



DEPARTMENT *of* LABOR

The Budget supports American workers, job seekers, and retirees by providing workforce development, ensuring appropriate working conditions, and securing retirement benefits. Moreover, the Budget puts American workers first by enforcing trade agreements, improving program efficiency, eliminating wasteful unnecessary programs, and giving States and localities more control over delivering job training.

The Budget requests \$9.9 billion in discretionary budget authority for the Department of Labor (DOL) for 2027, a \$3.5 billion or 25.9-percent decrease from the 2026 enacted level.

THE PRESIDENT'S 2027 BUDGET:

Investments

- **Workforce Development.** Consistent with the Administration's efforts to promote the full range of post-secondary education and training options, the Budget gives States and localities the flexibility to spend workforce dollars to best support their workers and economies. The Make America Skilled Again (MASA) program is a key part of the Administration's strategy to fill the growing demand for skilled trades and other occupations, along with the implementation of Workforce Pell Grants, authorized by the Working Families Tax Cut Act. The MASA program would expand Registered Apprenticeship, a proven model that trains workers while they earn a paycheck, supporting the President's bold goal of one million active apprentices under Executive Order (E.O.) 14278, "Preparing Americans for High-Paying Skilled Trade Jobs of the Future." The Budget also funds Career and Technical Education at DOL, positioning DOL as the lead agency overseeing work to prepare Americans for high-paying skilled jobs and build pipelines of skilled talent for employers in critical industries.
- **Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC).** OFLC enforces the legal obligation of U.S. employers to prove American workers are not available before they hire foreign workers. Through this role, OFLC protects American workers' right of first refusal to domestic jobs, strengthens the Nation's borders, and maintains the integrity of the Federal immigration system. The Budget strengthens this national security function within DOL by reorganizing OFLC under the Office of the Secretary of Labor, promoting faster decision-making on labor immigration matters. To further centralize oversight of immigration issues, the Budget also proposes to reorganize into this newly elevated office, specialized visa activities currently run by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and immigration policy coordinating functions currently led by the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB).

Program Cuts and Eliminations

- **Job Corps (–\$1.6 billion).** The Budget eliminates Job Corps, which has been plagued by a culture of violence, assault, sex crimes, drug infractions, and death. Centers frequently fail to help students see improved workforce outcomes, despite per-graduate costs that can reach up to \$400,000. With participants earning average annual wages of just \$16,695—barely above the Federal poverty level—the program is severely misaligned with the President’s priority to improve job opportunities and economic growth for all Americans. In the last four years at Job Corps centers:
 - Nearly 1 in 20 enrollees alleged assault or sexual assault during their enrollment;
 - Over 13,000 security incidents were reported in a single year; and
 - At least 70 participant deaths occurred.
- **Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) (–\$395 million).** The Budget eliminates SCSEP, which has served as an earmark to leftist, Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)-promoting organizations instead of helping seniors in need. The program’s purported function is also already covered by multiple Federal agencies, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program’s Employment and Training and DOL’s workforce development programs, including the MASA grant program. Existing programs operated by State and local governments have proven track records of increasing wages, as opposed to this ineffective and duplicative program. In the past, SCSEP has funded organizations such as:
 - The National Urban League, which seeks to “safeguard DEI principles”;
 - Easterseals, which aims to advance “inclusion, diversity, equity and access,” in the workplace; and
 - The Center for Workforce Inclusion, which until recently hosted an annual “Equity Summit,” focused on “systemic ageism, racism, and sexism.”
- **Worker Protection Agencies (–\$234 million).** The Budget emphasizes outreach, education, and assistance—rather than harsh penalties—for employers and workers trying to comply with labor laws and standards, and eliminates overbearing and burdensome regulations. This approach makes better use of taxpayer dollars while prioritizing worker safety and American economic strength. The Budget eliminates wasteful and unnecessary spending to refocus the Department’s worker protection agencies on the core missions of protecting American workers’ safety, health, wages, and benefits. For example, the Budget proposes to eliminate OSHA’s Susan Harwood Training Grants, which under previous administrations:
 - Were weaponized to fund questionable activities such as “workers’ rights training,” for migrant farmworkers, as opposed to occupational safety training; and
 - Funded woke organizations like the National Day Laborer Organizing Network, Farmworker Justice, Laborers International Union of North America, Asian Immigrant Women Advocates, Brazilian Worker Center Inc., Legal Aid Justice Center, and Latino Worker Safety Center.
- **Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) (–\$101 million).** The Budget defunds OFCCP and moves its more limited statutory functions, requiring Federal contractor nondiscrimination on the basis of veteran- and disability-status, to an expanded Office of Civil Rights, which would enforce them in a more rational manner as it also takes on most whistleblower functions currently administered by OSHA. For decades, OFCCP has used arbitrary, legally dubious rules to promote discriminatory, quota-based employment practices by companies doing business with the Federal Government. E.O. 14173, “Ending Illegal Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity,” abolished affirmative action policies Government-wide, including the 1960s-era Executive Order that was the basis for most of OFCCP’s legal authority. The Office also engaged in activities that:

-
- Required employers to engage in “affirmative action” to recruit, hire, and train minority, gay, and transgender employees; and
 - As a part of their affirmative action requirements, Federal contractors were required to evaluate their hiring and payroll systems for whether there was any evidence of “bias” in their system. This obligation cost the American taxpayer and punished American companies that did not want to abide by absurd DEI requirements.
 - **ILAB (-\$46 million).** The Budget reorients ILAB to vigorously advance the President’s America First trade agenda and defend American workers from unfair competitive practices abroad, such as forced and child labor. In the past, these funds have been wasted on woke grants that failed to advance America’s interests, but this Administration has put America first by re-focusing ILAB on strictly enforcing labor standards in trade agreements to ensure fairness for American workers and businesses. The Administration has already canceled wasteful, woke grants supporting projects for:
 - “Improving gender equity in the Mexican workplace”;
 - “Elevating women’s participation in the workplace,” in West Africa;
 - “Assisting foreign migrant workers,” in Malaysia;
 - Enhancing “social security access and worker protections for internal migrant workers,” in Bangladesh; and
 - Supporting “safe and inclusive work environments,” in Lesotho. 🇱🇸

