic law passed by Congress and signed by President Biden on March 11, 2021 — established the Special Financial Assistance (SFA) Program for certain financially troubled multiemployer plans. The SFA Program is financed by general taxpayer funds provided by the U.S. Treasury. Additionally, the law addresses the solvency of the Multiemployer Program, which was projected to become insolvent in 2026. The SFA Program is expected to provide financial assistance to more than 250 eligible plans covering over 3,000,000 people. Apart from a modest premium increase that does not become effective until

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<sup>1</sup> FY 2021 and FY 2022 reflect sequestration reductions for mandatory accounts pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

2031, ARP did not make changes to PBGC's existing insolvency insurance program for multiemployer plans, and thus plans that receive SFA continue to be insured by PBGC.

PBGC is requesting \$493,314,000 in spending authority for administrative purposes in FY 2023 with increases as follows:

**Strengthening Cybersecurity and Modernization of Enterprise Systems - \$9,979,000:**

Funding will provide the necessary resources to implement phase 2, multiemployer module, of the Pension Insurance Modeling System (PIMS); fund critical investment program risk mitigation, monitoring and oversight; enable enterprise-wide enhancements to the IT infrastructure and cybersecurity; and provide contractor support to implement automated workflow solutions desperately needed to transition workforce services from manual to automated processes.

**Implementing Federal Safety and Security Protocols - \$3,973,000:** Funding will allow PBGC to ensure the safety and security of the workforce and building utilizing Federal Protective Service (FPS) security as mandated for new General Services Administration (GSA) office leases. In addition, funding will be used to develop and maintain plans for the continuity of operations, and emergency management and occupational safety as well as cybersecurity and privacy control assessments for PBGC.

**Cost of Living Adjustments - \$11,473,000:** Built-ins have been included for personnel costs. This amount includes funding for PBGC's Office of Inspector General.

**Modernizing Enterprise Risk Management Capabilities and Strengthening Internal Control - \$4,600,000:** Funding will provide the necessary resources to procure a modernized acquisition lifecycle management system and fund increased costs for an internal controls contract and several personnel security-related contracts.

**eBusiness Suite Upgrades - (\$2,000,000):** Program decrease for a one-time cost to upgrade Oracle's Federal Financial eBusiness Suite applications (Consolidated Financial System (CFS) and Premium and Practitioner System (PPS)) to the latest version available to ensure a supportable financial management system. The Budget calls for the repeal of the provision accelerating fiscal year 2026 premiums into fiscal year 2025. This provision creates unnecessary confusion and burden on insured plans because they are forced to pay premiums early for just one year. The provision will also create additional accounting and management costs for both the plans and PBGC given the high likelihood of late payments. Repealing this provision now will be budget neutral, enhance compliance, and will avoid unnecessary administrative costs for pension plans and PBGC.

**PBGC's Multiemployer Program:** PBGC's FY 2020 Projections Report shows significant improvements in the projected solvency of the Multiemployer Program. The net financial position of the Multiemployer Program significantly improved during FY 2021 to a positive net position of \$0.5 billion. Prior to enactment of ARP on March 11, 2021, PBGC's Multiemployer Program was projected to become insolvent in FY 2026. By providing special financial assistance to the most financially troubled multiemployer plans, ARP significantly extends the

solvency of PBGC's Multiemployer Program. Additionally, ARP assists plans by providing funds to reinstate previously suspended benefits.

PBGC's Single-Employer Program: The financial status of the Single-Employer Program has shown continuous improvement in recent years and had a positive net position for fiscal year 2021. Estimates from PBGC's FY 2020 Projections Report indicate that continued improvement in the financial status of the Single-Employer Program likely will avoid a negative net financial position over the next decade.

Shift Timing of PBGC Premiums: The Budget will again propose to repeal the acceleration of FY 2026 premiums into FY 2025.

*OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <u>Full-Year</u> <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
DFELHWC General Funds	115,424	115,424	143,772
DFELHWC Trust Funds	2,177	2,177	2,205
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	38,326	39,101	42,194
Trust Funds	40,503	41,278	44,399
<b>Total Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation Budget Authority</b>	<b>155,927</b>	<b>156,702</b>	<b>188,171</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>948</b>

NOTE: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

	2021 <sup>1</sup> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 <sup>2</sup> <u>Full-Year</u> <u>CR</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Special Benefits (FECA)	3,003,620	3,008,620	3,047,796
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program <sup>3</sup>	1,865,202	1,933,236	2,035,464
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners <sup>4</sup>	40,687	32,687	36,031
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) <sup>5</sup>	291,034	355,316	394,896
Special Workers' Compensation Fund (Longshore)	89,093	99,391	99,160
<b>Total Mandatory Budget Authority</b>	<b>5,289,636</b>	<b>5,429,250</b>	<b>5,613,347</b>
<b>Total OWCP FTE<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>1,508</b>

<sup>1</sup> FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects 5.7 percent non-defense and 8.3 percent defense reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> FY 2022 Full Year CR reflects 5.7 percent non-defense and 8.3 percent defense reduction for mandatory authority pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended.

<sup>3</sup> Includes amounts for program administrative costs and estimates for benefits costs.

<sup>4</sup> Includes amounts for the cost of benefits and program administrative costs.

<sup>5</sup> Includes definite amounts for program administrative costs and indefinite amounts for the cost of benefits and payment of interest.

<sup>6</sup> Includes FTE for Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation.

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

The Division of Federal Employees', Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DFELHWC) administers the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Act (LHWCA) programs. The Federal Employees' Program provides benefits to civilian employees of the federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. The Longshore Program provides benefits to injured private sector workers engaged in certain maritime and related employment, plus certain non-maritime employment covered by extensions such as the Defense Base Act. Requested administrative resources for DFELHWC are \$227,729,000 and 941 FTE.

The Black Lung Benefits Act (BLBA) program provides compensation and medical benefits to coal miners totally disabled by pneumoconiosis stemming from mine employment, and monetary benefits to their dependent survivors. Requested administrative resources in OWCP's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation are \$47,225,000 and 163 FTE.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) provides compensation and medical benefits to employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), contractors or subcontractors with DOE, who have been diagnosed with cancer due to exposure to radiation or toxic substances stemming from work in the DOE nuclear weapons complex. Requested administrative resources in OWCP's Division of Energy Employees Occupation Illness are \$145,880,000 and 404 FTE.

OWCP requests includes a program increase in FY 2023 of \$20,431,000 and 143 FTE in the DFELHWC for restoration of FTE in the Federal Employees Program. The additional funding in FECA's request will increase the program's ability to process claims for injured workers, detect improper payments, and increase program effectiveness, oversight, and integrity.

The Budget also includes mandatory administrative funding to fully meet program and claims processing needs.

## *WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Wage and Hour Division	246,000	246,000	307,678
Wage Hour H-1B	40,000	49,000	50,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>357,678</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,488</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,726</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces fundamental worker protections including minimum wage, overtime, and other wage laws under the authorization set forth in 29 U.S.C. 207, *et seq.* WHD ensures America's workers receive wages they have earned as required by law and provides resources and assistance to employers in order to promote and achieve compliance with labor standards. Collectively, the laws WHD enforces cover most private, state, and local government employment and protect more than 148 million of America's workers in more than 10 million workplaces throughout the United States and its territories.

WHD enforces and administers:

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

- The garnishment provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA).

WHD prioritizes resources in order to achieve the greatest impact on compliance. Outreach, education, compliance assistance and strong enforcement strategies, particularly investigations, are effective in improving employer compliance with laws and regulations. WHD strengthens enforcement results through industry-based approaches, extensive outreach and worker education, stakeholder engagement, and strategic partnerships.

**The FY 2023 Budget request provides for a total increase of \$61,678,000 and 289 FTE to support WHD's role in protecting essential workers, improving access to economic equity, ensuring federal infrastructure investments create quality jobs, and advancing progress on the agency's information technology roadmap.** The FY 2023 request will support efforts focused on addressing barriers faced by underserved communities, including developing stakeholder partnerships and worker-focused resources to reach those communities. WHD will further strengthen national initiatives focused on protecting essential workers, including care workers, warehouse and logistics workers, farm laborers, restaurant workers, residential construction workers, and the range of workers providing support services to building operations. WHD will also ensure that the labor standards protections on federally funded and federally assisted construction projects and federal service contracts are enforced. WHD will develop and implement stakeholder engagement strategies designed to establish and strengthen strategic partnerships around the shared goal of ensuring that workers' rights are protected. WHD will continue strengthening outreach efforts to stakeholders that serve historically underserved, marginalized and adversely affected communities. WHD is also seeking additional resources in order to maximize back wages collected and distributed to workers, particularly those workers most vulnerable to wage violations and exploitive labor conditions.

WHD is seeking additional funds to strengthen resources available for investigations of employers hiring H-visa workers. These cases may be complex and are frequently time-intensive due to a variety of factors, including the types of analysis required, the vulnerability of the workforce involved, and the obstacles to ensuring that wages are returned to migrant workers. As the number of visa workers continues to increase, WHD requires additional resources to ensure investigators are fully trained and that field offices can dedicate the necessary resources to these types of investigations.

*OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	105,976	105,976	147,051
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>147,051</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>628</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Department of Labor’s (DOL) Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the affirmative action and equal employment opportunity obligations required of employers who do business with the federal government. OFCCP works to promote greater equity and ensure non-discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, national origin, disability, or status as a protected veteran. OFCCP has jurisdiction over approximately 25,000 federal contractors and subcontractors with 120,000 establishment that employ over 25 percent of the American workforce. The FY 2023 OFCCP funding request is \$147,051,000 and 628 FTE. This includes a program increase in the amount of \$35,766,000 and 208 FTE dedicated to increasing the agency’s capacity to support OFCCP’s additional enforcement responsibility over the growing number of contractors receiving Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) investments, strengthen its development and resolution of systemic discrimination cases, and engage in effective cross-regional nationwide collaboration, as well as built-in increases for pay and benefits.

***Achieving greater strategic impact by strengthening enforcement and increasing coordination***

In FY 2023, OFCCP will increase its capacity to strengthen its development and resolution of systemic discrimination cases by hiring and training highly skilled and specialized employees, including team leads, investigators, data scientists, statisticians, labor economists and industrial psychologists. Contractors’ workforce structures and employment selection and pay systems are rapidly evolving, becoming more sophisticated and complex. In addition, the pandemic accelerated changes to workplace structures, including the increased reliance on remote work.

OFCCP will work to align its traditional review of single “establishments” with the evolving reality of the workplace, including taking a more enterprise-wide approach where appropriate to evaluate contractors’ employment practices, including compensation. By hiring employees with relevant statistical, analytical, enforcement, and technical expertise, OFCCP will be better equipped to lead and support a more coordinated and cross-regional nationwide approach to identifying and investigating systemic discrimination in contractor workplaces. OFCCP will also enhance its database production, software expertise and research capabilities to support stronger coordinated enforcement.

In FY 2023, OFCCP intends to make major enhancements to its Compliance Management System (CMS) to enhance and streamline enforcement, and assist workers. These include creating a procedure so that multiple establishments of the same company under compliance reviews may be grouped together in a single conciliation agreement. OFCCP also will create an interface among three critical OFCCP systems: CMS; the Contractor Portal, for certifying contractors' compliance with Affirmative Action Program requirements; and the Notification of Construction Award Portal, allowing federal procurement officers, States, and construction contractors and subcontractors to electronically notify OFCCP of construction awards valued at \$10,000 or more. As indicated in its regulatory agenda, OFCCP will also undertake efforts to modernize its compliance program for federal supply and service contractors and subcontractors through proposed regulatory actions that are aligned with today's workplace realities.

### ***Promoting Workplace Equity***

The FY 2023 funding request will support OFCCP in growing agency capacity to expand stakeholder outreach activities and materials that serve underrepresented workers, including workers of color, LGBTQ+ workers, women, and workers with disabilities. By doing so, OFCCP will strengthen its ability to identify key issues for investigation as well as areas where greater employer education and assistance is needed.

### ***Construction Enforcement***

OFCCP's compliance program for federal construction contractors and subcontractors and federally assisted construction contractors and subcontractors will continue to be critical to ensure equal employment opportunities and pay equity for good jobs in the construction industry. The BIL represents a further critical opportunity for OFCCP to make a significant impact, as these investments increase the number of companies with new or larger direct or federally assisted construction contracts and the number of new jobs in construction.

OFCCP will continue to work with agencies awarding BIL funds to develop a pool of construction projects that OFCCP may designate as Mega Construction Projects (MCP). The MCP Program fosters diversity in the construction trades workforce of federal contractors and subcontractors working on large federal construction projects. Through the program, OFCCP concentrates its limited resources on construction projects that have the most potential for making a positive economic difference in a community. OFCCP can have immediate impacts on contractor and subcontractor recruitment and hiring practices and can help build robust pipelines of applicants for workers from historically underrepresented backgrounds in the construction trades.

*OFFICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT STANDARDS*

	<u>2021</u> <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor-Management Standards	44,437	44,437	49,951
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>49,951</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>204</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS) administers the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and related laws. The LMRDA was enacted to protect union members by ensuring that unions have the transparency, democracy, and financial integrity members need to make informed decisions about their membership in a union as well as its operations and to ensure that members and employees who are engaged in organizing activities know the sources of their employers' messages urging them not to organize. These laws were enacted to strengthen labor unions by protecting union members from individuals, organizations, and influences that do not function in their best interests. While the vast majority of America's labor unions and their leaders operate for the benefit of the hard working people who comprise their membership, OLMS is tasked with protecting the union members by administering the LMRDA. OLMS also administers employee protections under various federally sponsored transportation programs that require fair and equitable protective arrangements for mass transit employees when federal funds are used to acquire, improve, or operate a transit system.

The FY 2023 funding level provides an additional \$2,173,000 to restore OLMS' staffing level to provide unionized workers with the protections to which they are entitled under the LMRDA. Additionally, the FY 2023 funding level provides \$1,000,000 to support review of additional Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act-related Federal Transit Administration grant applications.

This necessary increase in funding and FTE will restore OLMS' ability to provide unionized workers with the protections to which they are entitled under the LMRDA, develop and provide compliance assistance to support those labor organizations, and modernize its business processes and services for more efficient operations and improved customer interface

OLMS' ability to pursue program improvements that deliver more effective and efficient protection for union members will be greatly enhanced as follows:

- OLMS will strengthen the effectiveness and reach of our Compliance Assistance Program, and provide more robust support and training for our field investigators. The additional resources will enable us to: 1) restore and increase our participant contact hours and general assistance to International Unions (IUs) currently participating in the

Voluntary Compliance Partnership (VCP) program; 2) conduct outreach to encourage IUs that are not partners yet to partner with us going forward; 3) improve data analysis services to the IUs to help locate their affiliates that are having compliance issues; 4) provide training and compliance assistance via video conferencing (such as Teams) for the IUs and their affiliates nationally, on a regular, ongoing basis; 5) coordinate nationwide delivery of additional compliance assistance webinars to support union officials in the challenging task of conducting union officer elections during the pandemic; 6) develop new compliance assistance materials – in both English and Spanish – to help union officers and union members better understand their respective responsibilities and rights under the LMRDA; and 7) create, update, and conduct investigator training to ensure OLMS is able to retain and recruit the highly skilled, professional workforce it needs to carry out its important mission.

- Enhance the OLMS computer forensics program by increasing the number of full-time Computer Cadre members and investing in expanding their skills to keep pace with the changing and expanding technologies.
- Leverage compliance assistance resources to achieve 8,000 participant compliance assistance hours. This would 1) ensure filers submit their forms in a correct and timely manner, 2) help union officials learn how to conduct their officer elections in compliance with the LMRDA (and provide additional guidance and best practices on holding elections during the pandemic), and 3) provide assistance with bonding requirements.
- Conduct 330 compliance audits of unions to uncover violations of the LMRDA and complete 284 criminal investigations annually.

*OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	18,000	18,000	29,080
Federal Enforcement	228,711	228,711	277,898
Whistleblower Programs	19,064	19,064	25,790
State Programs	110,075	110,075	120,075
Technical Support	24,469	24,469	27,007
Compliance Assistance-Federal	75,231	75,231	91,608
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	61,500	61,500	63,500
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	11,787	11,787	13,787
Safety and Health Statistics	32,900	32,900	42,180
Executive Direction	9,496	10,050	10,480
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>591,233</b>	<b>591,787</b>	<b>701,405</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,736</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>2,346</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

Established in 1971 by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSH Act) (Public Law 91-596), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) mission is to ensure employers provide safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. OSHA seeks to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by encouraging employers to eliminate workplace hazards. The agency is also responsible for administering 25 whistleblower laws to prevent any person or entity from discharging, or in any manner retaliating, against any employee who has exercised their rights under a covered Act.

One of OSHA's key goals is to continue to rebuild the agency and ensure that OSHA is the national leader in workplace safety and health. This includes a focus on strengthening agency capacity to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and other emerging hazards, address new and increased responsibilities, and respond to the needs of a changing workforce in terms of diversity, economics, and geography. OSHA's FY 2023 request provides the necessary resources to meet those challenges.

The FY 2023 Budget provides \$701,405,000 and 2,346 direct FTE for OSHA and includes program increases totaling \$88,535,000 and 493 FTE.

- For **Safety and Health Standards**, the request includes an increase of \$10,084,000 and 30 FTE to restore OSHA's rulemaking and guidance capacity. This will provide the agency the resources to respond to emerging hazards in a way that puts information into the hands of employers and workers in a timely manner, including protective regulations. In FY 2023, OSHA is planning to publish five final rules, seven proposed rules, and complete one Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act panel. The highest priorities among the rulemaking projects on the agency's regulatory agenda include Infectious Disease, Workplace Violence, Hazard Communications, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Fit, and Heat Illness Prevention.
- For **Federal Enforcement**, the request includes an increase of \$27,876,000 and 252 FTE to rebuild and strengthen OSHA's enforcement program. This includes funding to hire 179 Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) to carry out front line compliance inspections. This request is a down payment on President Biden's commitment to double the number of OSHA inspectors by the end of his first term. OSHA will actively engage with and promote applicants from communities that are racially diverse, and applicants with multi-lingual skills to help meet the needs of the workforce. The funding also includes an increase of 63 FTE to support the influx of CSHOs and growth of the enforcement program, including safety technicians, additional Assistant Area Directors, and other Area, Regional, and National Office enforcement staff. Additionally, OSHA will create 10 specialized technical CSHO positions to address highly technical inspections across the nation, such as process safety management, electrical safety, ergonomic hazards, combustible dust, and biohazards/infectious diseases, such as COVID-19. OSHA is also requesting \$6,852,000 and 75 FTE to support the expansion of the Safety Technician positions in the agency, creating a pipeline for the development of future CSHOs through a formal Safety and Health Technician Training and Development Program. Additionally, the agency is requesting \$1,500,000 for litigation support services such as expert witnesses, court reporters, and other services to respond to the current and anticipated increase in court challenges.
- For **Whistleblower Programs**, the request includes an increase of \$5,343,000 and 63 FTE to expand OSHA's Whistleblower Protection Program and effectively enforce the 25 whistleblower statutes the agency is responsible for administering. The request includes funding to support 50 additional Whistleblower Investigators and 13 other whistleblower staff to build the agency's capacity after a large increase in COVID-related complaint cases and provides sufficient resources to address the growing backlog of investigations.
- For **State Programs**, the request includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level, including requested increases of \$8,750,000 to rebuild and strengthen all of the agency's State partners. The increase will provide OSHA's state plan partners with resources to keep pace with a revitalized federal program and ensure that State Plan states have adequate resources to maintain standards, the ability to enforce those standards, and the ability to protect workers from retaliation in an "at least as effective" manner as OSHA. OSHA's State Plan partners provide coverage for approximately 40 percent of the workforce, and additionally extend coverage within their states to state and local government employees, which federal OSHA cannot directly provide. The request

also includes \$1,250,000 to fund a State and Local Government Only (SLG-only) State Plan in Massachusetts.

- For **Technical Support**, the request includes an increase of \$1,489,000 and 6 FTE to support the increase in CSHOs and growth of the enforcement program. The requested resources will support lab staff and equipment to analyze the additional inspection samples generated by the new CSHOs.
- For **Compliance Assistance – Federal**, the request includes an increase of \$13,612,000 and 60 FTE. The request includes \$6,009,000 and 45 FTE for Compliance Assistance Specialists to conduct outreach to workers and employers in high-hazard industries, offer training on OSHA industry-specific hazards, and promote the agency’s suite of cooperative programs, including Alliances, Strategic Partnerships, and the Voluntary Protection Program; and \$7,603,000 and 15 FTE for additional instructors and contract support to provide critical technical training for CSHOs and whistleblower investigators, enhance learning delivery, and offer increased access to training opportunities.
- For **Compliance Assistance – State Consultation**, the request includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level to expand the On-Site Consultation Program, which works with small-business employers to identify workplace hazards, provide advice for compliance with OSHA standards, and assist in establishing and improving safety and health programs.
- For **Compliance Assistance – Training Grants**, the request includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level for the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program to enhance the agency’s efforts to develop and provide valuable and accurate information about hazards in the workplace and improve the safety environment for at-risk workers in high-hazards industries. Additional funding will be utilized to target to workers in small businesses and other hard-to-reach workers, including young, low literacy, limited English speaking, minority, and domestic workers, and other underserved worker populations.
- For **Safety and Health Statistics**, the request includes an increase of \$2,514,000 and 5 FTE to enhance statistical and data analysis, an increase of \$1,500,000 and 2 FTE to expand the OSHA Information System, and an increase of \$3,765,000 to build a modern compliance strategy. Increased funding will support needed technology advancements, including the implementation of electronic case file (ECF) processing, and acquisition of field equipment and technology that will allow the agency to develop and issue citations without returning to the office for processing, shortening the time between hazard identification and abatement. Requested funding will also allow OSHA to modernize the agency’s ability to store data, retrieve it in the most applicable forms for operational use, and provide it in a user-friendly way to the public.

## *MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Mine Safety and Health Enforcement	257,190	257,190	294,236
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	5,382	5,382	7,927
Office of Assessments	7,445	7,445	7,746
Educational Policy and Development	39,320	39,320	40,183
Technical Support	35,041	35,041	37,356
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	19,083	19,083	19,309
Program Administration	16,355	16,355	16,692
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>423,449</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,832</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) mission is to prevent death, disease, and injury from mining and promote safe and healthful workplaces for the nation's miners. MSHA enforces provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act).

More than 300,000 people work directly in the mining sector, including initial mining of raw materials through processing in preparation for commercial distribution. This industry provides essential materials for the nation's energy, transportation infrastructure, construction and housing, communications, medicine, manufacturing, consumer goods, and agricultural industries.

MSHA is committed to its mission and promotes safety and health through inspections and enforcement, stakeholder outreach, compliance and technical assistance, education and training, and improved safety and health standards. Effective approaches to reducing the risk of injury and disease to miners include workplace examinations, hazard recognition and elimination, and continual monitoring of the work environment to protect against new hazards and to ensure compliance with safety and health standards. MSHA also protects the rights of miners. The Mine Act gives miners the right to have a role in their safety and health by participating in the inspection process through a representative of their choosing, speaking out about hazards, refusing to work in dangerous conditions, and exercising other rights.

The FY 2023 President's Budget includes \$423,449,000 and 1,832 FTE for MSHA, a net increase of \$43,633,000 over the FY 2022 Full-Year Continuing Resolution (CR) level. This funding level will enable MSHA to meet its highest priority in performance plan goals and objectives.

The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) is a historic investment that will bring modernization to roads, bridges, ports, airports, and transit, all of which require an increase in mining activity, particularly in metal and nonmetal mining, for items such as gravel, sand, and stone. Based on the projected workload from the BIL, the Department anticipates an increase in production at, or expansion of, existing mines and facilities, particularly metal/non-metal mines. Additionally, the number of fatalities increased in calendar year (CY) 2021, with the majority occurring in the metal/non-metal industry. With the projected expansion of mining due to BIL, MSHA believes there is a demand for a larger MSHA inspectorate, not one that is static in its capacity.

In FY 2021, the Administration announced ambitious environmental targets; by 2030 half of the passenger vehicle sales in the U.S. will have zero emissions and U.S. will reach zero net emissions by CY 2050. Meeting these targets will require increases in mining activity for cobalt, copper and particularly lithium, elements that are used in batteries and other clean energy technologies. In CY 2021, after several years of coal production decreases, the United States saw a significant increase in the production of coal as an economical energy source. U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) projects a 4% increase in coal production in CY 2022 and 1% increase in CY 2023.

The FY 2023 request reflects MSHA's strong commitment for targeted enforcement, compliance assistance, training, and innovative technologies to protect the safety and health of the nation's miners.

- In the FY 2023 President's Budget, MSHA requests an increase of \$37,046,000 for **Mine Safety and Health Enforcement (MSHE)**, which comprises the formerly separate Coal Mine Safety and Health and the Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health budget activities. The additional funds will support completion of mandatory inspections and accident investigations as required by the Mine Act and the MINER Act, a workload that is expected to increase due to impacts of the BIL.

MSHE will continue to administer the provisions of the Mine Act, as amended by the MINER Act, to promote compliance with safety and health standards, prevent fatalities, injuries and illnesses, reduce the frequency and severity of accidents, and minimize health hazards in the nation's approximately 1,000 active coal mines and 12,000 metal and nonmetal mines. MSHE will continue to inspect all active underground mines four times per year and all surface mines twice per year. These inspections form the core of MSHA's efforts, regularly providing a first-hand look at conditions in each of the nation's mines to assure that all hazards are corrected immediately so that miners can go home to their families, safe and healthy, each and every day at the end of their shifts. MSHE will continue efforts to improve workplace safety and health in the mining industry and will remain committed to targeted enforcement and compliance assistance in its efforts to improve safety and health conditions in the mining workplace.

- For the **Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances (OSRV)**, MSHA requests an increase of \$2,545,000 to support rulemaking activities and add additional experts in economics, occupational health, and regulatory development and analysis. MSHA's priority is to strengthen safety and health standards regulatory efforts to protect miners from unsafe and unhealthful conditions and practices in the mining industry. For

example, MSHA will develop a proposed rule to address miners' exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Miners exposed to respirable crystalline silica can develop serious lung diseases that may ultimately be fatal. MSHA will also work to complete a rulemaking to establish a written safety program for mobile equipment and powered haulage equipment (except belt conveyors) at surface mines and surface areas of underground mines. This rulemaking aims to reduce fatalities, injuries, and accidents involving surface mobile equipment.

- For the **Office of Assessments (OA)**, the request includes an increase of \$301,000 to continue activities associated with the assessment and collection of civil penalties, performing accountability audits, and review of special investigations and discrimination cases.
- For **Technical Support (TS)**, the request includes an increase of \$2,315,000 to cover the projected increase in the number of respirable dust samples that Enforcement personnel will collect as a result of increased mining to meet the demands of the BIL, as well as projected increase in samples collected as part of MSHA's new respirable silica standard. As a result, the Agency expects its sample workload to increase three times the current capacity. The Agency's current staffing levels and laboratory infrastructure cannot support this increase. The current Pittsburgh site is not conducive to expansion. MSHA requests resources to expand resources to the current laboratory in Beckley, West Virginia. This would involve an increase in staffing, the purchase of additional equipment, and the incorporation of a second shift. These increases will assure that MSHA can deliver effective and efficient laboratory services to support safe working conditions for miners.
- For **Educational Policy and Development (EPD)**, the request includes an increase of \$863,000 to update both the content and training methodology used at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Mine Academy). MSHA will develop new methods of training including virtual reality, distance learning, and online courses. Training curricula will also be developed for additional facilities recently constructed at the mine academy, including a surface mine rescue training tower, a confined space training area, and training elevator. These new facilities will provide valuable lifesaving training to MSHA employees, industry stakeholders, and other Federal Agencies, such as the United States Border Patrol. MSHA will also develop and implement a registered apprenticeship program to recruit and train mine safety and health inspectors from diverse backgrounds.
- For **Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)**, the request includes an increase of \$226,000 to enable the program to manage MSHA's directive system, and current and emerging technologies.
- For **Program Administration (PA)**, the request includes an increase of \$337,000 to enhance operations that would allow PA to provide executive direction as well as administrative and management advice and services to support all MSHA activities. With the increase of staff also comes the need for additional support personnel to service Agency administration and coordination functions.

*BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year C.R.	2023 Request
Labor Force Statistics	222,370	222,370	261,454
Trust Funds	68,000	68,000	68,000
Prices and Cost of Living	220,324	220,324	252,000
Compensation and Working Conditions	84,337	84,337	92,976
Productivity and Technology	11,464	11,464	12,853
Executive Direction and Staff Services	35,505	35,505	39,051
Headquarters Relocation	13,000	13,000	15,410
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>655,000</b>	<b>741,744</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>2,094</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal federal statistical agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, price changes, and productivity in the United States economy to support public and private decision-making. Policies and decisions based on BLS data affect virtually all Americans, and the wide range of BLS data products is necessary to fulfill the needs of a diverse customer base. The BLS comprises six activities, encompassing 20 economic programs in 2023. In FY 2023, the BLS requests \$741,744,000, and 2,094 FTE, which includes new initiatives and increases as well as funding for key program needs and mandates not funded under the FY 2022 Full Year CR level, as follows:

- The FY 2023 request includes \$10,394,000 and 69 FTE to rebuild statistical capacity across the agency to begin to restore staffing levels and is critical toward supporting the Administration's priorities of advancing equity, scientific integrity and evidence-based policymaking by ensuring that the BLS can support the U.S. statistical and evidence-building infrastructure; and \$1,000,000 and 4 FTE to improve the timeliness of the chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U), by reducing the current lag in the publication of the final by 3 months.
- The FY 2023 request includes \$14,500,000 and 3 FTE for the National Longitudinal Survey to continue development of a new National Longitudinal Survey of Youth cohort. This will be the first new youth cohort in almost 30 years and will allow the BLS to collect data on a younger generation of workers and provide a rich, new dataset. Continued development of a new cohort will allow NLS to incorporate measures that reflect how emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence,

may affect the training needs of a new generation and the application of learned skills in the labor market. The BLS will oversample racial and ethnic groups to facilitate statistically reliable analyses of sub-groups that may inform policy and decision making.

- The FY 2023 request includes \$9,600,000 and 27 FTE to improve the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Statistics (JOLTS) data timeliness by producing earlier preliminary (first release) estimates; enhance relevance and reliability by expanding the sample by 20,000 establishments, or roughly doubling the current sample level; and add depth by allowing for a series of focused questions on labor market issues to enhance the understanding of openings, hires, and separations.
- The FY 2023 request also includes \$1,137,000 and 1 FTE to restore agricultural industries to the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program. Accurate data on employment and wages in the agriculture industries, consistent with employment and wage concepts used in the OEWS program, are needed to provide a complete and consistent picture of the labor market by industry, occupation, and area. Hispanic and Latino workers are overrepresented in the agricultural industry—for example, they make up 30 percent of workers in the crop production industry, but represent 18 percent of workers overall. By restoring coverage of the agricultural sector, OEWS data in this sector will be more relevant and helpful for studying racial inequities.
- In addition, the BLS request for FY 2023 includes \$11,870,000 and 25 FTE to produce production-quality thresholds to support the Census Bureau’s Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), to research the nature and construction of a consumption-based poverty measure, and to research a chained Consumer Price Index for low-income households.
- The FY 2023 request includes \$35,833,000 for built-ins, including pay and benefit related built-ins for federal BLS staff; as well as pay-related increases for Census staff funded by Interagency Agreements and state partners funded through Cooperative Agreements; administrative costs; and funding for a lease extension at the Postal Square Building (PSB). This request for carry-over and new mandatory built-ins enables BLS to continue to execute its mission and maintain the quantity and quality of its base programs.
- Lastly, as a contingency assuming the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level, the FY 2023 request includes \$15,410,000 for one-time costs associated with the physical move of the BLS headquarters from the PSB to the Suitland Federal Center, including replication of space, furniture, fixtures, equipment, and related costs, to remain available until September 30, 2026. Since the enacted FY 2022 appropriation for BLS includes the \$28,470,000 requested for this project in the FY 2022 project, the additional funding is not needed in FY 2023.

*DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year C.R.	2023 Request
Program Direction and Support	30,250	30,250	42,323
Legal Services	123,745	123,745	177,875
Trust Funds	308	308	308
International Labor Services	96,125	96,125	128,965
Administration and Management	29,004	28,450	45,263
Adjudication	35,000	35,000	42,836
Women's Bureau	15,050	15,050	25,361
Civil Rights	6,880	6,880	11,591
Chief Financial Officer	5,516	5,516	6,042
Departmental Program Evaluation	8,040	8,040	11,540
<b>Subtotal Departmental Management</b>	<b>349,918</b>	<b>349,364</b>	<b>492,104</b>
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,703	7,857	8,511
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	23,447	27,598	29,896
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>381,068</b>	<b>384,819</b>	<b>530,511</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,524</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The **Program Direction and Support** (PDS) activity encompasses the Office of the Secretary of Labor, Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP), Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs, Office of Public Affairs, Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, and the Office of Public Engagement.

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$42,323,000 and 127 FTE for PDS, which includes an increase of \$3,750,000 and 5 FTE for the Good Jobs Initiative. With these resources, the Department will be able to provide training and technical assistance to agencies as they work to embed and promote good jobs principles in procurement, loans, and grants; engage employers on strategies and initiatives to improve job quality. The Budget also includes resources to establish a Climate Policy Office in the Office of the Secretary and rebuild the Department's leadership capacity.

The **Office of the Solicitor** (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department. Its mission is to meet the legal service demands of the entire Department – legal advice, regulatory support, enforcement litigation, defensive litigation, and investigative assistance – in

order to support the President's strategic vision. The President's FY 2023 request for SOL is \$186,694,000 and 740 FTE. This includes an increase of \$37,610,000 and 158 FTE to provide adequate resources for SOL to vigorously enforce this nation's labor and employment laws and keep stride with the urgent enforcement agenda of the Department. The request also includes \$9,301,000 and 39 FTE to support increases in client agency initiatives and programs in this budget. This request level will support client increases and also go far toward correcting the erosion of SOL's staffing and legal service capability resulting from years of unfunded increases in operational costs. This request level will allow SOL to better meet the increase in demand for legal services to provide essential support not only for the well-established parts of the Department's mission, but also for the Department's strengthened and enhanced worker protection efforts, including DOL's actions related to COVID-19, the American Rescue Plan Act, unemployment insurance reform, No Surprises Act/Transparency implementation, and an overall revitalized mission focus.

The **Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB)** advances worker rights and promotes a fair global playing field by enforcing trade commitments, strengthening compliance with labor standards, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. In FY 2023, ILAB's budget request is \$128,965,000 and 151 FTE. The Budget provides ILAB with the necessary resources to support the President's trade policy agenda through both technical assistance grants and staff, as well as resources for the agency's forced labor reporting mandate.

ILAB is requesting an increase of \$19,553,000 in funding for trade-related worker rights monitoring, enforcement, and capacity building programs to match the scope and ambition of the President's trade agenda. With these funds, ILAB will support the fulfillment of trade commitments through the implementation of technical assistance projects in trading partner countries to improve labor laws and government capacity to enforce such laws, raise awareness of labor rights; provide legal support to workers; build the capacity of democratic unions; expand worker protections; ensure safe and healthy workplaces; engage employers to comply with relevant laws; and combat exploitative labor conditions, such as forced labor, child labor, and wage suppression. The requested funds will also support efforts for the promotion of the administration's policies, monitoring of labor conditions, and oversight of technical assistance projects.

ILAB is also requesting an increase of \$10,000,000 in funding for efforts to expand the scope of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) *List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor*. ILAB received a new mandate requiring the TVPRA List to be significantly expanded to include, "to the extent practicable, goods that are produced with inputs that are produced with forced labor or child labor." In effect, this mandate requires the expanded List to include many new goods containing parts or inputs made with forced or child labor and requires that ILAB trace tainted goods through complex global supply chains to identify the final products. The implementation of this mandate directly supports the Biden Administration's Executive Order on American supply chains, the President's trade agenda, and the Administration's foreign policy and human rights priorities through combatting forced labor, including with respect to China, protecting and empowering workers, and improving information on vital supply chains.

Current staffing levels are insufficient to address this expansive and important new mandate. The new resources will allow ILAB to hire research and support staff to conduct the supply chain research and manage contracts. The annual contract budget will allow ILAB to implement complex and sensitive in-country investigative research studies to map key segments of supply chains and trace the production of a good from labor exploitation to finished product.

Last, ILAB is also requesting an increase of \$1,250,000 in funding for expansion of its labor attaché program in strategic countries where longstanding and flagrant labor violations persist, including in Central America and Bangladesh. El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras are of particular importance to support the implementation of the Administration's strategies on addressing root causes of migration and supporting collaborative migration frameworks. Labor attachés placed in these countries would lead in-country implementation of labor-related aspects of the Department of State Central America Strategy and the Root Causes Strategy. This strategy, along with the Expanding Legal Pathways for Migration strategy, includes labor and employment as key issue areas and recognizes that other pillars, such as economic prosperity, need to be addressed with a labor lens to maximize effectiveness. Labor attachés in these countries would execute strategies, strengthen networks of contacts and partners, identify new areas for interventions and cooperation, engage with governments, and support labor-related technical assistance projects. The sustained presence of labor attachés would create a channel for strengthening the work of the U.S. Government domestically and internationally with respect to migration issues in the Northern Triangle.

**The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM)** supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management. OASAM provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission by providing leadership and support for the Department via the following management disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, Budget, and Strategic Planning. The FY 2023 request for OASAM is \$45,263,000 and 103 FTE. The request level includes resources for support the executive order on climate change by investing in electric vehicles. These investments are part of a larger government-wide initiative to reduce the reliance on vehicles that exacerbate climate change.

The Budget also includes \$5,000,000 for the **Future of Work**. The Department looks forward to continuing to be a leader in making the federal government a model employer and strengthening the federal workforce. As part of the Department's commitment to these federal government-wide efforts, the Deputy Secretary is co-leading the Presidential Management Agenda priority to Strengthen the federal Workforce and the Chief Evaluation Office will lead efforts to evaluate actions aimed at improving diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) within the federal workforce. To ensure that the Department can most effectively contribute to these federal government-wide initiatives, however, it is critical that the Department receive resources for the Future of Work. Without resources for planning, space redesign, reasonable accommodations, and information technology tools, the Department will be unable to implement modern workplace solutions and risks instead reverting to the inefficient, more expensive pre-pandemic model of work. If we revert to previous workplace design because of insufficient funding, we are missing a once-in-a-generation opportunity to re-imagine how we work. With adequate resources, the Department can guide the way to creating a Future of Work model that can be replicated across the federal government.

Agencies in **Adjudication** render timely decisions on appeals of claims filed before four different components, which include the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ), the Administrative Review Board (ARB), the Benefits Review Board (BRB), and the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (ECAB).

The FY 2023 request for Adjudication activities is \$72,732,000 and 268 FTE. The request level includes resources to address workload increases for all components, primarily associated with workload in Black Lung and Defense Base Act. OALJ requests resources to reduce the timeline for Black Lung decisions from 21-months to 18-months, with corresponding resources in the BRB to support this increase in production. In addition, the Adjudication activity includes resources to address a large increase in Defense Base Act adjudications. The requested funding will allow OALJ to increase Defense Base Act adjudications and reduce the projected timeline from 77-months to 60-months.

The **Women's Bureau** delivers research, evidence-based policy analysis, grant programming, and education and outreach that advances equity in employment and economic outcomes for working women, especially women of color and others who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty. The FY 2023 request for the Women's Bureau (WB) is \$25,361,000 and 51 FTE. This funding level will ensure the WB can recruit a diverse staff to help rebuild the Bureau, including across the regions, thereby increasing the agency's reach and influence in remedying the negative impact of the pandemic on women, specifically women of color and low-wage workers. To achieve this, the Women's Bureau's current focus for its research, policy analysis, grant-making, and education and outreach includes:

- Decreasing occupational segregation and the resulting negative impact to wages and wealth accumulation of women and women of color by increasing women and people of color's access to and retention in good-paying jobs in energy, transportation, technology, and construction industries that stand to receive investment from the BIL;
- Supporting the most marginalized workers in accessing potential new paid leave rights on the job, and greater access to child and elder care supports to the extent they are included in the budget package. Alternately, the WB will continue to advance an economic case for public investment in the care infrastructure as a key lever for advancing equity by reducing caregiving penalties that impact women and low-paid workers' wages and employment outcomes;
- Advocating for increasing wages and labor standards for women and workers of color concentrated in the care sector;
- Deploying strategies to eliminate pay discrimination and other gender-based employment discrimination, including sexual harassment and discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy; and
- Ensuring the WB is a model for the diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible workplace we want the federal government to be.

In addition, funding will be used to strengthen and scale the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO) program and expand the Fostering Access, Rights and

Equity (FARE) grant program. This grant program is designed to support targeted education and outreach efforts by “trusted messengers” and community intermediaries to ensure marginalized workers – disproportionately women of color – avail themselves of critical and timely income supports and employment rights and benefits.

The **Civil Rights Center (CRC)** is responsible for ensuring nondiscrimination and equal opportunity for two primary populations: 1) employees of, and applicants for employment with, the Department; and 2) the more than 60 million individuals served by programs and activities across the nation that are related to labor and the workforce and receive federal financial assistance from the Department. For FY 2023, the CRC budget request is \$11,591,000 and 55 FTE. This funding level includes a \$3,000,000 and 16 FTE program increase to extend the reach and breadth of CRC's external enforcement program and a \$1,000,000 and 10 FTE increase to expand CRC's nationwide presence. This increase is critical to supporting the Office of External Enforcement's (OEE) mission to promote compliance with nondiscrimination and equal opportunity requirements within the Nation's workforce system as it will allow for the reconstitution of the Office of Compliance and Policy. Additionally, an increase in staff will directly contribute to more efficient complaint investigations and compliance reviews, policy development and review, and more complex data collection and analysis to support the goals of the Administration's Executive Orders on equity and antidiscrimination. Staff will also be assigned to regional offices to enhance outreach and training, education, monitoring, and the efficiency and effectiveness of investigation and resolution efforts. As outreach, training, and education are agency priorities, having a greater presence around the country will raise the visibility of CRC's programs, thereby enhancing CRC's ability to successfully carry out the Department's mission.

The **Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)** is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. In FY 2023, the budget request for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is \$6,042,000 and 17 FTE. The funds continue to support the quarterly financial statement preparation, preparation of the Annual Financial Report, and the implementation of corrective and preemptive action plans to ensure agency internal controls over financial reporting and systems are well documented, sufficiently tested, and properly assessed. Funding will also provide resources to continue core financial management review operations, including leadership of efforts to update the Department's internal policies and regulations.

OCFO's mission is to foster effective stewardship of public funds, safeguard fiscal integrity through effective internal controls, and provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information to decision makers. Funding would provide resources necessary to carry out this core mission and ensure continued efforts in raising the bar within DOL in providing sound, efficient, and effective financial management resources to Departmental agencies.

The **Chief Evaluation Office (CEO)**, within OASP, is the Department's centralized evaluation office and is responsible for the distribution and oversight of the **Departmental Program Evaluation** funds. CEO builds the Department's evaluation capacity and expertise by (1) ensuring high-quality standards in evaluations undertaken by or funded by the Department; (2) ensuring independence and objectivity in the production and dissemination of evaluation research; and (3) making sure that research findings are accessible in a timely and user-friendly

way for policymakers, program managers, and the public. For FY 2023, the Department requests \$11,540,000 and 12 FTE to pursue its evaluation agenda. This funding level supports the Department in the following manner:

- Building new evidence about DOL programs and services, including equity in the unemployment insurance system, as well as new evidence about strategies DOL and other federal agencies can use to improve DEIA across the Federal workforce;
- Improving internal capacity to integrate evidence across all of its activities, in programs and operations; and
- Expanding outreach on DOL's evidence-building activities to external stakeholders, including our state and local partners.

*OFFICE OF DISABILITY EMPLOYMENT POLICY*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	38,500	38,500	58,566
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>58,566</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>58</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

Congress established the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in order to increase employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities (currently 23 percent of working-age Americans).<sup>1</sup> ODEP works to expand opportunities and to address the significant inequities in employment for individuals with disabilities through policy research, development, leadership and coordination. The FY 2023 Budget request for ODEP is \$58,566,000 and 58 FTE. This will allow the agency to conduct strategic initiatives to promote disability employment and to serve as an authoritative resource regarding these issues within DOL and in collaboration with other federal agencies. Increased funding in the amount of \$19,101,000 will support new initiatives that address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic for people with disabilities and contribute to an inclusive economic recovery.

The request includes:

- Funding in the amount of \$15,395,000 to support four-year grants to two to three states to support planning and implementation of Equitable Transition Model (ETM) projects, intensive technical assistance to grantees, and two FTE to support project implementation. ETM projects will develop scalable strategies to enable low-income youth with disabilities, including youth experiencing homelessness, leaving foster care and/or involved in the justice system, to be more likely to successfully transition to employment.
- Funding in the amount of \$1,956,000 to support the administration's priorities of ensuring a diverse and inclusive workforce and rebuilding America's infrastructure through clean energy. ODEP will expand its Partnership on Inclusive Apprenticeship (PIA) initiative to increase the number of apprentices with disabilities in the clean energy sector.
- Funding in the amount of \$1,750,000 to ensure that policies supporting a diverse and inclusive workforce are also advanced at the state and local levels. ODEP will expand its successful State Exchange on Employment and Disability (SEED) initiative and its new Advancing State Policy Integration for Recovery and Employment (ASPIRE) initiative to help states craft policies to promote inclusive recovery and return to work following the

COVID-19 pandemic, with an emphasis on supporting individuals with mental health conditions.

The request for FY 2023 also allows continuation of the following initiatives:

- Continued funding to support the Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network (RETAIN) demonstration in year three of Phase 2. RETAIN is developing, implementing, evaluating, and scaling effective stay-at-work and return-to-work early intervention strategies to support injured or ill workers in employment, including workers with COVID-19-related illnesses.
- The Job Accommodation Network (JAN), which is the leading national source of free, expert, confidential, individual guidance on workplace accommodations, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and other legal requirements, and resources to enable employers to recruit and retain employees with disabilities.
- To offer employment opportunities for people with disabilities and to help federal agencies meet their staffing needs, ODEP will continue to administer the Workforce Recruitment Program (WRP).
- Continued funding of several policy development centers, including the Center for Advancing Policy on Employment for Youth (CAPE-Youth) to conduct policy analysis and provide technical assistance to ensure successful transitions for youth with disabilities into competitive integrated employment, the Employer Assistance and Resource Network in Disability Inclusion (EARN) to conduct research and provide resources to assist employers as they recruit, retain, and advance individuals with disabilities, and the Leadership for Employment and Advancement of People with Disabilities (LEAD) Center to assist state and service providers to support implementation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

In addition to the above initiatives and additional projects presently underway, ODEP will continue to provide expertise, leadership, and coordination to enhance federal efforts to improve employment opportunities and outcomes for people with disabilities.

[1] Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2019.

*OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year C.R.	2023 Request
OIG Program Activity	85,187	85,187	102,024
Trust Funds	5,660	5,660	5,841
<b>Subtotal Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>90,847</b>	<b>107,865</b>
OIG BLDTF	314	323	353
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>91,161</b>	<b>91,170</b>	<b>108,218</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>293</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

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

In FY 2023, the OIG requests \$108,218,000 and 293 FTE. The FY 2023 request includes \$12,106,000 and 13 FTE in program increases, which includes \$10,000,000 to investigate fraud in the unemployment insurance program. The funding request is illustrative of FY 2023 OIG audit and investigative oversight activities of important DOL programs and operations. In particular, in FY 2023, the OIG will continue its efforts to provide oversight of DOL's response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), and other enacted legislation.

The OIG is the primary federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating fraud involving the Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit programs. As reported by OIG in numerous reports, fraudulent activity poses a significant threat to the integrity of UI programs, with identity thieves and organized criminal groups continuing to exploit federal and state program weaknesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, the volume of UI investigative matters currently under review is unprecedented in the OIG's history. Since the COVID-19 pandemic started, the OIG has received more than 140,000 UI fraud complaints from the National Center for Disaster Fraud and has opened more than 38,000 investigative matters concerning UI fraud.

In the average year prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the OIG opened approximately 120 UI investigative matters. That is an over 1,000 times increase in the volume of UI work.

As of February 2022, OIG's UI investigations have resulted in: the execution of more than 450 search warrants; 749 UI fraud related indictments; and over \$830 million in investigative monetary results. In addition, data scientists in the Office of Investigations and Office of Audit worked collaboratively to identify approximately \$17 billion in potential UI fraud in four high-risk areas: multi-state claims, deceased individuals, incarcerated individuals, and claims associated with suspicious e-mail accounts. UI investigations now account for 94 percent of the OIG investigative case inventory, compared to 12 percent prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The OIG focuses the vast majority of its limited investigative efforts on the most egregious UI offenders. Due to the magnitude of fraud and our limited resources, our efforts to thoroughly evaluate complaints and initiate additional investigations on potentially actionable, high-impact investigations have been hampered. In addition, based on past oversight experience of federal UI disaster aid, the OIG expects to be actively investigating UI fraud relating to the COVID-19 pandemic for several years. Given the statute of limitations for most violations charged in UI fraud type prosecutions, and the extension of COVID-19 pandemic related UI benefits under ARPA, the OIG will likely be conducting these investigations through at least September 2026. Finally, although the OIG has focused the majority of its investigative resources on UI benefit programs, the OIG has a vast investigative jurisdiction covering other high-risk DOL programs that continue to warrant significant investigative oversight.

As part of the CARES Act and ARPA, unprecedented levels of federal funding have been allocated to the UI benefit program, currently estimated at approximately \$872.5 billion. In December 2021, in response to an August 2020 OIG report, DOL estimated an improper payment rate for the Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC) and Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) programs of 18.7 percent, using the same rate for regular UI programs for FY 2021. Based on the FY 2021 rate, the FPUC and PEUC programs paid about \$99 billion of \$529.2 billion improperly. DOL will provide an estimate for the Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) program by the end of FY 2022. Our audit and investigative work suggest that the improper payment rate for pandemic-related programs may be higher than 18.7 percent, with a significant portion attributable to fraud.

In FY 2023, the OIG will continue to review the effectiveness and efficiency of DOL programs intended to serve those impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. Specifically, the OIG must be able to address how DOL, states, grantees, and contractors are administering and overseeing the expenditure of funds and ensuring the safety of American workers and program participants. This includes reviewing how DOL is providing guidance to states and grantees, establishing performance measures for activities, developing required reporting, and assessing what was accomplished with the additional funding. Finally, the OIG must be able to conduct any necessary data analytics and criminal investigations to immediately address fraud, abuse, misconduct, and other types of wrongdoing involving DOL's coronavirus response.

Beyond UI work, the OIG's COVID-19 pandemic oversight will continue to focus on key areas of risk, including worker safety and health, and worker development programs. To the extent resources allow, we will also continue oversight over the following areas: combatting threats to

the integrity of foreign labor certification programs; addressing the opioid crisis by fighting fraud against the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) program; and overseeing the efficiency and integrity of other important DOL programs and operations.

*VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICE*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	177,000	180,000	180,000
Transition Assistance Program	31,379	31,379	31,379
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program	57,500	57,500	62,500
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute	3,414	3,414	3,414
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement	47,048	44,048	53,675
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>316,341</b>	<b>316,341</b>	<b>330,968</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>261</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) serves America's veterans and separating service members by providing them with employment resources and expertise, protecting their employment rights, and promoting their employment opportunities. In FY 2023, VETS will continue DOL's commitment to support the employment needs of veterans and employers in the job markets of today and tomorrow. VETS will also continue to provide employment opportunities for our Nation's veterans, transitioning service members, and military spouses as they transition from active duty to civilian life.

Recognizing the impact of veteran employment success on the national economy and the recruitment of our all-volunteer force, this budget invests in meeting the employment needs of transitioning service members, veterans, and military spouses. VETS will continue to build upon both in-person and virtual service delivery methods in a post-COVID environment to reach those we serve and to speed our nation's veterans' return to work.

The FY 2023 Budget requests \$330,968,000 and 261 FTE, an increase of \$14,627,000 and 28 FTE over the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level. These increases in resources will allow VETS to serve more veterans experiencing homelessness, and to improve our worker protection USERRA enforcement capabilities; financial operations and knowledge management, and policy and workforce coordination:

- Worker Protection USERRA Enforcement: \$3,100,000 and 6 FTE to support the enforcement of the USERRA Act which protects the employment and reemployment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces. VETS also supports the enforcement of veterans' preference rights in federal hiring pursuant to the Veterans' Employment Opportunities Act.

- Financial, Operational, and Technical Coordination: \$1,000,000 and 7 FTE for financial administration and operational coordination; reviewing financial activities, providing input and managing local response of administrative programs, such as records management and inventory, maintaining, and collecting data as inputs for Agency management and reporting, preparing accurate and timely deliverables.
- Policy and Workforce Coordination: \$1,000,000 million and 7 FTE to further develop coordination with federal, state, and local governments; private sector employers and trade associations; institutions of higher learning; non-profit organizations; and Veteran Service Organizations to help service members, returning veterans, and families reintegrate into the workforce. This staffing increase supports the Administration's proposal to create a Clean Energy Training Program for Veterans, Military Spouses, and Transitioning Service Members.
- Restoration of Staffing Levels and Pay and Benefits Increase: \$4,527,000 increase of 8 FTE to reconstitute and reframe the accomplishment of core administrative functions, such as grants coordination, management, and performance oversight; expansion of programs into underserved communities; technical assistance; and stakeholder awareness, education, and engagement, that have been only marginally accomplished due to past budgetary constraints and lost FTE. Funding will also support pay and benefit costs.

The FY 2023 Budget includes \$31,379,000 for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). In FY 2023, VETS will continue to improve the TAP as directed by the FY 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). VETS and its interagency partners will be able to better measure the employment outcomes of veterans entering the civilian labor force.

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) budget of \$180,000,000 provides Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists' services to veterans with significant barriers to employment, funds the Local Veterans' Employment Representatives (LVERs), and allows the Consolidated Role of DVOPs and LVERs within the state formula. In FY 2023, DVOP specialists will continue to serve additional populations outlined in the appropriation language, including transitioning service members identified as needing intensive services, wounded warriors in military treatment facilities, and their spouses and family caregivers. The request also includes language to specify Gold Star recipients as being eligible for JVSG services.

The FY 2023 request for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) is \$62,500,000. The increase of \$5,000,000 above the FY 2022 Full-Year CR level will serve additional underserved veterans experiencing homelessness and allows DOL VETS to fund approximately 9 more HVRP Grantees each year. HVRP is the only federal nationwide program that focuses on the employment of veterans experiencing homelessness. Additionally, a portion of HVRP grants serve specific subsets of the population of veterans experiencing homelessness, including Homeless Female Veterans and Veterans with Children and Incarcerated Veterans.

The FY 2023 request includes \$3,414,000 for the National Veterans' Training Institute (NVTI). These resources are used to develop and provide competency-based training to DVOP specialists, Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff, other State Workforce

Agency staff, and federal staff. NVTI ensures high quality services for veterans by providing training and educational resources to service providers.

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

*DOL IT MODERNIZATION*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	15,589
IT Infrastructure Modernization	22,380	22,380	32,380
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>47,969</b>

The FY 2023 request for the Information Technology Modernization (ITM) appropriation is \$47,969,000 and 15 FTE. This includes a request for a program increase of \$10,000,000 for infrastructure modernization. These resources will support DOL in implementing the IT Strategic Plan, including creating DOL IT platform services. These additional resources will primarily be used to modernize the Department's legacy applications by continuing to build out the cloud environment and IT platform capabilities as well as supporting the enterprise-wide implementation of the Technology Business Management (TBM) frameworks to improve cost visibility and management. With the requested resources, the Department will more effectively modernize legacy applications and enhance the security of the IT infrastructure.

In addition, the request includes \$10,700,000 to address the Cybersecurity Initiatives in support of Executive Order 14028, "Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity." The Department will use these funds to make significant investments in the resources required by the Executive Order. The technically complex work required for compliance includes adoption of multi-factor authentication, encryption of all data at rest and data in transit, migration to a zero-trust architecture, enhanced system event logging and retention, and deploying endpoint detection and response. While the Department is committed to these initiatives and believes they have significant security value, without the funds requested, the Department risks being unable to comply.

*WORKING CAPITAL FUND*

	2021 <u>Revised</u> <u>Enacted</u>	2022 Full Year <u>C.R.</u>	2023 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	171,175	171,175	178,664
Field Services	21,446	21,446	22,909
Human Resources	61,152	61,152	72,640
IT Operations	167,707	167,707	170,581
Telecommunications	26,132	26,132	26,132
Agency Applications	193,922	193,922	237,129
Non-DOL Reimbursables	1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>643,034</b>	<b>643,034</b>	<b>709,555</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,192</b>

Note: FY 2021 reflects actual FTE. FY 2022 reflects estimated FTE usage at the annualized level of the CR.

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) provides resources for the Department's centralized administrative services. The FY 2023 Budget request for the WCF is \$709,555,000 and 1,192 FTE. The WCF request includes \$2,000,000 and 2 FTE to create a centralized office to provide language assistance services and to translate dol.gov and worker.gov into the languages most commonly used by vulnerable workers. This will enable the Department to strengthen its outreach and support of marginalized workers who experience workplace violations.

The Department's request for the WCF also includes resources to advance diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) within the Department, as directed by Executive Order 14035, allowing the Department to expand targeted outreach and recruitment efforts to underserved communities, increase the pipeline of diverse candidates, as well as implement oversight and reporting, and explore growth and improvement opportunities for building a diverse workforce.

In addition, \$5,000,000 is needed to modernize the Department's Talent Acquisition System to meet Executive Order 13932 on Modernizing and Reforming the Assessment and Hiring of Federal Job Candidates. This investment will improve hiring by modernizing the Department's antiquated and inefficient talent acquisition system which requires an end-to-end hiring and assessment tools/modules solution for more efficient and optimal talent acquisition/personnel processing.



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2023 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 15/</b>	<b>FY 2022 Full-Year CR</b>	<b>FY 2022 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2023 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2023 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2023 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals</b>	
								<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>									
<b>DISCRETIONARY</b>									
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>									
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>									
<b>Grants to States:</b>									
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance)	150,649	150,649	0	150,649	187,987	0	187,987	37,338	25%
Adult Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/	711,825	710,026	0	710,026	712,000	0	712,000	1,974	0%
<b>Subtotal Adult Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>862,474</b>	<b>860,675</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>860,675</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>899,987</b>	<b>39,312</b>	<b>5%</b>
Youth Activities 3/ 4/	920,092	921,130	0	921,130	963,837	0	963,837	42,707	5%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Non-Advance) 3/	201,553	201,553	0	201,553	295,278	0	295,278	93,725	47%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities (Advance) 1/ 2/ 4/	859,660	857,616	0	857,616	860,000	0	860,000	2,384	0%
<b>Subtotal Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities</b>	<b>1,061,213</b>	<b>1,059,169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,059,169</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,155,278</b>	<b>96,109</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Subtotal Grants to States</b>	<b>2,843,779</b>	<b>2,840,974</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,840,974</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,019,102</b>	<b>178,128</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>National Activities:</b>									
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Non-Advance)	80,859	80,859	0	80,859	327,386	0	327,386	246,527	305%
National Dislocated Worker Grants (Advance) 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/	198,921	199,445	0	199,445	200,000	0	200,000	555	0%
<b>Subtotal National Dislocated Worker Grants</b>	<b>279,780</b>	<b>280,304</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>280,304</b>	<b>527,386</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>527,386</b>	<b>247,082</b>	<b>88%</b>
Indian and Native American Programs	55,500	55,500	0	55,500	63,800	0	63,800	8,300	15%
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers 3/	93,759	93,896	0	93,896	96,711	0	96,711	2,815	3%
Reentry Employment Opportunities 4/	100,079	100,079	0	100,079	150,000	0	150,000	49,921	50%
Apprenticeship Program 2/ 4/	185,000	185,000	0	185,000	303,000	0	303,000	118,000	64%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	6,000	0	6,000	0	0%
YouthBuild 4/	96,534	96,534	0	96,534	145,000	0	145,000	48,466	50%
National Youth Employment Program	0	0	0	0	75,000	0	75,000	75,000	0%
Veterans Clean Energy Training	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000	0%
Civilian Climate Corps	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	0%
H-1B CHIMP	0	-228,000	0	-228,000	0	0	0	228,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal National Activities</b>	<b>816,652</b>	<b>589,313</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>589,313</b>	<b>1,391,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,391,897</b>	<b>802,584</b>	<b>136%</b>
<b>Total Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>3,660,431</b>	<b>3,430,287</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,430,287</b>	<b>4,410,999</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,410,999</b>	<b>980,712</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans 2/ 3/ 4/</b>	<b>404,365</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>405,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>									
Operations 2/ 4/	1,603,325	1,603,325	0	1,603,325	1,603,011	0	1,603,011	-314	0%
Construction	113,000	113,000	0	113,000	133,000	0	133,000	20,000	18%
Construction (Supplemental)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Administration	32,330	32,330	0	32,330	42,953	0	42,953	10,623	33%
<b>Subtotal, Job Corps</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,748,655</b>	<b>1,778,964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,778,964</b>	<b>30,309</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>									
<b>Unemployment Insurance: UTF</b>									
State Administration - UTF 3/	2,365,816	2,365,816	0	2,365,816	2,809,635	0	2,809,635	443,819	19%
AWIU Contingency 5/	1,475,089	45,545	0	45,545	0	0	0	-45,545	-100%
Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments / UI Integrity - UTF 4/	117,000	117,000	0	117,000	117,000	0	117,000	0	0%
RESEA Adjustment - UTF 6/	83,000	83,000	0	83,000	258,000	0	258,000	175,000	211%
National Activities - UTF	18,000	18,000	0	18,000	168,174	0	168,174	150,174	834%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Insurance</b>	<b>4,058,905</b>	<b>2,629,361</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,629,361</b>	<b>3,352,809</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,352,809</b>	<b>723,448</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Employment Service:</b>									
<b>National Programs:</b>									
<b>Grants to States</b>	<b>670,052</b>	<b>670,052</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>670,052</b>	<b>698,862</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>698,862</b>	<b>28,810</b>	<b>4%</b>
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	0	0%
Trust Funds 4/	648,639	648,639	0	648,639	677,449	0	677,449	28,810	4%
Employment Service National Activities - UTF	22,318	22,318	0	22,318	22,318	0	22,318	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, Employment Service</b>	<b>692,370</b>	<b>692,370</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>692,370</b>	<b>721,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>721,180</b>	<b>28,810</b>	<b>4%</b>
Federal Funds	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	21,413	0	21,413	0	0%
Trust Funds	670,957	670,957	0	670,957	699,767	0	699,767	28,810	4%
<b>Foreign Labor Certification:</b>									
<b>FLC State Grants</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,282</b>	<b>28,282</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,282</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>39%</b>
Federal Administration	57,528	57,528	0	57,528	70,249	0	70,249	12,721	22%
<b>Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification</b>	<b>77,810</b>	<b>77,810</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,810</b>	<b>98,531</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98,531</b>	<b>20,721</b>	<b>27%</b>
Federal Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Trust Funds	77,810	77,810	0	77,810	98,531	0	98,531	20,721	27%
<b>Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building 4/</b>	<b>62,653</b>	<b>62,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,653</b>	<b>85,653</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,653</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>37%</b>
H-1B CHIMP	0	-7,500	0	-7,500	0	0	0	7,500	-100%
<b>SUIESO Total Gen Funds</b>	<b>84,066</b>	<b>76,566</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,566</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,066</b>	<b>30,500</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>SUIESO Total Trust Funds</b>	<b>4,807,672</b>	<b>3,378,128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,378,128</b>	<b>4,151,107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,151,107</b>	<b>772,979</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>Total SUIESO</b>	<b>4,891,738</b>	<b>3,454,694</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,454,694</b>	<b>4,258,173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,258,173</b>	<b>803,479</b>	<b>23%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2023 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 15/	FY 2022 Full-Year CR	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 Current Law	FY 2023 Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals	
								\$	%
<b>Budget Authority</b>									
<b>Program Administration</b>									
<i>Training and Employment 3/</i>	64,850	62,040	0	62,040	92,419	0	92,419	30,379	49%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	8,639	8,639	0	8,639	11,331	0	11,331	2,692	31%
<i>Workforce Security</i>	3,440	3,440	0	3,440	4,074	0	4,074	634	18%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	39,264	39,264	0	39,264	55,047	0	55,047	15,783	40%
<i>Apprenticeship</i>	36,160	36,160	0	36,160	48,670	0	48,670	12,510	35%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	7,034	7,034	0	7,034	8,630	0	8,630	1,596	23%
<i>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</i>	2,079	2,079	0	2,079	2,462	0	2,462	383	18%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>111,484</b>	<b>108,674</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108,674</b>	<b>153,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>153,793</b>	<b>45,119</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Total UTF Transfer</b>	<b>49,982</b>	<b>49,982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,982</b>	<b>68,840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,840</b>	<b>18,858</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Total, Program Administration</b>	<b>161,466</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158,656</b>	<b>222,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222,633</b>	<b>63,977</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Total, ETA</b>	<b>10,866,655</b>	<b>9,197,292</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,197,292</b>	<b>11,075,769</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,075,769</b>	<b>1,878,477</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>									
<i>Enforcement and Participant Assistance</i>	147,400	147,400	0	147,400	191,607	0	191,607	44,207	30%
<i>Policy and Compliance Assistance</i>	26,901	26,901	0	26,901	33,264	0	33,264	6,363	24%
<i>Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration</i>	6,699	6,699	0	6,699	8,996	0	8,996	2,297	34%
<b>Total, EBSA</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>181,000</b>	<b>233,867</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>233,867</b>	<b>52,867</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>	<b>115,424</b>	<b>115,424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,424</b>	<b>143,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143,772</b>	<b>28,348</b>	<b>25%</b>
<i>SWC Transfer</i>	2,177	2,177	0	2,177	2,205	0	2,205	28	1%
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>307,678</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307,678</b>	<b>61,678</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,976</b>	<b>147,051</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>147,051</b>	<b>41,075</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,437</b>	<b>49,951</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,951</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>									
<i>Safety and Health Standards</i>	18,000	18,000	0	18,000	29,080	0	29,080	11,080	62%
<i>Federal Enforcement</i>	228,711	228,711	0	228,711	277,898	0	277,898	49,187	22%
<i>Whistleblower Programs</i>	19,064	19,064	0	19,064	25,790	0	25,790	6,726	35%
<i>State Programs</i>	110,075	110,075	0	110,075	120,075	0	120,075	10,000	9%
<i>Technical Support</i>	24,469	24,469	0	24,469	27,007	0	27,007	2,538	10%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Federal</i>	75,231	75,231	0	75,231	91,608	0	91,608	16,377	22%
<i>Compliance Assistance - State Consultations</i>	61,500	61,500	0	61,500	63,500	0	63,500	2,000	3%
<i>Compliance Assistance - Training Grants</i>	11,787	11,787	0	11,787	13,787	0	13,787	2,000	17%
<i>Safety and Health Statistics</i>	32,900	32,900	0	32,900	42,180	0	42,180	9,280	28%
<i>Executive Direction</i>	9,496	10,050	0	10,050	10,480	0	10,480	430	4%
<b>Total, OSHA</b>	<b>591,233</b>	<b>591,787</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>591,787</b>	<b>701,405</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>701,405</b>	<b>109,618</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>									
<i>Mine Safety and Health Enforcement</i>	257,190	257,190	0	257,190	294,236	0	294,236	37,046	14%
<i>Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances</i>	5,382	5,382	0	5,382	7,927	0	7,927	2,545	47%
<i>Office of Assessments and Special Enforcement</i>	7,445	7,445	0	7,445	7,746	0	7,746	301	4%
<i>Educational Policy and Development</i>	39,320	39,320	0	39,320	40,183	0	40,183	863	2%
<i>Technical Support</i>	35,041	35,041	0	35,041	37,356	0	37,356	2,315	7%
<i>Program Evaluation and Information Resources</i>	19,083	19,083	0	19,083	19,309	0	19,309	226	1%
<i>Program Administration</i>	16,355	16,355	0	16,355	16,692	0	16,692	337	2%
<b>Total, MSHA</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>379,816</b>	<b>423,449</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>423,449</b>	<b>43,633</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>									
<i>Labor Force Statistics</i>	222,370	222,370	0	222,370	261,454	0	261,454	39,084	18%
<i>Prices and Cost of Living</i>	220,324	220,324	0	220,324	252,000	0	252,000	31,676	14%
<i>Compensation and Working Conditions</i>	84,337	84,337	0	84,337	92,976	0	92,976	8,639	10%
<i>Productivity and Technology</i>	11,464	11,464	0	11,464	12,853	0	12,853	1,389	12%
<i>Headquarters Relocation</i>	13,000	13,000	0	13,000	15,410	0	15,410	2,410	19%
<i>Executive Direction and Staff Services</i>	35,505	35,505	0	35,505	39,051	0	39,051	3,546	10%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>587,000</b>	<b>673,744</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>673,744</b>	<b>86,744</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>									
<i>Program Direction and Support</i>	30,250	30,250	0	30,250	42,323	0	42,323	12,073	40%
<i>Legal Services</i>	123,745	123,745	0	123,745	177,875	0	177,875	54,130	44%
<i>International Labor Services</i>	96,125	96,125	0	96,125	128,965	0	128,965	32,840	34%
<i>Administration and Management</i>	29,004	28,450	0	28,450	45,263	0	45,263	16,813	59%
<i>Adjudication</i>	35,000	35,000	0	35,000	42,836	0	42,836	7,836	22%
<i>Women's Bureau</i>	15,050	15,050	0	15,050	25,361	0	25,361	10,311	69%
<i>Civil Rights</i>	6,880	6,880	0	6,880	11,591	0	11,591	4,711	68%
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	5,516	5,516	0	5,516	6,042	0	6,042	526	10%
<i>Departmental Program Evaluation 2/</i>	8,634	12,953	0	12,953	11,540	0	11,540	-1,413	-11%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>350,204</b>	<b>353,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>353,969</b>	<b>491,796</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>491,796</b>	<b>137,827</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Legal Services UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,500</b>	<b>58,566</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,566</b>	<b>20,066</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>									
<i>Program Activities</i>	85,187	85,187	0	85,187	102,024	0	102,024	16,837	20%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85,187</b>	<b>102,024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102,024</b>	<b>16,837</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>UTF Transfer (S&amp;E)</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,841</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2023 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 15/	FY 2022 Full-Year CR	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 Current Law	FY 2023 Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals	
								\$	%
<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>									
Budget Authority									
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training Service</b>									
State Grants (UTF)	180,000	180,000	0	180,000	180,000	0	180,000	0	0%
Transition Assistance Program (UTF)	31,379	31,379	0	31,379	31,379	0	31,379	0	0%
Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (GF)	57,500	57,500	0	57,500	62,500	0	62,500	5,000	9%
National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (UTF)	3,414	3,414	0	3,414	3,414	0	3,414	0	0%
Federal Administration - USERRA Enforcement (UTF)	44,048	44,048	0	44,048	53,675	0	53,675	9,627	22%
<b>Total General Funds</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>57,500</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9%</b>
UTF Transfer (S&E)	258,841	258,841	0	258,841	268,468	0	268,468	9,627	4%
<b>IT MODERNIZATION</b>									
Departmental Support Systems	4,889	4,889	0	4,889	15,589	0	15,589	10,700	219%
IT Infrastructure Modernization	22,380	22,380	0	22,380	32,380	0	32,380	10,000	45%
<b>Total, IT Modernization</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,269</b>	<b>47,969</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,969</b>	<b>20,700</b>	<b>76%</b>
Working Capital Fund	0	0	0	0	36,000	0	36,000	36,000	0%
<b>TOTAL, DISCRETIONARY</b>	<b>14,011,187</b>	<b>12,346,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,346,143</b>	<b>14,900,363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,900,363</b>	<b>2,554,039</b>	<b>21%</b>
Budget Authority	8,818,547	8,583,047	0	8,583,047	10,335,594	0	10,335,594	1,752,547	20%
General Funds	8,818,547	8,583,047	0	8,583,047	10,335,594	0	10,335,594	1,752,547	20%
Trust Fund Transfer	5,192,640	3,763,096	0	3,763,096	4,564,769	0	4,564,769	801,492	21%
UTF Transfer (Includes S&E)	5,190,463	3,760,919	0	3,760,919	4,562,564	0	4,562,564	801,464	21%
SWC Transfer	2,177	2,177	0	2,177	2,205	0	2,205	28	1%
<b>MANDATORY</b>									
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>									
<b>Training and Employment Services</b>									
TES Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees) 7/ 8/ 9/	-97,000	198,000	0	198,000	199,000	0	199,000	1,000	1%
<b>Subtotal, Training and Employment Services</b>	<b>-97,000</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>									
TAA - Benefits	207,000	272,000	0	272,000	219,000	0	219,000	-53,000	-19%
TAA - Training 7/	370,485	224,220	0	224,220	238,219	0	238,219	13,999	6%
Alternative-Reemployment TAA	20,000	13,000	0	13,000	9,000	0	9,000	-4,000	-31%
<b>Subtotal, FUBA - Trade Adjustment Assistance</b>	<b>597,485</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>509,220</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>466,219</b>	<b>-43,001</b>	<b>-8%</b>
<b>Unemployment Trust Fund</b>									
State Benefits, FECA, FUTA Interest	227,608,000	72,688,000	-290,000	72,398,000	43,374,000	-474,000	42,900,000	-29,498,000	-41%
Treasury Administration	102,000	97,000	0	97,000	105,000	0	105,000	8,000	8%
EUC/EB Administration/PUTF CARES/FFCRA (from UTF)	2,985,000	850,000	0	850,000	0	0	0	-850,000	-100%
Advances to the UTF - Repayable	33,000,000	2,829,000	0	2,829,000	2,829,000	0	2,829,000	0	0%
RESEA Allocation Adjustment Effect	0	290,000	0	290,000	474,000	0	474,000	184,000	63%
Repayment of Repayable Advances	-14,000,000	-16,000,000	0	-16,000,000	-10,500,000	0	-10,500,000	5,500,000	-34%
<b>Subtotal, Unemployment Trust Fund</b>	<b>249,695,000</b>	<b>60,754,000</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>60,464,000</b>	<b>36,282,000</b>	<b>-474,000</b>	<b>35,808,000</b>	<b>-24,656,000</b>	<b>-41%</b>
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>									
H-1B Fee Revenue (FLC) 7/ 8/ 10/	18,000	20,000	0	20,000	20,000	0	20,000	0	0%
ARP UI Fraud	1,994,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Subtotal, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>	<b>2,012,122</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
Foreign Labor Certification Processing (Fee Proposal for PERM, H2A, H2B, PW, CW1)	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000	0%
Payments to the UTF	180,924,000	850,000	0	850,000	0	0	0	-850,000	-100%
Short Time Compensation	651,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>									
Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC)	185,830,000	24,000	0	24,000	0	0	0	-24,000	-100%
Mixed Earner Unemployment Compensation (MEUC)	1,465,000	23,000	0	23,000	0	0	0	-23,000	-100%
<b>Subtotal, Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation</b>	<b>187,295,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-47,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
Program Administration - ARP	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total, Employment and Training Administration</b>	<b>621,085,607</b>	<b>62,378,220</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>62,088,220</b>	<b>36,967,219</b>	<b>-470,000</b>	<b>36,497,219</b>	<b>-25,591,001</b>	<b>-41%</b>
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>									
ARP Act - COBRA	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equality Act	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	2,000	0%
<b>Total, Employee Benefits and Security Administration</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>									
Consolidated Administrative Activities 11/	457,563	457,337	0	457,337	493,314	0	493,314	35,977	8%
<b>Administrative Funds, Subtotal (non-add)</b>	<b>457,563</b>	<b>457,337</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>457,337</b>	<b>493,314</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>493,314</b>	<b>35,977</b>	<b>8%</b>
Net Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance	0	55,000,000	0	55,000,000	23,418,000	0	23,418,000	-31,582,000	-57%
ARP Act - Special Financial Assistance, Admin. 8/	4,000	25,000	0	25,000	17,000	0	17,000	-8,000	-32%
<b>Total, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>55,025,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55,025,000</b>	<b>23,435,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,435,000</b>	<b>-31,590,000</b>	<b>-57%</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs</b>									
<b>Federal Workers' Compensation Programs - ARP FECA</b>	<b>30,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Special Benefits</b>									
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	0	0%
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	237,000	242,000	0	242,000	248,000	0	248,000	6,000	2%
<b>Subtotal, Special Benefits</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2023 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 15/	FY 2022 Full-Year CR	FY 2022 Legislative Proposals	FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 Current Law	FY 2023 Legislative Proposals	FY 2023 President's Budget	FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 Full-Year CR	
								with Legislative Proposals	\$
<b>Budget Authority</b>									
<b>Energy Employees Occupational Illness and Compensation Program</b>									
EEOICPA - Admin Part B 7/	57,319	58,163	0	58,163	59,205	0	59,205	1,042	2%
EEOICPA - Admin Part E 7/	72,678	73,520	0	73,520	74,567	0	74,567	1,047	1%
<b>EEOICPA - Admin Subtotal</b>	<b>129,997</b>	<b>131,683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131,683</b>	<b>133,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133,772</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>2%</b>
EEOICPA - Benefits Part B	1,279,125	1,413,924	0	1,413,924	1,498,271	0	1,498,271	84,347	6%
EEOICPA - Benefits Part E	456,080	387,629	0	387,629	391,313	0	391,313	3,684	1%
<b>EEOICPA - Benefits Subtotal</b>	<b>1,735,205</b>	<b>1,801,553</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,801,553</b>	<b>1,889,584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,889,584</b>	<b>88,031</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Subtotal EEOIC Admin and Benefits</b>	<b>1,865,202</b>	<b>1,933,236</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,933,236</b>	<b>2,023,356</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,023,356</b>	<b>90,120</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, Subtotal</b>									
Administration	4,687	4,687	0	4,687	4,744	0	4,744	57	1%
Benefits	36,000	28,000	0	28,000	31,000	0	31,000	3,000	11%
Advanced Appropriation - Benefits 1/	14,000	14,000	0	14,000	11,000	0	11,000	-3,000	-21%
<b>Subtotal, Spec Ben for Disabled Coal Miners</b>	<b>54,687</b>	<b>46,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,687</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>									
Benefit Payments & Interest on Advances 12/	220,908	280,101	0	280,101	313,586	0	313,586	33,485	12%
<b>BLDTF Administration 7/</b>									
OW/CP BLDTF S&E	38,326	39,101	0	39,101	39,789	0	39,789	688	2%
DM/SOL BLDTF S&E	7,703	7,857	0	7,857	8,026	0	8,026	169	2%
DM/ADJ BLDTF S&E	23,447	27,598	0	27,598	28,192	0	28,192	594	2%
OIG BLDTF S&E	314	323	0	323	333	0	333	10	3%
Treasury BLDTF S&E	336	336	0	336	336	0	336	0	0%
<b>Subtotal BLDTF Administration</b>	<b>70,126</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75,215</b>	<b>76,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76,676</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Subtotal, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund</b>	<b>291,034</b>	<b>355,316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>355,316</b>	<b>390,262</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>390,262</b>	<b>34,946</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Panama Canal Commission</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Special Workers Compensation</b>	<b>86,916</b>	<b>97,214</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97,214</b>	<b>96,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96,983</b>	<b>-231</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total, Office of Workers' Compensation</b>	<b>2,567,104</b>	<b>2,677,453</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,677,453</b>	<b>2,808,345</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,808,345</b>	<b>130,892</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Wage and Hour Division</b>									
Wage Hour H-1B and L-Fraud Prev Revenue 7/ 8/ 13/	40,000	48,000	0	48,000	50,000	0	50,000	2,000	4%
Wage Hour Division - ARP Act	21,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total, Wage and Hour Division</b>	<b>61,275</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</b>	<b>100,278</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration - ARP Act</b>	<b>13,245</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Departmental Management</b>									
ARP Act	28,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total, Departmental Management</b>	<b>28,315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Office of the Inspector General - ARP Act</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Net Interest &amp; Interfund Transactions</b>	<b>-179,120,000</b>	<b>-3,287,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3,287,000</b>	<b>-2,111,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2,111,000</b>	<b>1,176,000</b>	<b>-36%</b>

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2023 President's Budget**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>DOL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>FY 2021 Revised Enacted P.L. 116-260 (Enacted 12/27/20) 15/</b>	<b>FY 2022 Full-Year CR</b>	<b>FY 2022 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2023 Current Law</b>	<b>FY 2023 Legislative Proposals</b>	<b>FY 2023 President's Budget</b>	<b>FY 2023 President's Budget vs. FY 2022 Full-Year CR with Legislative Proposals</b>	
								<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Budget Authority</b>									
<b>TOTAL, MANDATORY</b>	<b>444,762,324</b>	<b>116,841,673</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>116,551,673</b>	<b>61,149,564</b>	<b>-468,000</b>	<b>60,681,564</b>	<b>-55,870,109</b>	<b>-48%</b>
<b>DISCRETIONARY TOTAL</b>	<b>14,011,187</b>	<b>12,346,143</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,346,143</b>	<b>14,900,363</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,900,363</b>	<b>2,554,039</b>	<b>21%</b>
<b>MANDATORY TOTAL</b>	<b>444,762,324</b>	<b>116,841,673</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>116,551,673</b>	<b>61,149,564</b>	<b>-468,000</b>	<b>60,681,564</b>	<b>-55,870,109</b>	<b>-48%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL 14/</b>	<b>458,773,511</b>	<b>129,187,816</b>	<b>-290,000</b>	<b>128,897,816</b>	<b>76,049,927</b>	<b>-468,000</b>	<b>75,581,927</b>	<b>-53,316,070</b>	<b>-41%</b>

- 1/ All Advance Appropriation information is shown in the year in which it is authorized to be spent. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 2/ The CEO Transfer for FY 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.
- 3/ The Program Integrity (PI) transfer allows for not more than 0.5% of each ETA discretionary appropriation to be transferred to ETA's Program Administration to carry out program integrity activities related to ETA programs. In FY 2021, \$5.851M was transferred to the program year 2020 (20/21 period of availability) account, and \$1.810M was transferred to the program year 2021 (21/22 period of availability) account. Only a portion of the program year 2020 transfer is shown on this table: \$1.000M from TES Advances (all from National Dislocated Worker Grants). The remainder of the program year 2020 transfer is not shown on this table as it was executed using unobligated balances from the following accounts: TES - Dislocated Worker (\$0.354M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.472M), CSEOA (\$2.025M), and SUIESO - UI State Admin. (\$3.000M). The entirety of the program year 2021 transfer is shown on this table: \$1.175 from TES (\$1.038 from Youth Activities and \$0.137M from MSFW) and \$0.635M from CSEOA. These were transfers of budget authority and are displayed as such in MAX and on this table.
- 4/ The CEO Transfer for FY 2022 \$14.900M, of which \$4.913M from TES Advances (\$1.974M from Adults, \$2.384M from Dislocated Worker, and \$0.555M from National Dislocated Worker Grants) is shown on this table. The TES - Youth (\$1.515M), TES - YouthBuild (\$0.151M), TES - Reemployment Opportunities (\$0.277M), TES - Apprenticeship (\$0.513M), CSEOA (\$0.488M), OJC - Operations (\$2.067M), SUIESO - RESEA (\$3.079M), SUIESO - ES Grants to States (\$1.799M), and SUIESO - Workforce Information/E-tools (\$0.098M) portions are not shown as transfers of budget authority in MAX or this table as they were executed in FY 2022 using unobligated balances in the 21/22 accounts.
- 5/ FY 2021 AWIU contingency funding is above-base workload costs for FY 2020 Q4 (20/21 period of availability) and above-base workload costs for FY 2021 Q1 - Q3 (21/22 period of availability). FY 2022 AWIU contingency funding is above-base workload costs for FY 2021 Q4 (21/22 period of availability). Funding from the 20/21 account is shown on the UI State Admin and National Activities line in the UTF MAX account as the 20/21 account was designated "non-emergency" funding. Funding from the 21/22 account was designated "emergency" funding and therefore necessitated a separate line in the UTF MAX account.
- 6/ The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-123; 132 STAT. 131-132) provided up to \$83M in RESEA adjustment funding for FY 2021, \$133M in FY 2021, and \$258M in FY 2023. This funding does not count against the overall discretionary spending limits for the Federal budget. The FY 2022 amount shown in this table and in MAX is equal to the prior year amount, as DOL is held to this level during a CR.
- 7/ FY 2022 and FY 2023 include applicable sequestration as shown in MAX. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 CBJ excludes sequestration.
- 8/ Includes Mandatory Sequestration Pop-Ups. [Affects all fiscal years]
- 9/ 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.
- 10/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted reflects a rescission of \$7.5M in the SUIESO H-1B administrative fees.
- 11/ Not displayed in MAX. Displayed as a non-add on this table.
- 12/ Sequestration in MAX for FY 2021 consists of \$15M for BLDTF Benefits and \$4M for BLDTF Administration. The \$15M sequestered against the BLDTF Benefits represents receipts in excess of obligations. This \$15M will be available for obligation in subsequent years.
- 13/ Reflects anticipated collections for all Fiscal Years.
- 14/ Grand Total amounts may differ from MAX due to rounding. Any rounding discrepancy will be within +/- \$2.5M.
- 15/ FY 2021 Revised Enacted includes supplemental funding from P.L. 116-260 and P.L. 117-2. Additionally, it shows all reprogrammings and transfers reflected in the Operating Plan.

**U.S. Department of Labor**  
**FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT**  
**FY 2023 President's Budget**

DOL Agency	FY 2021 Actuals <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2022 Full Year C.R. <sup>2/ 3/</sup>	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2023 President's Budget <sup>2/</sup>	FY 2023 Pres. Bud. vs FY 2022 Full Year C.R.
<b>Employment and Training Administration <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>933</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>144</b>
Job Corps	124	140	30	-	170	30
Foreign Labor Certification S&E	153	158	34	-	192	34
Foreign Labor Certification H-1B Fees <sup>1/</sup>	35	44	-	-	44	-
Program Administration <sup>1/</sup>	621	627	80	-	707	80
<b>Employee Benefits Security Administration</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Office of Workers' Compensation Programs <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,365</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>143</b>
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs S&E	741	805	143	-	948	143
Special Benefits <sup>1/</sup>	130	143	-	-	143	-
Ombudsman	3	4	-	-	4	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part B	194	204	-	-	204	-
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp Part E	201	196	-	-	196	-
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	13	13	-	-	13	-
<b>Wage-Hour Division <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>289</b>
Wage-Hour Division S&E	1,295	1,267	289	-	1,556	289
Wage-Hour Division H-1B Fees <sup>1/</sup>	153	170	-	-	170	-
<b>Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Office of Labor-Management Standards</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>1,740</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Mine Safety and Health Administration</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Office of the Solicitor</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>2,108</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,264</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Departmental Management [Excluding Solicitor] <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>662</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Office of Disability Employment Policy</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Office of Inspector General</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training <sup>1/</sup></b>	<b>225</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>IT Modernization</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,192</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>14,336</b>	<b>14,653</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>16,922</b>	<b>2,269</b>

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

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes FTE funded by the following supplemental appropriations: CARES Act, USMCA, No Surprises Act, and ARP Act.

<sup>3/</sup> FY 2022 Full Year C.R. FTE level is a projection based on actuals through pay period 23 of calendar year 2021 for all accounts except for OWCP Special Benefits and WHD H-1B Fees.

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