

# Consumer and Business Services

## BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

	1999-2001 Actuals	2001-03 Legislatively Adopted at Close of Session	2001-03 Legislatively Approved through Fifth Special Session	2003-05 Governor's Balanced
General Fund	\$12,458,293	\$12,411,445	\$11,620,433	\$11,672,962
Lottery Funds	0	0	0	0
Other Funds	3,397,109	4,036,826	4,677,997	5,093,723
Federal Funds	855,612	1,204,179	1,253,344	1,400,120
Other Funds (Nonlimited)	2,422,330	2,215,000	2,215,000	2,292,525
Federal Funds (Nonlimited)	0	0	0	0
Total Funds	\$19,133,344	\$19,867,450	\$19,766,774	\$20,459,330
Positions	131	116	116	109
Full-time Equivalent	129.00	113.75	113.75	102.87

### Overview

The Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI):

- Promotes the development of a highly skilled, competitive workforce in Oregon through partnerships with government, labor, business, and education.
- Protects the rights of workers and citizens to equal, nondiscriminatory treatment.
- Encourages and enforces compliance with state laws relating to wages, hours, terms, and conditions of employment.
- Advocates policies that balance the demands of the workplace and employers with the protections of workers and their families.

### Balanced Budget

The Governor's balanced budget is \$20,459,330 total funds. This is about four percent higher than the 2001-03 Legislatively Approved Budget through the Fifth Special Session. The balanced budget continues all existing programs, including continuation of the state apprenticeship program. The state apprenticeship program had been identified for elimination due to passage of House Bill 5100 during the Fifth Special Session. Due to General Fund constraints, the balanced budget closes the Medford office as of October 2003, and eliminates 10.88 full-time equivalent positions agency-wide.

### Revenue

BOLI is funded mainly with General Fund. In the Governor's balanced budget, BOLI receives Federal Funds for jointly filed civil rights complaint investigations. BOLI receives Other Funds from the following sources: revenues from technical assistance services, the wage security fund, the prevailing wage rate contract fees, licensing fees for farm and forest labor contractors, and contracts with local and state governments.

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