

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Unaudited)

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

The U.S. Department of Labor maintains one hundred twenty-three (123) Job Corps centers located throughout the United States. While Job Corps does fund safety, health, and environmental projects in the year those deficiencies are identified, funding constraints limit the extent of maintenance that the Job Corps can undertake each fiscal year. Consequently, maintenance projects are not always performed as scheduled and, therefore, must be deferred to a future period.

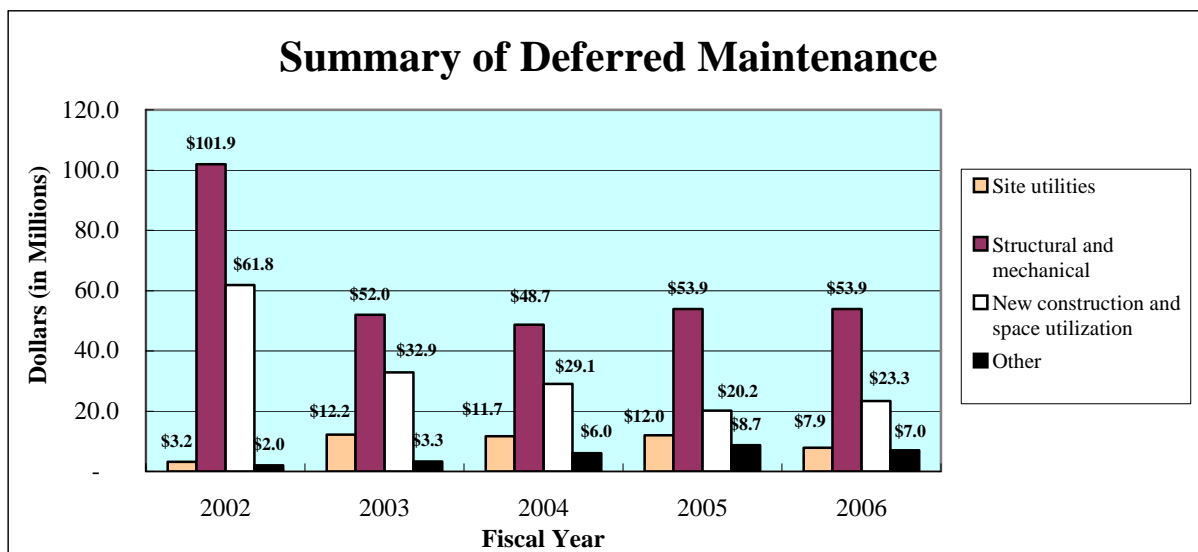
Information on deferred maintenance is based on condition assessment surveys that are conducted every year for one-third of the inventory. Each center survey determines the current condition of facilities and the estimated cost to correct deficiencies. Surveys are based on methods and standards that are applied on a consistent basis, including:

- condition descriptions of facilities,
- recommended maintenance schedules,
- estimated costs for maintenance actions, and
- standardized condition codes.

These surveys evaluate the facilities at each Job Corps center to identify:

- rehabilitation projects that are required to provide for health and safety, or upgrade to an acceptable state of repair,
- present utilization,
- mission dependency,
- health and safety programs,
- barrier-free access,
- maintenance, operations, and security programs,
- energy usage,
- natural hazards,
- long-range planning, and
- conformance to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and applicable air and water quality standards.

The estimated cost of deferred maintenance for fiscal years 2002 to 2006 is presented below:



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION **(Unaudited)**

SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) has classified certain government income transfer programs as social insurance programs. Recognizing that these programs have complex characteristics that do not fit traditional accounting models, the FASAB has developed accounting standards for social insurance programs which require the presentation of supplementary information to facilitate the assessment of the program's long term sustainability.

The U.S. Department of Labor operates two programs classified under Federal accounting standards as social insurance programs, the Unemployment Insurance Program and the Black Lung Disability Benefits Program. Presented below is the supplementary information for the two programs.

Unemployment Insurance Program

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program was created in 1935 to provide income assistance to unemployed workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own. The program protects workers during temporary periods of unemployment through the provision of unemployment compensation benefits. These benefits replace part of the unemployed worker's lost wages and, in so doing, stabilize the economy during recessionary periods by increasing the unemployed's purchasing power. The UI program operates counter cyclically, with benefits exceeding tax collections during recessionary periods and UI tax revenues exceeding benefit payments during periods of recovery.

Program Administration and Funding

The UI program is administered through a unique system of Federal-State partnerships, established in Federal law but executed through conforming State laws by State officials. The Federal government provides broad policy guidance and program direction through the oversight of the U.S. Department of Labor, while program details are established through individual State UI statutes, administered through State UI agencies.

Federal and State Unemployment Taxes

The UI program is financed through the collection of Federal and State unemployment taxes levied on subject employers and deposited in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF). The UTF was established to account for the receipt, investment and disbursement of unemployment taxes. Federal unemployment taxes are used to pay for the administrative costs of the UI program, including grants to each State to cover the costs of State UI operations and the Federal share of extended UI benefits. Federal unemployment taxes are also used to maintain a loan account within the UTF, from which insolvent States may borrow funds to pay UI benefits. State UI taxes are used exclusively for the payment of regular UI benefits, as well as the State's share of extended benefits.

Federal Unemployment Taxes

Under the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), a Federal tax is levied on covered employers, at a current rate of 6.2% of the first \$7,000 in annual wages paid to each employee. This Federal tax rate is reduced by a credit of up to 5.4%, granted to employers paying State UI taxes under conforming State UI statutes. Accordingly, in conforming States, employers pay an effective Federal tax of 0.8%. Federal unemployment taxes are collected by the Internal Revenue Service.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Unaudited)

State Unemployment Taxes

In addition to the Federal tax, individual States finance their UI programs through State tax contributions from subject employers based on the wages of covered employees. (Three States also collect contributions from employees). Within Federal confines, State tax rates are assigned in accordance with an employer's experience with unemployment. Actual tax rates vary greatly among the States and among individual employers within a State. At a minimum, these rates must be applied to the Federal tax base of \$7,000; however, States may adopt a higher wage base than the minimum established by FUTA. State UI agencies are responsible for the collection of State unemployment taxes.

Unemployment Trust Fund

Federal and State UI taxes are deposited into designated accounts within the Unemployment Trust Fund. The UTF was established under the authority of Title IX, Section 904 of the Social Security Act of 1935, as amended, to receive, hold, invest, loan and disburse Federal and State UI taxes. The U.S. Department of the Treasury acts as custodian over monies deposited into the UTF, investing amounts in excess of disbursing requirements in Treasury securities. The UTF is comprised of the following accounts:

Federal Accounts

The Employment Security Administration Account (ESAA) was established pursuant to Section 901 of the Act. All tax receipts collected under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) are appropriated to the ESAA and used to pay the costs of Federal and State administration of the unemployment insurance program and veterans' employment services, as well as 97 percent of the costs of the State employment services. Excess balances in ESAA, as defined under the Act, are transferred to other Federal accounts within the Fund, as described below.

The Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) was established pursuant to Section 904 of the Act. FUA is funded by any excesses from the ESAA as determined in accordance with Section 902 of the Act. Title XII, Section 1201 of the Act authorizes the FUA to loan Federal monies to State accounts that are unable to make benefit payments because the State UI account balance has been exhausted. Title XII loans must be repaid with interest. The FUA may borrow from the ESAA or EUCA, without interest, or may also receive repayable advances, with interest, from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, when the FUA has a balance insufficient to make advances to the States.

The Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA) was established pursuant to Section 905 of the Act. EUCA provides for the payment of extended unemployment benefits authorized under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970, as amended. Under the extended benefits program, extended unemployment benefits are paid to individuals who have exhausted their regular unemployment benefits. These extended benefits are financed one-half by State unemployment taxes and one-half by FUTA taxes from the EUCA. The EUCA is funded by a percentage of the FUTA tax transferred from the ESAA in accordance with Section 905(b)(1) and (2) of the Act. The EUCA may borrow from the ESAA or the FUA, without interest, or may also receive repayable advances from the general fund of the Treasury when the EUCA has a balance insufficient to pay the Federal share of extended benefits. During periods of sustained high unemployment, the EUCA may also receive payments and non-repayable advances from the general fund of the Treasury to finance emergency unemployment compensation benefits. Emergency unemployment benefits require Congressional authorization.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**(Unaudited)**

The Federal Employees Compensation Account (FECA) was established pursuant to Section 909 of the Act. The FEC account provides funds to States for unemployment compensation benefits paid to eligible former Federal civilian personnel and ex-service members. Generally, benefits paid are reimbursed to the Federal Employees Compensation Account by the various Federal agencies. Any additional resources necessary to assure that the account can make the required payments to States, due to the timing of the benefit payments and subsequent reimbursements, will be provided by non-repayable advances from the general fund of the Treasury.

State Accounts

Separate State Accounts were established for each State and territory depositing monies into the Fund, in accordance with Section 904 of the Act. State unemployment taxes are deposited into these individual accounts and may be used only to pay State unemployment benefits. States may receive repayable advances from the FUA when their balances in the Fund are insufficient to pay benefits.

Railroad Retirement Accounts

The Railroad UI Account and Railroad UI Administrative Account were established under Section 904 of the Act to provide for a separate unemployment insurance program for railroad employees. This separate unemployment insurance program is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, an agency independent of DOL. DOL is not responsible for the administrative oversight or solvency of the railroad unemployment insurance system. Receipts from taxes on railroad payrolls are deposited in the Railroad UI Account and the Railroad UI Administrative Account to meet benefit payment and related administrative expenses.

UI Program Benefits

The UI program provides regular and extended benefit payments to eligible unemployed workers. Regular UI program benefits are established under State law, payable for a period not to exceed a maximum duration. In 1970, Federal law began to require States to extend this maximum period of benefit duration by fifty percent during periods of high unemployment. These extended benefit payments are paid equally from Federal and State accounts.

Regular UI Benefits

There are no Federal standards regarding eligibility, amount or duration of regular UI benefits. Eligibility requirements, as well as benefit amounts and benefit duration are determined under State law. Under State laws, worker eligibility for benefits depends on experience in covered employment during a past base period, which attempts to measure the workers' recent attachment to the labor force. Three factors are common to State eligibility requirements: (1) a minimum duration of recent employment and earnings during a base period prior to unemployment, (2) unemployment not the fault of the unemployed, and (3) availability of the unemployed for work.

Benefit payment amounts under all State laws vary with the worker's base period wage history. Generally, States compute the amount of weekly UI benefits as a percentage of an individual's average weekly base period earnings, within certain minimum and maximum limits. Most States set the duration of UI benefits by the amount of earnings an individual has received during the base period. Currently, almost all States have established the maximum duration for regular UI benefits at 26 weeks. Regular UI benefits are paid by the State UI agencies from monies drawn down from the State's account within the Unemployment Trust Fund.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)Extended UI Benefits

The Federal/State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 provides for the extension of the duration of UI benefits during periods of high unemployment. When the insured unemployment level within a State, or in some cases total unemployment, reaches certain specified levels, the State must extend benefit duration by fifty percent, up to a combined maximum of 39 weeks. Fifty percent of the cost of extended unemployment benefits is paid from the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account within the UTF, and fifty percent by the State, from the State's UTF account.

Emergency UI Benefits

During prolonged periods of high unemployment, Congress may authorize the payment of emergency unemployment benefits to supplement extended UI benefit payments. Emergency benefits were last authorized in 2002 under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. Payments in excess of \$23 billion were paid under the program which ended in January, 2005. Prior to that, emergency benefits were authorized in 1991 under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act. Emergency benefit payments in excess of \$28 billion were paid over the three year period ended in 1994.

Federal UI Benefits

Unemployment benefits to unemployed Federal workers are paid from the Federal Employment Compensation Account within the Unemployment Trust Fund. These benefit costs are reimbursed by the responsible Federal agency and are not considered to be social insurance benefits. Federal unemployment compensation benefits are not included in this discussion of social insurance programs.

Program Finances and Sustainability

At September 30, 2006, total assets within the UTF exceeded liabilities by \$66.4 billion. This fund balance approximates the accumulated surplus of tax revenues and earnings on these revenues over benefit payment expenses and is available to finance benefit payments in future periods when tax revenues may be insufficient. Treasury invests this accumulated surplus in Federal securities. The net value of these securities at September 30, 2006 was \$66.2 billion. These investments accrue interest, which is distributed to eligible State and Federal accounts within the UTF. Interest income from these investments during FY 2006 was \$2.8 billion. Federal and State UI tax and reimbursable revenues of \$43.3 billion and regular, extended and emergency benefit payment expense of \$31.0 billion were recognized for the year ended September 30, 2006.

As discussed in Note 1.L.1 to the consolidated financial statements, DOL recognized a liability for regular, extended and temporary extended unemployment benefits to the extent of unpaid benefits applicable to the current period. Accrued unemployment benefits payable at September 30, 2006 were \$1.1 billion.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Effect of Projected Cash Inflows and Outflows on the Accumulated Net Assets of the UTF

The ability of the UI program to meet a participant's future benefit payment needs depends on the availability of accumulated taxes and earnings within the UTF. The Department measures the effect of projected benefit payments on the accumulated net assets of the UTF, under an open group scenario, which includes current and future participants in the UI program. Future estimated cash inflows and outflows of the UTF are tracked by the Department for budgetary purposes. These projections allow the Department to monitor the sensitivity of the UI program to differing economic conditions, and to predict the program's sustainability under varying economic assumptions. The significant assumptions used in the projections include total unemployment rates, civilian labor force levels, percent of unemployed receiving benefits, total wages, distribution of benefit payments by state, state tax rate structures, state taxable wage bases and interest rates on UTF investments.

Presented on the following pages is the effect of projected economic conditions on the net assets of the UTF, excluding the Federal Employees Compensation Account.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Expected Economic Conditions

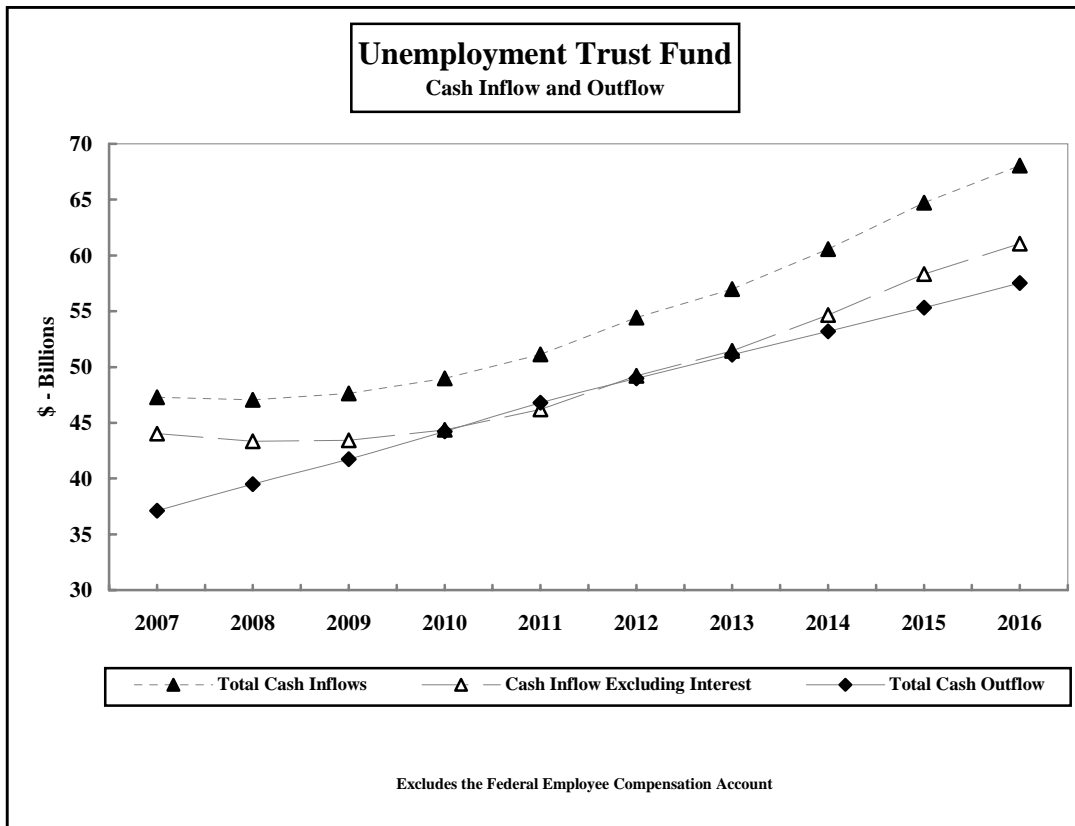
Charts I and II graphically depict the effect of expected economic conditions on the UTF over the next ten years.

Projected Cash Inflows and Outflows Under Expected Economic Conditions

Chart I depicts projected cash inflows and outflows of the UTF over the next ten years under expected economic conditions. Both cash inflows and cash inflows excluding interest earnings are displayed. Current estimates by the Department are based on an expected unemployment rate of 4.80% during FY 2007, increasing to 4.90% in FY 2009 and thereafter. Total cash inflows exceed total cash outflows for all years projected. The net inflow decreases from \$10.2 billion in FY 2007 to \$4.3 billion in FY 2011, indicating that many States have replenished their funds to desired levels.

These projections, excluding interest earnings, indicate decreasing net cash inflows from FY 2007 to FY 2010, crossing over to net cash outflow for FY 2011, then back to increasing net cash inflows through 2016.

Chart I



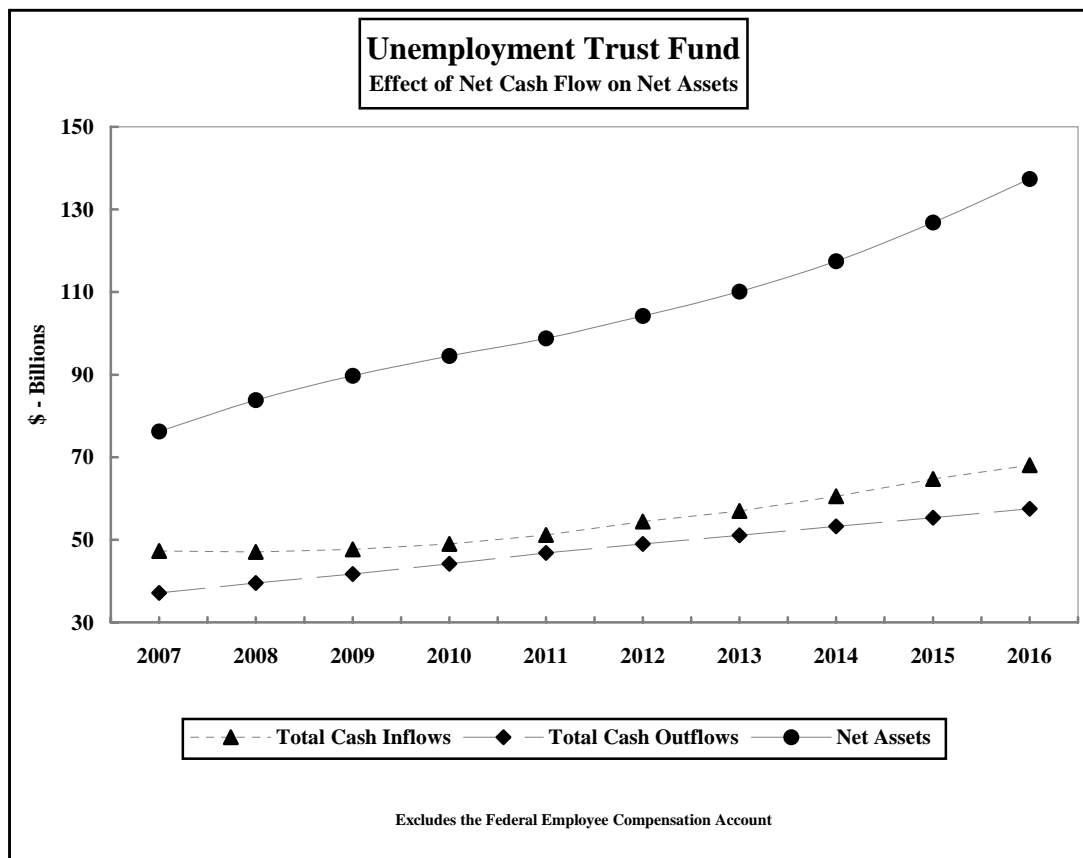
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Effect of Expected Cash Flows on UTF Assets

Chart II demonstrates the effect of these expected cash inflows and outflows on the net assets of the UTF over the ten year period ended September 30, 2016. Yearly projected total cash inflows, including interest earnings, and cash outflows are depicted, as well as the net effect of this cash flow on UTF assets.

Total cash inflows exceed cash outflows for all years projected, with this excess peaking in FY 2016. Starting at \$76.3 billion in FY 2007, net UTF assets increase by 80% over the next nine years to \$137.4 billion by the end of FY 2016.

Chart II



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

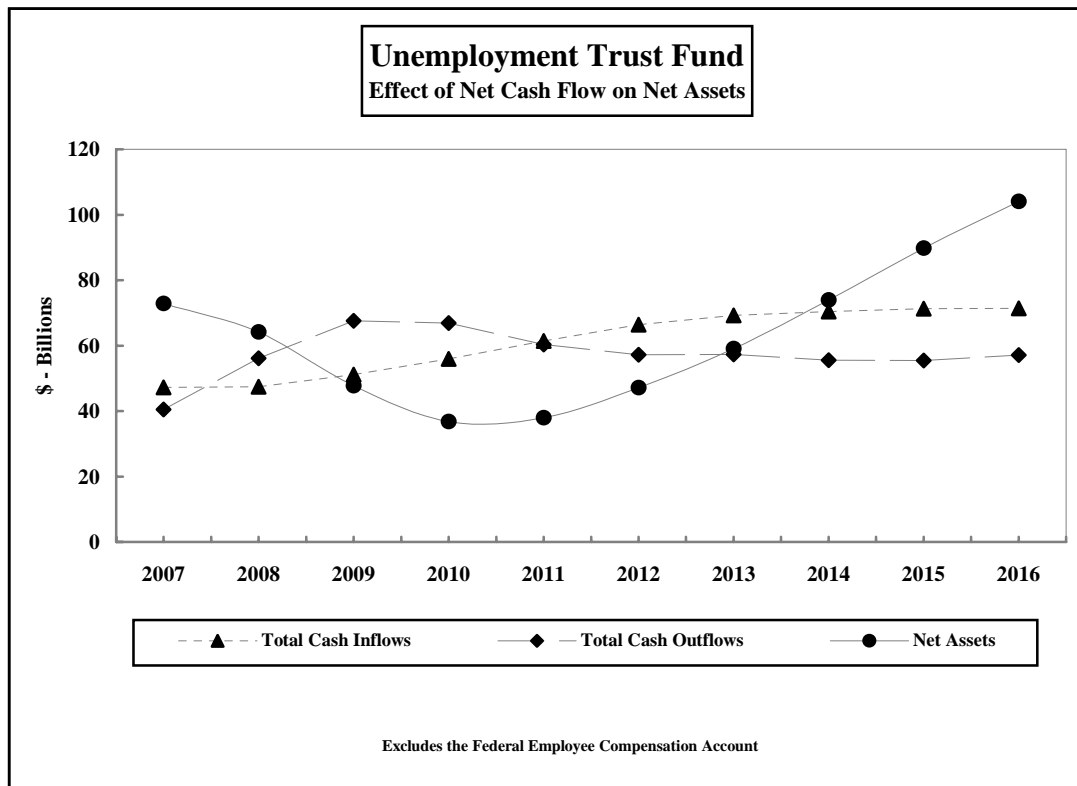
Recessionary Scenarios

Charts III and IV demonstrate the effect on accumulated UTF assets of projected total cash inflows and cash outflows of the UTF over the ten year period ending September 30, 2016, under mild and severe recession scenarios. Each scenario uses an open group, which includes current and future participants in the UI program. Charts III and IV assume increased rates of unemployment during mild and deep periods of recession.

Effect on UTF Assets of Mild Recession

The Department projects the effect of moderate recession on the cash inflows and outflows of the UTF. Under this scenario, which utilizes an unemployment rate peaking at 7.43% in FY 2009, net cash outflows are projected in FY 2008 through FY 2010. Net cash inflows are reestablished in FY 2011 and peak in FY 2015 with a drop in the unemployment rate to 4.90%. Net assets never fall below \$36.8 billion and are within \$33.3 billion of the balance under expected economic conditions by 2016. The crossover pattern remains the same when interest earnings are excluded.

Chart III



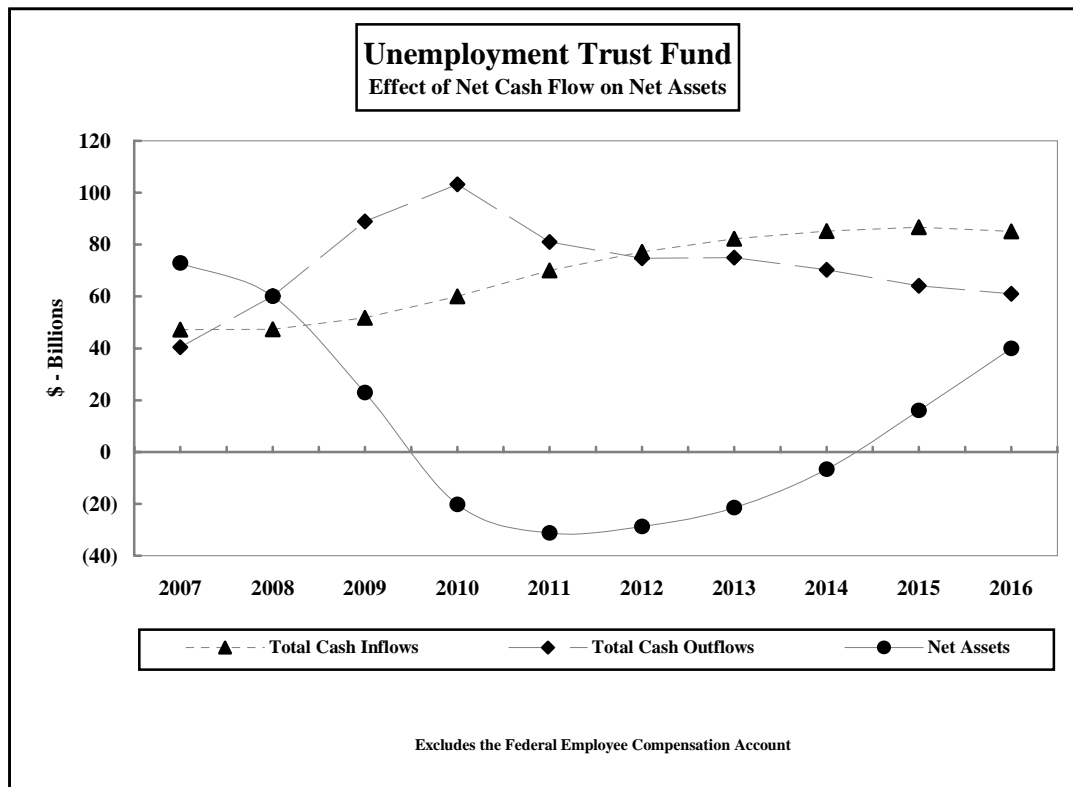
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Effect on UTF Assets of Deep Recession

The Department also estimates the effect of severe recession on the cash inflows and outflows of the UTF. This scenario assumes a rising unemployment rate peaking at 10.14% in FY 2010. Under this scenario, net cash outflows are projected in FY 2008 through FY 2011, with the fund in a deficit situation from 2010 to 2014. The net assets of the UTF decrease from \$73.0 billion in FY 2007 to negative \$31.3 billion in 2011, a decline of \$104.3 billion. State accounts without sufficient reserve balances to absorb negative cash flows would be forced to borrow funds from the FUA to meet benefit payment requirements. State borrowing demands could also deplete the FUA, which borrows from the ESAA and the EUCA until they are depleted. The FUA would then require advances from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury to provide for State borrowings. (See discussion of State solvency measures following)

Net cash inflows are reestablished in FY 2012, with a drop in the unemployment rate to 7.26%. By the end of FY 2016, this positive cash flow has replenished UTF account balances to \$40.0 billion. This example demonstrates the counter cyclical nature of the UI program, which experiences net cash outflows during periods of recession to be replenished through net cash inflows during periods of recovery. However, at the end of the projection period, net assets are still \$97.4 billion less than under expected economic conditions.

Chart IV



**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
 CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
 UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
 FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

(1) EXPECTED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Balance, start of year	\$ 66,107,956	\$ 76,270,596	\$ 83,831,397	\$ 89,740,058	\$ 94,507,346	\$ 98,818,464	\$104,247,168	\$110,124,752	\$117,471,273	\$126,862,149
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	36,695,000	37,108,000	37,571,000	38,378,000	39,981,000	42,396,000	44,043,000	46,287,000	48,900,000	50,561,000
Federal unemployment taxes	7,250,000	6,110,000	5,714,000	5,854,000	6,002,000	6,527,000	7,073,000	7,989,000	9,077,000	10,214,000
Interest on loans	-	-	2,000	23,000	92,000	157,000	207,000	244,000	232,000	159,000
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	89,900	104,300	118,700	122,000	122,100	124,300	125,900	129,900	133,000	132,500
Total cash inflow excluding interest	44,034,900	43,322,300	43,405,700	44,377,000	46,197,100	49,204,300	51,448,900	54,649,900	58,342,000	61,066,500
Interest on Federal securities	3,242,501	3,738,632	4,220,867	4,603,546	4,926,501	5,217,250	5,537,229	5,903,781	6,369,751	6,982,726
Total cash inflow	47,277,401	47,060,932	47,626,567	48,980,546	51,123,601	54,421,550	56,986,129	60,553,681	64,711,751	68,049,226
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	33,202,000	35,677,000	37,934,000	40,463,000	43,038,000	45,136,000	47,157,000	49,161,000	51,178,000	53,297,000
State administrative costs	3,597,114	3,504,657	3,457,815	3,416,669	3,433,764	3,507,240	3,593,404	3,679,908	3,767,743	3,856,991
Federal administrative costs	210,142	207,885	209,723	210,530	214,672	220,653	226,634	232,744	237,749	242,823
Interest on tax refunds	2,511	2,161	2,106	2,218	2,328	2,555	2,785	3,163	3,614	4,067
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	102,994	108,428	114,262	120,841	123,719	126,398	128,722	130,345	133,769	136,437
Total cash outflow	37,114,761	39,500,131	41,717,906	44,213,258	46,812,483	48,992,846	51,108,545	53,207,160	55,320,875	57,537,318
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	6,920,139	3,822,169	1,687,794	163,742	(615,383)	211,454	340,355	1,442,740	3,021,125	3,529,182
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	10,162,640	7,560,801	5,908,661	4,767,288	4,311,118	5,428,704	5,877,584	7,346,521	9,390,876	10,511,908
Balance, end of year	\$ 76,270,596	\$ 83,831,397	\$ 89,740,058	\$ 94,507,346	\$ 98,818,464	\$104,247,168	\$110,124,752	\$117,471,273	\$126,862,149	\$137,374,057
Total unemployment rate	4.80%	4.83%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%	4.90%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Annual Financial Statements

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

(2) MILD RECESSIONARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Balance, start of year	\$ 66,107,956	\$ 72,902,648	\$ 64,164,613	\$ 47,769,276	\$ 36,774,380	\$ 37,899,526	\$ 47,099,368	\$ 59,064,490	\$ 73,902,742	\$ 89,827,598
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	36,727,000	38,003,000	42,455,000	47,005,000	51,099,000	54,284,000	55,445,000	55,293,000	54,301,000	54,561,000
Federal unemployment taxes	7,213,000	6,009,000	5,557,000	5,698,000	6,712,000	8,204,000	9,610,000	10,539,000	11,863,000	10,936,000
General revenue appropriation	-	44,000	81,000	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on loans	-	20,000	329,000	910,000	1,299,000	1,335,000	1,208,000	1,037,000	805,000	614,000
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	89,900	104,300	118,700	122,000	122,100	124,300	125,900	129,900	133,000	132,500
Total cash inflow excluding interest	44,029,900	44,180,300	48,540,700	53,790,000	59,232,100	63,947,300	66,388,900	66,998,900	67,102,000	66,243,500
Interest on Federal securities	3,204,939	3,215,958	2,633,097	2,116,118	2,191,083	2,462,001	2,859,393	3,373,332	4,240,166	5,139,219
Total cash inflow	47,234,839	47,396,258	51,173,797	55,906,118	61,423,183	66,409,301	69,248,293	70,372,232	71,342,166	71,382,719
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	36,471,000	52,072,000	63,413,000	62,793,000	56,258,000	53,181,000	53,204,000	51,420,000	51,247,000	52,871,000
State administrative costs	3,653,513	3,743,854	3,830,101	3,774,484	3,699,043	3,678,196	3,720,031	3,746,718	3,794,069	3,870,819
Federal administrative costs	210,142	207,885	209,723	210,530	214,672	220,653	226,634	232,744	237,749	242,823
Interest on tax refunds	2,498	2,126	2,048	2,159	2,603	3,212	3,784	4,173	4,723	4,354
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	102,994	108,428	114,262	120,841	123,719	126,398	128,722	130,345	133,769	136,437
Total cash outflow	40,440,147	56,134,293	67,569,134	66,901,014	60,298,037	57,209,459	57,283,171	55,533,980	55,417,310	57,125,433
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	3,589,753	(11,953,993)	(19,028,434)	(13,111,014)	(1,065,937)	6,737,841	9,105,729	11,464,920	11,684,690	9,118,067
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	6,794,692	(8,738,035)	(16,395,337)	(10,994,896)	1,125,146	9,199,842	11,965,122	14,838,252	15,924,856	14,257,286
Balance, end of year	\$ 72,902,648	\$ 64,164,613	\$ 47,769,276	\$ 36,774,380	\$ 37,899,526	\$ 47,099,368	\$ 59,064,490	\$ 73,902,742	\$ 89,827,598	\$104,084,884
Total unemployment rate	5.10%	6.61%	7.43%	7.09%	6.35%	5.61%	5.47%	5.12%	4.90%	4.90%

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2016**

(3) DEEP RECESSIONARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Balance, start of year	\$ 66,107,956	\$ 72,902,648	\$ 60,090,657	\$ 22,889,946	\$ (20,289,347)	\$ (31,262,372)	\$ (28,809,038)	\$ (21,547,455)	\$ (6,655,959)	\$ 15,976,516
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	36,727,000	38,062,000	43,373,000	50,592,000	58,245,000	62,858,000	65,216,000	66,234,000	65,652,000	63,783,000
Federal unemployment taxes	7,213,000	5,982,000	5,447,000	5,530,000	6,816,000	8,970,000	11,368,000	13,124,000	15,258,000	15,541,000
General revenue appropriation	-	49,000	141,000	181,000	61,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Interest on loans	-	28,000	661,000	2,270,000	3,616,000	4,002,000	4,053,000	3,905,000	3,454,000	2,795,000
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	89,900	104,300	118,700	122,000	122,100	124,300	125,900	129,900	133,000	132,500
Total cash inflow excluding interest	44,029,900	44,225,300	49,740,700	58,695,000	68,860,100	75,956,300	80,762,900	83,392,900	84,497,000	82,251,500
Interest on Federal securities	3,204,939	3,120,877	1,999,490	1,391,549	1,145,929	1,234,038	1,462,838	1,758,255	2,208,327	2,807,654
Total cash inflow	47,234,839	47,346,177	51,740,190	60,086,549	70,006,029	77,190,338	82,225,738	85,151,155	86,705,327	85,059,154
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	36,471,000	56,039,000	84,520,000	98,023,000	74,847,000	68,435,000	68,706,000	64,403,000	58,940,000	56,508,000
State administrative costs	3,653,513	3,800,739	4,094,909	4,209,376	3,991,020	3,951,441	3,998,323	3,988,374	3,955,259	3,963,054
Federal administrative costs	210,142	207,885	209,723	210,530	214,672	220,653	226,634	232,744	237,749	242,823
Interest on tax refunds	2,498	2,116	2,007	2,095	2,643	3,512	4,476	5,196	6,075	6,188
Interest on General Fund advances	-	-	-	700,000	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,500,000	800,000	200,000
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	102,994	108,428	114,262	120,841	123,719	126,398	128,722	130,345	133,769	136,437
Total cash outflow	40,440,147	60,158,168	88,940,901	103,265,842	80,979,054	74,737,004	74,964,155	70,259,659	64,072,852	61,056,502
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	3,589,753	(15,932,868)	(39,200,201)	(44,570,842)	(12,118,954)	1,219,296	5,798,745	13,133,241	20,424,148	21,194,998
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	6,794,692	(12,811,991)	(37,200,711)	(43,179,293)	(10,973,025)	2,453,334	7,261,583	14,891,496	22,632,475	24,002,652
Balance, end of year	\$ 72,902,648	\$ 60,090,657	\$ 22,889,946	\$ (20,289,347)	\$ (31,262,372)	\$ (28,809,038)	\$ (21,547,455)	\$ (6,655,959)	\$ 15,976,516	\$ 39,979,168
Total unemployment rate	5.10%	6.93%	9.10%	10.14%	7.82%	7.26%	7.05%	6.43%	5.62%	5.25%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

(Unaudited)

States Minimally Solvent

Each State's accumulated UTF net assets or reserve balance should provide a defined level of benefit payments over a defined period. To be minimally solvent, a State's reserve balance should provide for one year's projected benefit payment needs based on the highest levels of benefit payments experienced by the State over the last twenty years. A ratio of 1.0 or greater prior to a recession indicates a state is minimally solvent. States below this level are vulnerable to exhausting their funds in a recession. States exhausting their reserve balance must borrow funds from the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) to make benefit payments. The Missouri state account had loans payable to FUA, and Texas had outstanding debts to other sources at the end of FY 2006. During periods of high-sustained unemployment, balances in the FUA may be depleted. In these circumstances, FUA is authorized to borrow from the Treasury general fund.

Chart V presents the State by State results of this analysis at September 30, 2006 in descending order by ratio. As the table below illustrates, 27 state funds were below minimal solvency ratio at September 30, 2006.

Chart V

Minimally Solvent		Not Minimally Solvent	
State	Ratio	State	Ratio
Mississippi	2.80	Alaska	0.97
New Mexico	2.75	Tennessee	0.97
Montana	2.02	Alabama	0.95
Utah	1.91	West Virginia	0.94
Hawaii	1.85	Virginia	0.89
Maine	1.77	Indiana	0.82
Oklahoma	1.76	Wisconsin	0.76
New Hampshire	1.65	Colorado	0.69
Vermont	1.64	Idaho	0.64
Washington	1.64	Connecticut	0.60
Oregon	1.62	South Carolina	0.60
Wyoming	1.60	Kentucky	0.56
Arizona	1.57	Arkansas	0.54
Iowa	1.56	Rhode Island	0.51
District of Columbia	1.49	Illinois	0.50
Kansas	1.48	Pennsylvania	0.50
Nebraska	1.47	South Dakota	0.46
Louisiana	1.40	Massachusetts	0.42
Georgia	1.36	Minnesota	0.38
Nevada	1.36	Texas	0.37
Puerto Rico	1.25	California	0.36
Virgin Islands	1.25	Ohio	0.36
Delaware	1.20	New Jersey	0.29
Florida	1.19	North Carolina	0.18
Maryland	1.09	Michigan	0.16
North Dakota	1.03	New York	0.10
		Missouri	0.00

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)**Black Lung Disability Benefit Program**

The Black Lung Disability Benefit Program provides for compensation, medical and survivor benefits for eligible coal miners who are disabled due to pneumoconiosis (black lung disease) arising out of their coal mine employment. The U.S. Department of Labor operates the Black Lung Disability Benefit Program. The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) provides benefit payments to eligible coal miners disabled by pneumoconiosis when no responsible mine operator can be assigned the liability.

Program Administration and Funding

Black lung disability benefit payments are funded by excise taxes from coal mine operators based on the sale of coal, as are the fund's administrative costs. These taxes are collected by the Internal Revenue Service and transferred to the BLDTF, which was established under the authority of the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act, and administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act provides for repayable advances to the BLDTF from the general fund of the Treasury, in the event that BLDTF resources are not adequate to meet program obligations.

Program Finances and Sustainability

At September 30, 2006, total liabilities of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund exceeded assets by \$9.6 billion. This deficit fund balance represented the accumulated shortfall of excise taxes necessary to meet benefit payment and interest expenses. This shortfall was funded by repayable advances to the BLDTF, which are repayable with interest. Outstanding advances at September 30, 2006 were \$9.6 billion, bearing interest rates ranging from 4.500 to 13.875 percent. Excise tax revenues of \$607.4 million, benefit payment expense of \$299.5 million and interest expense of \$695.0 million were recognized for the year ended September 30, 2006.

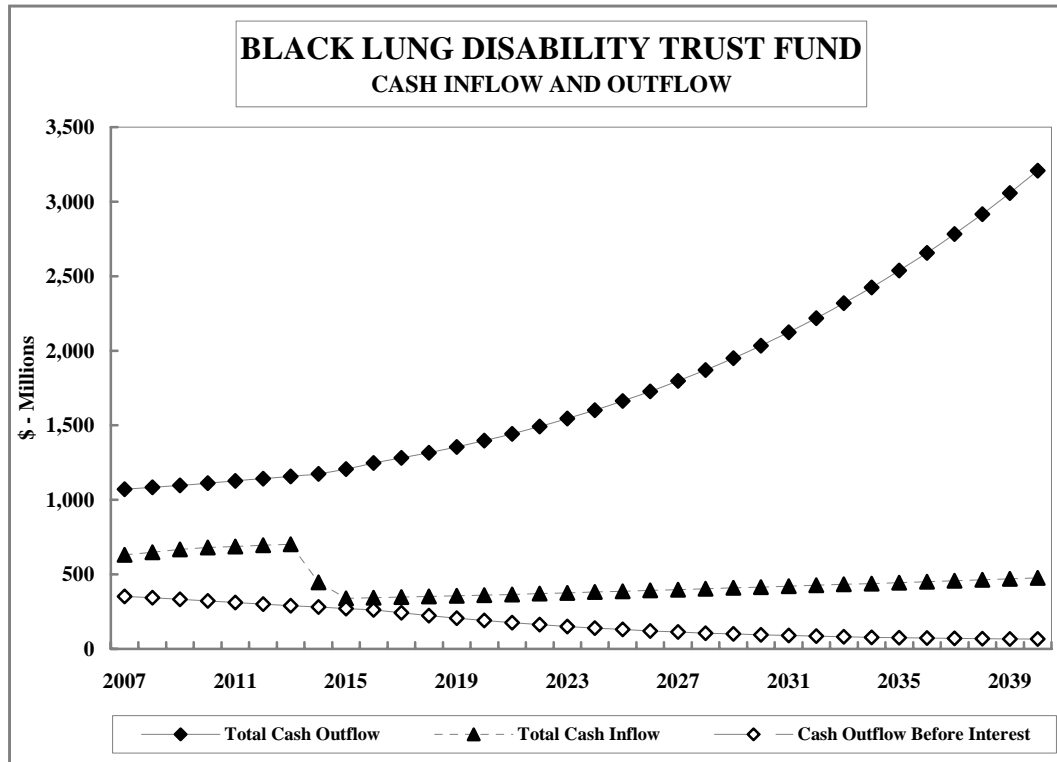
As discussed in Note 1.L.3, DOL recognized a liability for disability benefits to the extent of unpaid benefits applicable to the current period. Accrued disability benefits payable at September 30, 2006 were \$21.2 million. Although no liability was recognized for future payments to be made to present and future program participants beyond the due and payable amounts accrued at year end, future estimated cash inflows and outflows of the BLDTF are tracked by the Department for budgetary purposes. The significant assumptions used in the projections are coal excise tax revenue estimates, number of beneficiaries, life expectancy, medical cost inflation, Federal civilian pay raises, and the interest rate on new repayable advances from Treasury. These projections are sensitive to changes in the tax rate and changes in interest rates on repayable advances from Treasury.

These projections, made over the thirty-four year period ending September 30, 2040, indicate that cash inflows from excise taxes will exceed cash outflows for benefit payments and administrative expenses for each period projected. Cumulative net cash inflows are projected to reach \$15.6 billion by the year 2040. However, when interest payments required to finance the BLDTF's repayable advances are applied against this surplus cash inflow, the BLDTF's cash flow turns negative during each of the thirty-four periods included in the projections. Net cash outflows after interest payments are projected to reach \$60.1 billion by the end of the year 2040, increasing the BLDTF's deficit to \$54.1 billion at September 30, 2040. (See Chart I on following page)

The net present value of future projected benefit payments and other cash inflow and outflow activities together with the fund's deficit positions as of September 30, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003, and 2002 are presented in the Statement of Social Insurance.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Chart I



The projected decrease in cash inflows in the year 2014 and thereafter is the result of a scheduled reduction in the tax rate on the sale of coal. This rate reduction is projected to result in a fifty-two percent decrease in the amount of excise taxes collected between the years 2013 and 2015. The cumulative effect of this change is estimated to be in excess of \$12.2 billion by the year 2040.

Yearly cash inflows and outflows are presented in the table on the following page.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
 SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
 CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND
 FOR THE THIRTY-FOUR YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2040

(Dollars in thousands)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 - 2040	Total
Cash inflow							
Excise taxes	\$ 630,000	\$ 649,000	\$ 668,000	\$ 680,000	\$ 686,000	\$ 12,316,860	\$ 15,629,860
Total cash inflow	630,000	649,000	668,000	680,000	686,000	12,316,860	15,629,860
Cash outflow							
Disabled coal miners benefits	292,613	279,975	267,092	254,080	241,026	3,218,069	4,552,855
Administrative costs	60,103	62,418	64,809	67,302	69,903	1,097,108	1,421,643
Cash outflows before interest payments	352,716	342,393	331,901	321,382	310,929	4,315,177	5,974,498
Cash inflow over cash outflow before interest payments	277,284	306,607	336,099	358,618	375,071	8,001,683	9,655,362
Interest on advances	717,072	740,733	765,001	789,791	814,799	50,336,856	54,164,252
Total cash outflow	1,069,788	1,083,126	1,096,902	1,111,173	1,125,728	54,652,033	60,138,750
Total cash outflow over total cash inflow	(439,788)	(434,126)	(428,902)	(431,173)	(439,728)	(42,335,173)	(44,508,890)
Balance, start of year	(9,604,742)	(10,044,530)	(10,478,656)	(10,907,558)	(11,338,731)	(11,778,459)	(9,604,742)
Balance, end of year	\$ (10,044,530)	\$ (10,478,656)	\$ (10,907,558)	\$ (11,338,731)	\$ (11,778,459)	\$ (54,113,632)	\$ (54,113,632)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Annual Financial Statements

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The principal Statement of Budgetary Resources combines the availability, status and outlay of DOL's budgetary resources during FY 2006 and 2005. Presented on the following pages is the disaggregation of this combined information for each of the Department's major budget accounts.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)
COMBINING STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2006

<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Employment and Training Administration</u>	<u>Employment Standards Administration</u>	<u>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</u>
BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1	\$ 2,337,790	\$ 1,457,962	\$ 26,227
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	360,070	3,252	5,910
Budget authority			
Appropriations received	54,309,862	2,848,124	477,199
Borrowing authority	-	445,000	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections			
Earned			
Collected	420,424	2,482,312	6,285
Change in receivables from Federal sources	(336)	(54,713)	8,261
Change in unfilled customer orders			
Advance received	(7,500)	3,937	-
Without advance from Federal sources	-	-	-
Expenditure transfers from trust funds	3,348,647	35,078	-
Total budget authority	58,071,097	5,759,738	491,745
Nonexpenditure transfers, net	(550,309)	(399)	(684)
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	(11,818,837)	(1,145)	-
Permanently not available	(404,686)	(6,399)	(11,029)
Total budgetary resources	\$ 47,995,125	\$ 7,213,009	\$ 512,169
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Obligations incurred			
Direct	\$ 45,195,012	\$ 3,029,425	\$ 476,928
Reimbursable	412,922	2,468,082	13,406
Total obligations incurred	45,607,934	5,497,507	490,334
Unobligated balances			
Apportioned	1,200,743	1,301,054	27
Exempt from apportionment	-	212,482	-
Total unobligated balances	1,200,743	1,513,536	27
Unobligated balances not available	1,186,448	201,966	21,808
Total status of budgetary resources	\$ 47,995,125	\$ 7,213,009	\$ 512,169
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE			
Obligated balance, net			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1	\$ 8,350,330	\$ 358,151	\$ 73,694
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, October 1	(1,407,365)	(58,780)	(865)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net	6,942,965	299,371	72,829
Obligations incurred, net	45,607,933	5,497,508	490,334
Less gross outlays	(45,594,065)	(5,556,973)	(473,003)
Less recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	(360,070)	(3,252)	(5,910)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	199,041	53,162	(8,261)
Obligated balance, net, end of period			
Unpaid obligations	8,004,128	295,434	85,115
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(1,208,324)	(5,618)	(9,126)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 6,795,804	\$ 289,816	\$ 75,989
NET OUTLAYS			
Gross outlays	\$ 45,594,065	\$ 5,556,973	\$ 473,003
Less offsetting collections	(3,960,279)	(2,519,775)	(6,285)
Less distributed offsetting receipts	(847,937)	(7,809)	-
Net outlays	\$ 40,785,849	\$ 3,029,389	\$ 466,718

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

<u>Bureau of Labor Statistics</u>	<u>Mine Safety and Health Administration</u>	<u>Employee Benefits Security Administration</u>	<u>Veterans' Employment and Training</u>	<u>Other Departmental Programs</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 11,171	\$ 3,762	\$ 2,167	\$ 3,938	\$ 29,058	\$ 3,872,075
4,868	2,754	3,789	1,499	17,638	399,780
464,678	306,090	134,900	29,499	400,650	58,971,002
-	-	-	-	-	445,000
6,103	1,292	11,544	40	178,611	3,106,611
-	(20)	-	-	(702)	(47,510)
-	-	-	-	1,747	(1,816)
-	-	-	-	(825)	(825)
76,533	-	-	192,886	30,443	3,683,587
547,314	307,362	146,444	222,425	609,924	66,156,049
(598)	(355)	(121)	-	29,735	(522,731)
-	-	-	-	-	(11,819,982)
(8,629)	(4,369)	(2,353)	(1,228)	(10,711)	(449,404)
<u>\$ 554,126</u>	<u>\$ 309,154</u>	<u>\$ 149,926</u>	<u>\$ 226,634</u>	<u>\$ 675,644</u>	<u>\$ 57,635,787</u>
\$ 539,715	\$ 285,352	\$ 136,567	\$ 223,786	\$ 457,582	\$ 50,344,367
5,354	1,062	11,282	-	183,026	3,095,134
545,069	286,414	147,849	223,786	640,608	53,439,501
414	3,851	31	196	21,752	2,528,068
-	-	-	-	147	212,629
414	3,851	31	196	21,899	2,740,697
8,643	18,889	2,046	2,652	13,137	1,455,589
<u>\$ 554,126</u>	<u>\$ 309,154</u>	<u>\$ 149,926</u>	<u>\$ 226,634</u>	<u>\$ 675,644</u>	<u>\$ 57,635,787</u>
\$ 67,729	\$ 30,160	\$ 48,663	\$ 59,980	\$ 494,125	\$ 9,482,832
-	(35)	-	-	(6,635)	(1,473,680)
67,729	30,125	48,663	59,980	487,490	8,009,152
545,069	286,413	147,849	223,786	640,609	53,439,501
(533,830)	(289,752)	(148,904)	(222,156)	(683,426)	(53,502,109)
(4,868)	(2,754)	(3,789)	(1,499)	(17,638)	(399,780)
-	20	-	-	(7,134)	236,828
74,100	24,067	43,819	60,111	433,670	9,020,444
-	(15)	-	-	(13,769)	(1,236,852)
<u>\$ 74,100</u>	<u>\$ 24,052</u>	<u>\$ 43,819</u>	<u>\$ 60,111</u>	<u>\$ 419,901</u>	<u>\$ 7,783,592</u>
\$ 533,830	\$ 289,752	\$ 148,904	\$ 222,156	\$ 683,426	\$ 53,502,109
(82,637)	(1,292)	(11,544)	(192,925)	(210,799)	(6,985,536)
-	-	-	-	-	(855,746)
<u>\$ 451,193</u>	<u>\$ 288,460</u>	<u>\$ 137,360</u>	<u>\$ 29,231</u>	<u>\$ 472,627</u>	<u>\$ 45,660,827</u>

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)
COMBINING STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2005

<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Employment and Training Administration</u>	<u>Employment Standards Administration</u>	<u>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</u>
BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1	\$ 2,079,330	\$ 1,428,161	\$ 22,094
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	335,591	10,853	11,738
Budget authority			
Appropriations received	52,951,638	2,485,951	468,109
Borrowing authority	-	446,000	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections			
Earned			
Collected	51,972	2,299,208	3,731
Change in receivables from Federal sources	330	57,196	390
Change in unfilled customer orders			
Advance received	-	5,086	-
Anticipated for rest of year, without advances	-	-	-
Expenditure transfers from trust funds	3,538,339	34,637	-
Total budget authority	56,542,279	5,328,078	472,230
Nonexpenditure transfers, net	(390,219)	(418)	(952)
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	(9,279,797)	(16,920)	-
Permanently not available	(462,774)	(6,247)	(7,906)
Total budgetary resources	\$ 48,824,410	\$ 6,743,507	\$ 497,204
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Obligations incurred			
Direct	\$ 46,419,130	\$ 2,767,059	\$ 468,716
Reimbursable	67,490	2,518,486	2,261
Total obligations incurred	46,486,620	5,285,545	470,977
Unobligated balances			
Apportioned	1,333,107	1,201,949	25
Exempt from apportionment	-	175,158	-
Total unobligated balances	1,333,107	1,377,107	25
Unobligated balances not available	1,004,683	80,855	26,202
Total status of budgetary resources	\$ 48,824,410	\$ 6,743,507	\$ 497,204
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE			
Obligated balance, net			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1	\$ 8,734,124	\$ 330,390	\$ 70,688
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, October 1	(1,336,364)	(1,107)	(475)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net	7,397,760	329,283	70,213
Obligations incurred, net	46,486,620	5,285,545	470,977
Less gross outlays	(46,534,824)	(5,246,930)	(456,233)
Less recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	(335,591)	(10,853)	(11,738)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources:	(71,208)	(57,673)	(390)
Obligated balance, net, end of period			
Unpaid obligations	8,350,330	358,151	73,694
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(1,407,571)	(58,780)	(865)
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	\$ 6,942,759	\$ 299,371	\$ 72,829
NET OUTLAYS			
Gross outlays	\$ 46,534,824	\$ 5,246,930	\$ 456,233
Less offsetting collections	(3,519,640)	(2,338,455)	(3,731)
Less distributed offsetting receipts	(823,232)	(6,160)	-
Net outlays	\$ 42,191,952	\$ 2,902,315	\$ 452,502

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

<u>Bureau of Labor Statistics</u>	<u>Mine Safety and Health Administration</u>	<u>Employee Benefits Security Administration</u>	<u>Veterans' Employment and Training</u>	<u>Other Departmental Programs</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 12,981	\$ 9,132	\$ 1,810	\$ 6,231	\$ 18,052	\$ 3,577,791
4,819	3,203	1,888	2,421	38,159	408,672
455,045	281,535	132,345	29,550	444,692	57,248,865
-	-	-	-	-	446,000
7,693	1,073	10,142	468	171,095	2,545,382
-	-	-	-	(216)	57,700
-	-	-	-	5,670	10,756
-	-	-	-	-	-
77,346	-	-	193,519	29,875	3,873,716
540,084	282,608	142,487	223,537	651,116	64,182,419
(724)	(125)	(88)	(150)	5,346	(387,330)
-	-	-	-	-	(9,296,717)
(7,521)	(2,973)	(1,791)	(236)	(6,749)	(496,197)
<u>\$ 549,639</u>	<u>\$ 291,845</u>	<u>\$ 144,306</u>	<u>\$ 231,803</u>	<u>\$ 705,924</u>	<u>\$ 57,988,638</u>
\$ 531,801	\$ 287,288	\$ 132,169	\$ 227,865	\$ 499,608	\$ 51,333,636
6,667	795	9,970	-	177,258	2,782,927
538,468	288,083	142,139	227,865	676,866	54,116,563
438	773	16	1,138	10,859	2,548,305
-	-	-	-	152	175,310
438	773	16	1,138	11,011	2,723,615
10,733	2,989	2,151	2,800	18,047	1,148,460
<u>\$ 549,639</u>	<u>\$ 291,845</u>	<u>\$ 144,306</u>	<u>\$ 231,803</u>	<u>\$ 705,924</u>	<u>\$ 57,988,638</u>
\$ 65,190	\$ 27,118	\$ 39,803	\$ 58,249	\$ 530,890	\$ 9,856,452
-	(35)	-	-	(6,645)	(1,344,626)
65,190	27,083	39,803	58,249	524,245	8,511,826
538,468	288,083	142,139	227,865	676,866	54,116,563
(531,111)	(281,837)	(131,392)	(223,714)	(675,470)	(54,081,511)
(4,819)	(3,203)	(1,888)	(2,421)	(38,159)	(408,672)
-	-	-	-	217	(129,054)
67,728	30,160	48,663	59,981	494,125	9,482,832
-	(35)	-	-	(6,429)	(1,473,680)
<u>\$ 67,728</u>	<u>\$ 30,125</u>	<u>\$ 48,663</u>	<u>\$ 59,981</u>	<u>\$ 487,696</u>	<u>\$ 8,009,152</u>
\$ 531,111	\$ 281,837	\$ 131,392	\$ 223,714	\$ 675,470	\$ 54,081,511
(85,039)	(1,073)	(10,142)	(193,987)	(206,639)	(6,358,706)
-	-	-	-	-	(829,392)
<u>\$ 446,072</u>	<u>\$ 280,764</u>	<u>\$ 121,250</u>	<u>\$ 29,727</u>	<u>\$ 468,831</u>	<u>\$ 46,893,413</u>