

FY 2010

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

JOB CORPS

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appropriation Language	1
Explanation of Language Change	2
Analysis of Appropriation Language	3
Amounts Available for Obligation	4
Summary of Changes	5
Summary Budget Authority and FTE by Activity	6
Budget Authority by Object Class	7
Budget Authority by Strategic Goal	8
Total Budgetary Resources	9
Summary of Performance	10
Significant Items in Appropriation Committees' Reports	11
Authorizing Statutes	12
Appropriation History	13
Overview	14
Organization Chart	18
Budget Activities	19
Operations	19
Construction	29
Administration	39

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

To carry out subtitle C of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, including Federal administrative expenses, the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration and repairs of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Workforce Investment Act; [\$1,683,938,000] \$1,701,389,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) [\$1,540,276,000] \$1,557,199,000 for Job Corps Operations, of which [\$949,276,000] \$966,199,000 shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, [2009] 2010 through June 30, [2010] 2011 and of which \$591,000,000 shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, [2009] 2010 through June 30, [2010] 2011.

(2) \$115,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, of which \$15,000,000 shall be available for the period July 1, [2009] 2010 through June 30, [2012] 2013 and \$100,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, [2009] 2010 through June 30, [2012] 2013.

(3) [\$28,662,000] \$29,190,000 for necessary expenses of the Office of Job Corps *which* shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, [2008] 2009 through September 30, [2009] 2010:

Provided, That the Office of Job Corps shall have contracting authority: *Provided further*, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers. (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2009.*)

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

No change except funding level.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

ANALYSIS OF APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Not applicable.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	188	935,855	179	992,938	0	0	179	1,010,389
Reduction pursuant to (P.L. 110-161) in FY 2008	0	-16,349	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pursuant to P.L. 111-5 for Recovery Act of 2009	0	0	0	0	12	250,000	0	0
Other Supplementals and Rescissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation, Revised	188	919,506	179	992,938	12	250,000	179	1,010,389
Real transfer from:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Appropriation	188	919,506	179	992,938	12	250,000	179	1,010,389
Offsetting Collections From:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	1,328	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Offsetting Collections From:	0	1,328	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160
Advance Appropriation	0	691,000	0	691,000	0	0	0	691,000
Reduction pursuant to (P.L. 110-161)	0	-12,072	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Advance Appropriation	0	678,928	0	691,000	0	0	0	691,000
B. Gross Budget Authority	188	1,599,762	179	1,685,098	12	250,000	179	1,702,549
Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	-1,328	0	-1,160	0	0	0	-1,160
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Gross Budget Authority	0	-1,328	0	-1,160	0	0	0	-1,160
C. Budget Authority	188	1,598,434	179	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,701,389
Before Committee	188	1,598,434	179	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,701,389
Offsetting Collections From:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	1,328	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160
Non-Expenditure Transfers from DM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Total Budgetary Resources	188	1,599,762	179	1,685,098	12	250,000	179	1,702,549
Other Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance Expiring	-11	-156	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	177	1,599,606	179	1,685,098	12	250,000	179	1,702,549

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	1,683,938	1,701,389	+17,451
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	1,683,938	1,701,389	+17,451
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	179	179	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	179	179	0

Explanation of Change	FY 2009 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2010 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	179	17,097	0	0	0	370	0	370
Personnel benefits	0	4,261	0	0	0	89	0	89
Travel	0	786	0	0	0	4	0	4
GSA Space Rental	0	1,714	0	0	0	9	0	9
Communications, utilities & miscellaneous charges	0	141	0	0	0	1	0	1
Printing and reproduction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	1,532,001	0	0	0	9,256	0	9,256
Purchase of goods and services from other Government accounts	0	114	0	0	0	1	0	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	1,103	0	0	0	6	0	6
Supplies and materials	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	115,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	179	1,672,289	0	0	0	9,736	0	9,736
B. Program:								
Slots for New Job Corps Center in Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	8,000
Programs Subtotal			0	0	0	+8,000	0	+8,000
C. Financing:								
Total Increase	+179	+1,672,289	0	0	0	+17,736	0	+17,736
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0	3,459	0	0	0	-203	0	-203
Working Capital Fund	0	8,190	0	0	0	-82	0	-82
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	11,649	0	0	0	-285	0	-285
B. Program:								
C. Financing:								
Total Decrease	0	+11,649	0	0	0	-285	0	-285
Total Change	+179	+1,683,938	0	0	0	+17,451	0	+17,451

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Enacted		FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations	0	1,459,408	0	1,540,276	0	35,854	0	1,557,199
General Funds	0	1,459,408	0	1,540,276	0	35,854	0	1,557,199
Construction	0	110,947	0	115,000	0	211,646	0	115,000
General Funds	0	110,947	0	115,000	0	211,646	0	115,000
Administration	177	28,079	179	28,662	12	2,500	179	29,190
General Funds	177	28,079	179	28,662	12	2,500	179	29,190
Total	177	1,598,434	179	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,701,389
General Funds	177	1,598,434	179	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,701,389

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Change FY 10 Req. / FY 09 Enacted
	Total Number of Full-Time Permanent Positions	188	179	0	179	0
	Full-time Permanent	187	179	0	179	0
	Other	1	0	12	0	0
	Average ES Salary	162,500	170,000	0	173,400	3400
	Average GM/GS Grade	13	13	12	13	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	87,365	91,900	71,100	93,800	1900
11.1	Full-time permanent	14,016	16,690	0	17,052	362
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	20	0	1,316	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	720	407	0	415	8
11.9	Total personnel compensation	14,756	17,097	1,316	17,467	370
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	7,480	7,720	100	7,606	-114
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,000	786	564	790	4
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,900	1,714	0	1,723	9
23.2	Rental payments to others	15	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	181	141	0	142	1
24.0	Printing and reproduction	5	1	0	1	0
25.2	Other services	1,453,228	1,532,001	36,354	1,549,257	17256
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	7,096	8,304	0	8,223	-81
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	12	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,533	1,103	0	1,109	6
26.0	Supplies and materials	130	61	10	61	0
31.0	Equipment	150	10	10	10	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	110,947	115,000	211,646	115,000	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,598,434	1,683,938	250,000	1,701,389	17,451
	1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	6,976	8,190	0	8,108	-82
	DHS Services	120	114	0	115	1

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BY STRATEGIC GOAL

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Strategic Goal 1: A Prepared Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 2: A Competitive Workforce	DOL Strategic Goal 3: Safe and Secure Workplaces	DOL Strategic Goal 4: Strengthened Economic Protections	SGTotal
Performance Goal 1:					
Operations	1,557,199	0	0	0	1,557,199
Construction	115,000	0	0	0	115,000
Administration	29,190	0	0	0	29,190
Agency Total	1,701,389	0	0	0	1,701,389

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES

FY 2008 - 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Enacted				FY 2009 Enacted				Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total		Activity Approp.	Other Approp. ^{1/}	Other Resrcs. ^{2/}	Total
Office of Job Corps	1,598,434	0	1,328	1,599,762	1,683,938	0	1,160	1,685,098	250,000	1,701,389	0	1,160	1,702,549
Operations	1,459,408	0	1,328	1,460,736	1,540,276	0	1,160	1,541,436	35,854	1,557,199	0	1,160	1,558,359
Construction	110,947	0	0	110,947	115,000	0	0	115,000	211,646	115,000	0	0	115,000
Administration	28,079	0	0	28,079	28,662	0	0	28,662	2,500	29,190	0	0	29,190
Total	1,598,434	0	1,328	1,599,762	1,683,938	0	1,160	1,685,098	250,000	1,701,389	0	1,160	1,702,549

^{1/} "Other Appropriation" is comprised of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities (Mgmt Crosscut, Executive Direction, and IT Crosscut).

^{2/} "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated such as, reimbursements and fees.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

	FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Goal Not Achieved		Goal Not Achieved		Goal Not Achieved				
Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target	Target
Percent of participants entering employment or enrolling in post secondary education and/or advanced training /occupational skills training in the first quarter after exit	85%	80%	87%	74%	82%	73%	74%	75%	76%
Percent of students who attain a GED, HSD, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after	64%	60%	65%	57%	64%	53%	54%	55%	56%
Percent of students who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one or more ABE levels	45%	58%	58%	58%	58%	53%	54%	55%	56%

The Department is using a statistical model to inform setting DOL training and employment programs' performance targets. The model identifies correlations between unemployment statistics and training and employment program outcomes. This model, which was used to inform performance targets for the WIA Youth Activities program, indicates significant negative impact of unemployment on youth academic achievement. One likely explanation is participant dependency on family circumstances that support youth participation in education and training, such as parental employment and income level. Because Job Corps is a residential program that provides students with the necessary supportive services (e.g., housing, meals and health care), the model estimates that are applicable to WIA Youth Activities cannot be assumed to apply to Job Corps and were therefore not used to inform Job Corps performance targets.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Harpers Ferry Job Corps Center:

Explanatory Statement: “The Department shall conduct a capital assessment of the Harpers Ferry Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and report the results of this assessment to the Committees on Appropriation of the House of Representatives and the Senate.”

Response: The Office of Job Corps will provide a report with the results of the capital assessment of the Harpers Ferry Civilian Conservation Center to the House of Representatives and the Senate by May 15, 2009.

New Job Corps Centers in Florida and Wisconsin:

Explanatory Statement: “The funds provided for Job Corps Operations are intended to support the operations of the 122 current Job Corps centers, as well as allow two new centers, in Florida and Wisconsin, to begin operations, as scheduled, in program year 2009.”

Response: The new Job Corps Center in Pinellas County, Florida will be operational in Program Year (PY) 2009. The new Job Corps Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin will be operational in PY 2010.

Career Technical Training:

Explanatory Statement: “The Department also should work to reverse the erosion in training offerings that has occurred over the past two years. In restoring career training slots, priority should be given to matching training to labor market needs, including growth sectors, such as health care, and to prepare students for careers that respond to the growing demand for energy-efficient building techniques and other “green” jobs.”

Response: Job Corps’ strategy for greening its career technical training will result in additional training slots, initially in programs supporting the following industry sectors: Construction, Auto and Advanced Manufacturing. While the initial focus of these expansion efforts will spotlight the three industry sectors identified, Job Corps is also planning to expand current programs in the Renewable Resources and Energy Sector, as well as other high-demand sectors such as Health Care and Transportation.

Job Corps Expansion:

Explanatory Statement: “Within the funds provided for Job Corps renovation and construction are sufficient funds to continue the development of three new Job Corps centers, with the intention that the timelines for accepting students at these new centers – New Hampshire in September 2010, Iowa in November 2010 and Wyoming in February 2011 will be met.”

Response: All three new Job Corps Centers are in development. The new center in Iowa is expected to be accepting students by July 2011. The New Hampshire Job Corps Center is expected to begin accepting students in July 2011. The new center in Wyoming is expected to accept students in November 2011.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

AUTHORIZING STATUTES

Public Law / Act	Legislation	Statute No. / US Code	Volume No.	Page No.	Expiration Date
Pub. L. 105-220	Workforce Investment Act	29 U.S.C. 2881			9/30/2003 ¹

¹ Extended through Appropriations Acts.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(\$ in thousands)

		<u>Budget Estimates to Congress</u>	<u>House Allowance</u>	<u>Senate Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2000.....	1/	1,347,191			666,776
1999 Advance for 2000...		0			691,000
2001.....	2/	702,044	709,000	672,873	708,148
2000 Advance for 2001		691,000	691,000	691,000	691,000
2002.....	3/	1,399,148	873,174	708,148	767,732
2001 Advance for 2002		0	691,000	691,000	691,000
2003.....	4/	841,160		827,550	822,171
2002 Advance for 2003	4/	691,000		691,000	686,923
2004.....	5/	874,883	850,216	850,216	850,152
2003 Advance for 2004	5/	691,000	691,000	691,000	686,923
2005.....	6/7/8/	866,287	851,321	886,287	860,861
2004 Advance for 2005	6/	691,000	691,000	691,000	685,472
2006.....	8/	831,019	851,019	891,000	873,180
2005 Advance for 2006	9/	666,000	691,000	691,000	684,090
2007.....	10/	810,602	932,000	938,788	887,277
2006 Advance for 2007	10/	691,000	591,000	691,000	691,000
2008.....	11/	831,372	958,476	968,872	919,506
2007 Advance for 2008	11/	691,000	691,000	691,000	678,928
2009.....	12/	873,699	13/	1,002,348	992,938
2008 Advance for 2009		691,000		691,000	691,000
2010.....					
2009 Advance for 2010		691,000			

1/ Reflects a portion of \$12,258,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113, enacted 11/29/99.

2/ Reflects a portion of \$852,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554, enacted 12/21/00.

3/ Reflects a portion of \$448,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-116, enacted 1/10/02. Additionally, includes a reduction of \$20,000 pursuant to P.L. 107-206, enacted 8/2/2002.

4/ Reflects a 0.65% across-the-board reduction pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

5/ Reflects a 0.59% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 108-199.

6/ Reflects a 0.80% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

7/ Reflects a portion of \$18,000,000 rescission to Labor/HHS/Educ pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

8/ Reflects a 1.0% government-wide rescission pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

9/ Reflects a \$25,000,000 decrease in Job Corps Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition.

10/ Reflects the continuing resolution at the FY 2006 level pursuant to P.L. 109-383.

11/ Reflects 1.747% rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161.

12/ Excludes \$250,000,000 for Recovery Act pursuant to P.L. 111-5.

13/ This bill was only reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Office of Job Corps (OJC) supports the administration and management of the Job Corps program, which helps at-risk youth who need and can benefit from intensive education and training services to become more employable, responsible, and productive citizens. The program currently operates in a group setting at 122 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The authorizing statute is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-220, Title 1, Subtitle C, section 141). In PY 2009, the program will expand to its 123rd center in Pinellas Park, Florida. Job Corps' 124th center in Milwaukee is scheduled to open in PY 2010. Job Corps is also building three new centers in Ottumwa, Iowa; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Wind River, Wyoming.

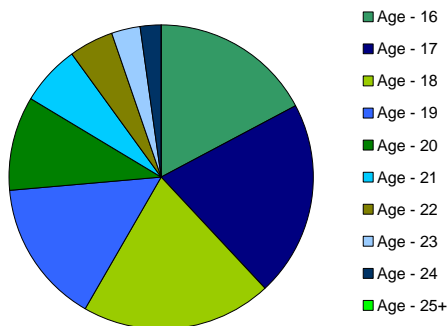
Job Corps Centers

(Facilities Management)
Regions



The program serves economically at-risk youth, aged 16-24, who must also be one or more of the following: basic skills deficient; a school dropout; homeless, a runaway, or a foster child; a parent; or an individual who requires additional education, vocational training, or intensive counseling and related assistance in order to participate successfully in regular schoolwork or to secure and hold

Age at Enrollment, PY 2007

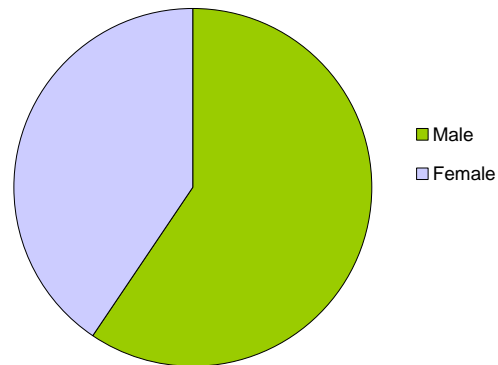


employment. Job Corps serves more than 60,000 individuals per year. 75.6 percent of Job Corps enrollees are high school dropouts. Nearly 50 percent are unemployed at the time of enrollment, and 33.8 percent come from families on public assistance. High school dropouts between the ages of 16-24 are more likely than high school completers to be unemployed, and data also indicates that 18 to 24 year-olds who did not complete high school have lower average incomes.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

Job Corps provides services through a comprehensive program including career-oriented training based on industry standards, contextual learning combining academic and career training, and a variety of integrated, real-world learning experiences. Using a career management approach, students gain important new skills to increase their employability including job search skills, basic information technology, personal development and personal management skills. To assist in sustainable job placement, students are provided an array of transitional support services such as assistance with securing housing, transportation, and child care, as well as access to on-going mentoring support.

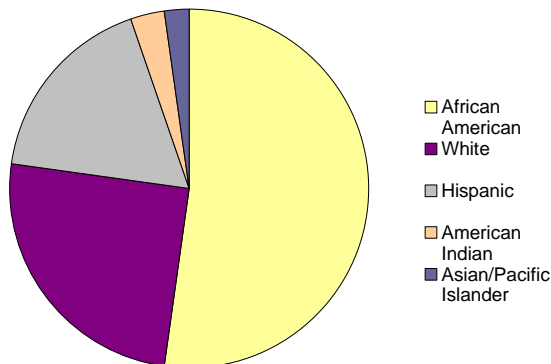
Gender, PY 2007



When Job Corps was founded in 1964, the U.S. economy was still grounded in a mass production system, designed to drive down unit costs of long runs of standardized products. The fundamental framework of Job Corps – remedial academic instruction, followed by *vocational*

training in a specific occupation – was designed for that different era and different economy. The *vocational* emphasis was on narrowly defined jobs that could be filled by interchangeable, relatively low-skilled workers. Job Corps graduates could complete a short-term *vocational* training program and generally be assured of an entry-level position with possibilities for upward mobility.

Race, PY 2007



However, over the past four decades, external forces (technological advancements, intensified international competition; accelerating product cycles; growing consumer interest in quality environmental protection, and energy efficiency; and others) have created an economic environment characterized by rapid change, variety, higher standards, and uncertainty. As a result of these external forces, workplace requirements continue to rise at an ever-increasing rate, with most living wage jobs requiring skills typically associated with post-secondary education levels. Successful participation in the workforce now requires workers to have the additional skill sets reflected in industry standards and credential requirements.

Accordingly, technical education providers have replaced the term vocational education with career technical education to reflect the shift that has taken place in the workplace environment.

Job Corps needs to continue to adapt to changing labor market needs and to equip students with the best set of skills to enter and advance in the workforce. For example, Job Corps must:

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

- Shift from a technical training framework based on discrete occupational skill attainment to a career-oriented framework that focuses on industry standards and involves knowledge and skill sets that cut across traditional occupational lines.
- Prepare students for employment in the rapidly-emerging “green economy.”
- Prepare students for advanced education and training.

As Job Corps implements the new educational training system, it will create solid opportunities for students to enter and advance in career pathways in high-growth, high-demand employment sectors. Job Corps students will be prepared for long-term employment in the 21st century and for lifelong learning. Job Corps provides training to its student population by aligning technical training programs with standards that encompass industry and academic skills required to master industry certification requirements. Job Corps is committed to using new teaching and learning strategies and emerging technologies to provide the maximum benefit to students in every aspect of its program offerings. Job Corps is also working to improve outreach and admissions strategies, build stronger partnerships, and develop program-wide involvement with business, industry, education, and community leaders.

Job Corps helps further the Department’s efforts to create a prepared workforce by providing services that are tailored to address individuals’ needs and ultimately equip them to become qualified candidates in the world of work. Job Corps provides a substantial number of young people with the knowledge, skills and credentials needed to compete in the rapidly evolving labor market. This creates an education and training system, in which employers’ needs for skilled workers are met while Job Corps participants obtain gainful employment on a career pathway and further education.

The Administration is conducting a comprehensive review of Federal job training programs to assess their effectiveness. This review will inform the Administration’s proposals for reauthorization of the Workforce Investment Act and other statutes intended to help individuals prepare for successful employment.

The Department intends to move the Office of Job Corps into the Employment and Training Administration prior to the start of Program Year 2010 (July 1, 2010). The Department will work with Congress on the details of the transfer prior to the completion of the FY 2010 appropriation as some additional adjustments may be necessary due to the support the Job Corps receives elsewhere in the Departmental Management Account.

The Job Corps program carries out its activities under one of the four Departmental Strategic goals, as described below:

- **Strategic Goal 1 - A Prepared Workforce**

Develop a prepared workforce by providing effective training and support services to new and incumbent workers and supplying high quality information on the economy and labor market.

A strong national economy depends, in part, on preparing new and re-emerging entrants to the workforce to be qualified job candidates who possess the skills that are demanded by employers. Many industries and sectors of the economy will be adding new jobs in the coming years or

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

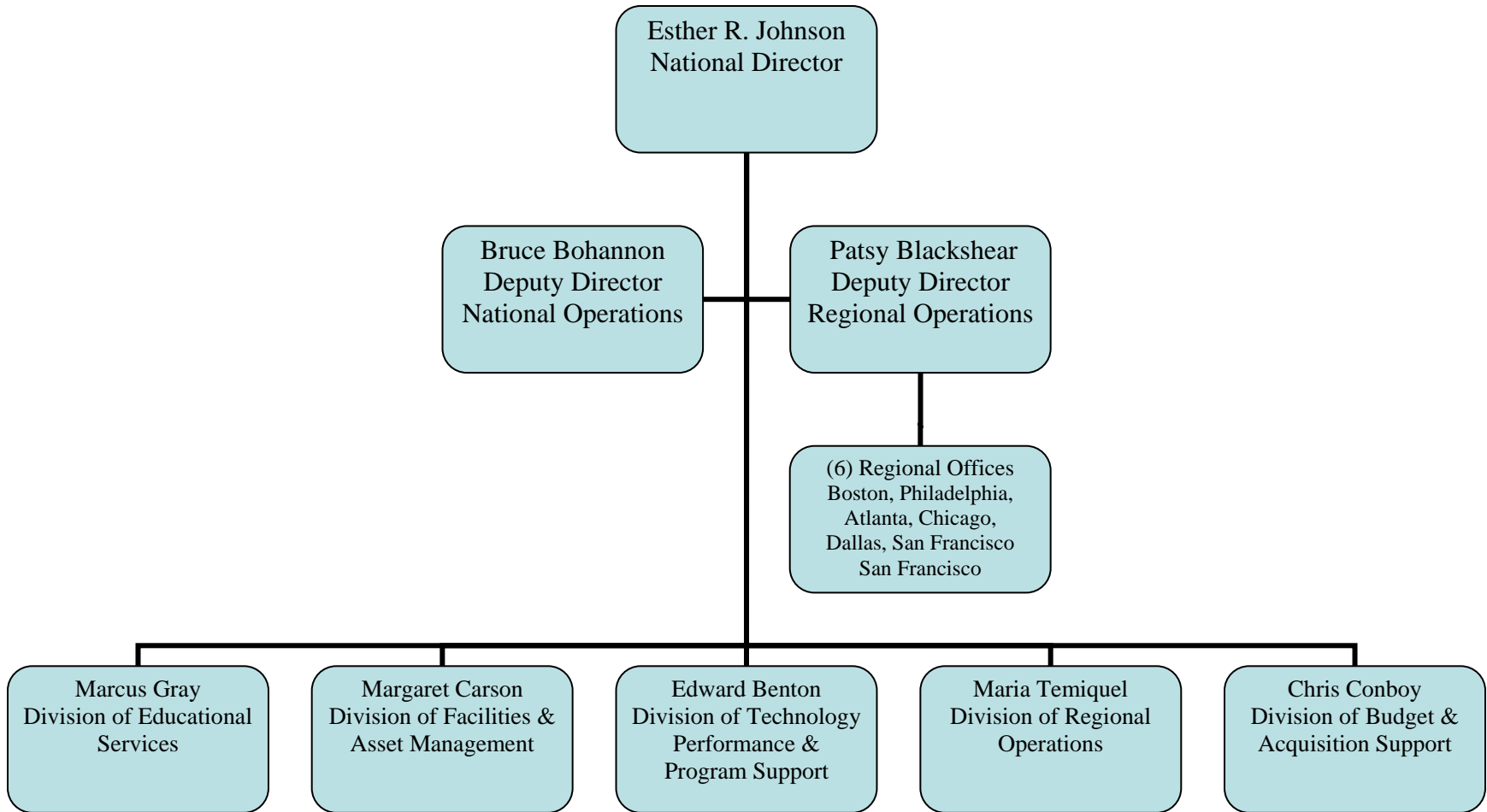
transforming their business processes, requiring new and different worker skills. Job Corps contributes to this goal by offering comprehensive education and career technical programs, along with career success skills and support systems that prepare youth for the workforce with the skills needed to enter career pathways thereby ensuring a productive pipeline of prepared workers.

Cost Model

The FY 2010 Request of \$1,701,389,000 reflects \$1,557,199,000 for Operations, \$115,000,000 for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition and \$29,190,000 for Federal Administration. In FY 2010, the number of student training slots will be increased by 495 from 44,455 in FY 2009 to 44,950 in FY 2010.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

ORGANIZATION CHART



OPERATIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req
Activity Appropriation	1,459,408	1,540,276	80,868	35,854	1,557,199	16,923

Introduction

With the intensive, career-oriented training that the Job Corps program provides to out-of-school youth, ages 16-24, participants become an important part of the highly qualified labor pool needed by businesses in the service-producing, knowledge economy. To meet 21st century workforce challenges in today's challenging economic climate, Job Corps will offer a standards-based workforce and educational training system that supports career pathways and lifelong learning outcomes for graduates while it meets their immediate employment needs.

Funding Mechanism

The program currently supports the training of students at 122 Job Corps centers in operation through contracts to provide recruitment and placement of students, contracts to provide skills training, contracts for research and evaluation of the program, and administrative support contracts for activities such as property management and IT support. These contracts are awarded on a competitive basis, and many are awarded to small business concerns.

Large and small corporations and non profit organizations manage and operate 94 Job Corps Centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture operate 28 Civilian Conservation Centers through transfer of funds under an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Labor. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based contracting as its primary procurement strategy. The program directly funds student costs such as transportation and stipends.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2005	1,430,943	0
2006	1,450,350	0
2007	1,470,357	0
2008	1,459,408	0
2009	1,540,276	0

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

OPERATIONS

FY 2010

The 2010 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,557,199,000, an increase of \$16,923,000 over the 2009 enacted level. This request includes an increase of \$8,000,000 to fund additional slots at the new Milwaukee Job Corps center, scheduled to open in PY 2010.

In 2010, Job Corps' major focus will be on building system capacity to efficiently and effectively use a standards-based education and training system to provide graduates with industry-recognized credentials and certifications for students, staff and programs. The system-wide structural and organizational changes concerning professional development, policy, and related areas are essential to achieving the transformation. Job Corps seeks to achieve the following outcomes through Job Corps' New Vision and transformation to a *21st Century System of Excellence*: increases in the achievement of all students so that they can better meet the workforce demands of a 21st century economy, and gain economic self-sufficiency; increases in the attainment of student credentials so that they can gain better job placements and wages in high-growth industries (e.g., high school diploma, GED, industry certifications, state licenses, and pre-apprenticeship certificates); and, improved program outcomes that better meet the workforce development goals and requirements.

In support of Job Corps results-driven efforts, Job Corps has disseminated system-wide new industry technical standards, including green-job training standards and applied academic standards. These new standards represent significant changes in the Job Corps academic and technical curriculum, and significant professional development is necessary to implement them effectively. Academic and technical instructors need to be trained in the use of evidence-based practices to design and deliver standards-based education and training. Management at all levels of the system need to be trained on how to lead standards-based reform. All staff members need to understand how to use technology, such as a standards database and a Learning Management System (LMS). LMS is a software solution that will provide Job Corps with a comprehensive integrated and robust technology-based system to manage all aspects of student education and training. LMS will help organize information and use it in an efficient and effective manner to support student recruitment/assessments, credential/certification attainment, and placement. Staff will receive training through a variety of formats, including in face-to-face sessions and through web-based platforms.

The FY 2010 operations request of \$1,557,199,000 includes a transfer of approximately \$170,105,000 to the Department and Agriculture to fund the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers. The majority of the operations budget is used to fund student training expenses at the DOL (contractor operated) centers. Of this amount, approximately 18% is used for meals and lodging for students, 8% for student medical care, 10% for basic education, 15% for vocational training, 28% for social skills training (such as counselors), and 21% is for program administration. The budget breakout is as follows:

OPERATIONS

Operating Cost	FY09 Funding	FY10 Funding	Difference
Contract Center Operations	\$1,012,726,474	\$1,026,149,474	\$13,423,000
Civilian Conservation Centers	\$168,604,713	\$170,104,713	\$1,500,000
Outreach and Admissions	\$54,905,625	\$56,155,625	\$1,250,000
Career Transition Services	\$55,791,198	\$56,541,198	\$750,000
Center Leases	\$9,502,000	\$9,502,000	
National Training Contractors	\$64,032,000	\$64,032,000	
IT Equipment, Licenses and Support	\$28,190,000	\$28,190,000	
FTS (phone and data lines)	\$6,119,000	\$6,119,000	
Safety and Health Program	\$6,564,000	\$6,564,000	
Student Pay	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	
Student Home Transportation	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000	
Property/Logistical Support	\$2,928,000	\$2,928,000	
Program Development	\$21,848,000	\$21,848,000	
Contracting Support	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	
Program Evaluation	\$2,565,000	\$2,565,000	
TOTAL	\$1,540,276,000	\$1,557,199,000	\$16,923,000

FY 2009

During FY 2009, Job Corps will continue to incorporate the best thinking, research and practices of business, education, labor and other partners in advancing its transformational redesign, with the goal of remaining the nation's premier career-focused, alternative education system for at-risk youth. Job Corps will base center offerings on high growth/high demand industries within a local and/or regional economy and provide a rigorous and relevant curriculum based on industry/occupational standards, basic academic and applied academic standards, and personal effectiveness standards. Job Corps is also researching new and emerging industries, as part of its commitment to developing an improved program design responsive to changes in the global labor market. Efforts to "green Job Corps" by adding, enhancing, and expanding green job training will support the exploration of new and emerging industries.

To further improve performance Job Corps will disseminate basic and applied academic standards to the field; introduce a technology-based Learning Management System that will be launched to support standards-based education and training; and form an alliance with the US Department of Labor Office of Apprenticeship to ensure credentialing and training and employment opportunities for youth participating in trades offered by Job Corps' National Training Contractors.

- To support the aforementioned program enhancements, the STARS (Speakers, Tutors Achievement Retention Success) Initiative will continue to systematize tutor, mentor and speaker concepts and practices learned through its 25 program sites. Program improvement models will be disseminated to the Job Corps Community via the program web site in the areas of: improving literacy and numeracy gains, enhancing program retention, and increasing secondary education enrollment. Additionally, Job Corps' READ 180 pilot

OPERATIONS

designed to increase literacy will maximize lessons learned from eight pilot centers, and continue to assemble evidence-based literacy improvement techniques.

As the program moves in the new direction for more intensive, rigorous learning, Job Corps believes that resources should be invested where they will best enhance results. If resources need to be realigned, Job Corps will give priority to maintaining a quality training program by reducing the size of some of the larger centers, where recruitment and retention of students is sometimes difficult. Slots will be re-allocated from centers with continuing low on-board strength to high performing centers that have been successful in the recruitment and retention of students.

Recovery Act

Job Corps Operations will use \$35,853,667 (14 percent) of \$250,000,000 in Recovery Act funding for operations. Job Corps will use these funds to support the following:

- Education Services - Enhance and refocus career technical training programs to incorporate green technologies training. Expand existing green career technical training programs and training slots; and develop and initiate new career technical training programs for emerging occupations in the green economy.
- Technology and Performance - Job Corps will dedicate a portion of the stimulus funds to upgrade or replace its computers and technology infrastructure on centers to increase efficiency and improve capacity.
- Outreach – Develop marketing material to internal and external audiences in order to connect with green industries and establish partnerships with green industries and associations to support training and sustainability efforts on all centers.
- Fleet Efficiency and Center Green Incentive Projects – Job Corps will work to replace a portion of its GSA-leased vehicles with new energy-efficient carts, electric and natural gas-powered vehicles, and other energy-efficient models. The incentive projects will be designed to promote activities that reduce energy and water consumption and promote waste reduction, recycling, use of recycled materials, or environmentally preferable practices.

FY 2008

During FY 2008, Job Corps worked to establish the foundation for major transformation of the program to better meet the workforce and economic challenges of 21st century America. Job Corps begins FY 2009 with the foundation in place to guide the transformation effort, spearheaded by the development of national goals and a three-year strategic implementation plan (July 2007 – June 2010).

This strategy targets all training to prepare students for employment in eleven high-growth industries and specific in-demand occupations. Job Corps developed a framework for developing and implementing a *National Model for a Standards-based Education and Training System*,

OPERATIONS

including a standards-based curriculum approach. This was designed to increase the rigor and relevance of Job Corps' academic and career technical training and to integrate the teaching and learning of technical standards, academic standards, and social development standards. In 2007, Job Corps implemented 38 revised, more rigorous national Career Technical Training (CTT) programs aligned with industry standards and certifications, state licensing, and/or apprenticeship requirements (i.e., the National Certification Initiative). In concert with this initiative, the National Office developed a field-testing strategy, referred to as the Regional Laboratories, to test the implementation of new approaches to six key transformational elements requiring large-scale system change: (1) career clustering of occupation-specific training programs; (2) after-hours instruction; (3) professional development for social development staff; (4) building a positive normative culture on center; (5) strengthening the career preparation process for entering rigorous training; and (6) system readiness to support the new standards-based approach.

The National Office recognizes the important role the community plays in the success of its programs. Therefore, it has called for strengthened relationships between Job Corps centers and local public education systems and community colleges to enhance high school diploma achievement and to create viable postsecondary education and training opportunities. Looking inward, the National Office introduced targeted initiatives to provide a more comprehensive system of on-center student support services e.g., mentoring/tutoring through the Speakers, Tutors, Achievement, Retention and Success (STARS) initiative; increased access to services for students with limited English proficiency through the English Language Learner initiative; Career Success Standards, a set of eight behavioral expectations in the areas of employability, social development, and independent living.

Job Corps initiated the development of a Learning Management System (LMS) that uses state-of-the-art technology to manage, track, deliver, and assess standards-based instruction and program delivery, and provides a robust eLearning platform for both students and staff. Additionally, Job Corps successfully established national-level partnerships with: (1) many industry associations and industry-recognized certification sponsors to assist in developing training programs that meet industry standards and in attaining certifications (e.g., National Institute for Metalworking Skills, National Institute for Automobile Service Excellence, Computing Technology Industry Association); (2) the Department of Education's Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning laboratory to assist in developing the *Standards-Based Education and Training System*; (3) the University of Kansas Center for Research in Learning to assist in implementing research-based teaching and learning strategies that will help all students, including low performers and those with special needs, master the more rigorous training; and (4) the Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship to assist in the institution of an interim apprenticeship credentialing process to improve access to registered apprenticeships.

Job Corps continues to persist in all these efforts in light of insufficient achievement in its Performance Goal 07-1B and low targeted outcomes for all three indicators. 73% of Job Corps graduates and former enrollees were placed in employment, the military or post-secondary education. This was nine points below the target, but just one percentage point lower than the previous year's result. The certificate attainment rate was 53% which was four points lower than FY 2007 and 11 points below the target. Literacy/numeracy gains were 53% which was five points below target for the last two years.

OPERATIONS

Exhibit 300 BY10 - ETA - Job Corps - LAN/WAN

Exhibit 300 BY10 - ETA - Job Corps - SPAMIS

OPERATIONS

WORKLOAD SUMMARY			
	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Number of Operating Centers at Year End	122	123	124
Slots	44,002	44,455	44,950
Student Service Years	42,682	43,121	43,602
New Enrollments	61,709	62,344	63,038
Cost Per New Enrollee	\$25,448	\$26,551	\$26,527

Workload Summary

Maintaining cost efficiency (low cost per participant) is a challenge for Job Corps because it has numerous fixed costs (particularly for the 24/7 residential facilities) and costs that fluctuate according to economic factors, such transportation costs, energy and utility expenses, and health and medical costs. In addition, Job Corps must provide competitive compensation to attract and retain qualified teachers who are central to maintaining quality training. Job Corps seeks to continually improve cost efficiency, while still providing the highest quality career-oriented training and services to help students excel and to provide employers with a highly qualified workforce.

OPERATIONS

BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Change FY 10 Req / FY 09 Enacted
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,023	3,459	0	3,256	-203
25.2	Other services	1,451,209	1,531,457	35,854	1,548,710	17,253
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	4,176	5,360	0	5,233	-127
Total		1,459,408	1,540,276	35,854	1,557,199	16,923
	1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	4,176	5,360	0	5,233	-127

OPERATIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) -203

Other services 9,253

Working Capital Fund -127

Built-Ins Subtotal 8,923

	Estimate	FTE
Base	1,549,199	0
Program Increase	8,000	0

CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req
Activity Appropriation	110,947	115,000	4,053	211,646	115,000	0

Introduction

The Job Corps program currently owns or leases 122 Job Corps centers. In PY 2009, the program will expand to its 123rd center in Pinellas Park, Florida. Job Corps' 124th center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is scheduled to open in PY 2010. Three new centers in Ottumwa, Iowa; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Wind River, Wyoming are under development.

CURRENT JOB CORPS CENTERS

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
ACOSTA	Tucson, Arizona	DOL
ALASKA	Palmer, Alaska	DOL
ALBUQUERQUE	Albuquerque, New Mexico	DOL
ANACONDA	Anaconda, Montana	USDA
ANGELL	Yachats, Oregon	USDA
ARECIBO	Garrochales, Puerto Rico	DOL
ATLANTA	Atlanta, Georgia	DOL
ATTERBURY (INDYPENDENCE)	Edinburgh, Indiana	DOL
BAMBERG	Bamberg, South Carolina	DOL
BARRANQUITAS	Barranquitas, Puerto Rico	DOL
BATESVILLE	Batesville, Mississippi	DOL
BENJAMIN HOOKS	Memphis, Tennessee	DOL
BLACKWELL	Laona, Wisconsin	USDA
BLUE RIDGE	Marion, Virginia	DOL
BOXELDER	Nemo, South Dakota	USDA
BRUNSWICK	Brunswick, Georgia	DOL
BURDICK	Minot, North Dakota	DOL
CARRASCO	El Paso, Texas	DOL
CARVILLE	Carville, Louisiana	DOL
CASCADES	Sedro Woolley, Washington	DOL
CASS	Ozark, Arkansas	USDA
CASSADAGA	Cassadaga, New York	DOL
CENTENNIAL	Nampa, Idaho	DOI
CHARLESTON	Charleston, West Virginia	DOL
CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio	DOL
CLEARFIELD	Clearfield, Utah	DOL
CLEMENTS	Morganfield, Kentucky	DOL
CLEVELAND	Cleveland, Ohio	DOL
COLLBRAN	Collbran, Colorado	DOI
COLUMBIA BASIN	Moses Lake, Washington	DOI
CURLEW	Curlew, Washington	USDA

CONSTRUCTION

CURRENT JOB CORPS CENTERS

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
DAYTON	Dayton, Ohio	DOL
DELAWARE VALLEY	Callicoon, New York	DOL
DENISON	Denison, Iowa	DOL
DETROIT	Detroit, Michigan	DOL
EDISON	Edison, New Jersey	DOL
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS	Kansas City, Missouri	DOL
EXETER	Exeter, Rhode Island	DOL
FLATWOODS	Coeburn, Virginia	USDA
FLINT HILLS	Manhattan, Kansas	DOL
FLINT/GENESSEE	Flint, Michigan	DOL
FRENCHBURG	Frenchburg, Kentucky	USDA
FT SIMCOE	White Swan, Washington	DOI
GADSDEN	Gadsden, Alabama	DOL
GAINESVILLE	Gainesville, Florida	DOL
GARY	San Marcos, Texas	DOL
GERALD FORD	Grand Rapids, Michigan	DOL
GLENMONT	Glenmont, New York	DOL
GOLCONDA	Golconda, Illinois	USDA
GRAFTON	North Grafton, Massachusetts	DOL
GREAT ONYX	Mammoth Cave, Kentucky	USDA
GULFPORT	Gulfport, Mississippi	DOL
GUTHRIE	Guthrie, Oklahoma	DOI
HARPERS FERRY	Harpers Ferry, West Virginia	USDA
HARTFORD	Hartford, Connecticut	DOL
HAWAII (MAUI)	Waimanalo, Hawaii	DOL
HOMESTEAD	Homestead, Florida	DOL
HUMPHREY	St. Paul, Minnesota	DOL
INLAND EMPIRE	San Bernardino, California	DOL
IROQUOIS	Medina, New York	DOL
JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, Florida	DOL
JACOBS CREEK	Bristol, Tennessee	USDA
JOLIET	Joliet, Illinois	DOL
KEYSTONE	Drums, Pennsylvania	DOL
KICKING HORSE	Ronan, Montana	DOL
KITTRELL	Kittrell, North Carolina	DOL
LAREDO	Laredo, Texas	DOL
LBJ	Franklin, North Carolina	USDA
LITTLE ROCK	Little Rock, Arkansas	DOL
LONG BEACH	Long Beach, California	DOL
LORING	Loring, Maine	DOL
LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles, California	DOL
MIAMI	Miami Gardens, Florida	DOL
MINGO	Puxico, Missouri	USDA
MISSISSIPPI	Crystal Springs, Mississippi	DOL
MONTGOMERY	Montgomery, Alabama	DOL
MUHLENBERG	Greenville, Kentucky	DOL
NEW HAVEN	New Haven, Connecticut	DOL

CONSTRUCTION

CURRENT JOB CORPS CENTERS

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, Louisiana	DOL
NORTH TEXAS	McKinney, Texas	DOL
NORTHLANDS	Vergennes, Vermont	DOL
OCONALUFTEE	Cherokee, North Carolina	USDA
OLD DOMINION	Monroe, Virginia	DOL
ONEONTA	Oneonta, New York	DOL
OUACHITA	Royal, Arkansas	USDA
PENOBSCOT	Bangor, Maine	DOL
PERKINS	Prestonsburg, Kentucky	DOL
PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	DOL
PHOENIX	Phoenix, Arizona	DOL
PINE KNOT	Pine Knot, Kentucky	USDA
PINE RIDGE	Chadron, Nebraska	USDA
PITTSBURGH	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	DOL
POTOMAC	Washington, DC	DOL
RAMEY	Aguadila, Puerto Rico	DOL
REDROCK	Lopez, Pennsylvania	DOL
ROSWELL	Roswell, New Mexico	DOL
SACRAMENTO	Sacramento, California	DOL
SAN DIEGO	Imperial Beach, California	DOL
SAN JOSE	San Jose, California	DOL
SCHENCK	Pisgah Forest, North Carolina	USDA
SHREVEPORT	Shreveport, Louisiana	DOL
SHRIVER	Devens, Massachusetts	DOL
SIERRA NEVADA	Reno, Nevada	DOL
SIMON	Chicago, Illinois	DOL
SOUTH BRONX (BROOKLYN)	Bronx, New York	DOL
SPRINGDALE (PIVOT)	Troutdale, Oregon	DOL
ST LOUIS	St. Louis, Missouri	DOL
TALKING LEAVES	Tahlequah, Oklahoma	DOL
TIMBER LAKE	Estacada, Oregon	USDA
TONGUE POINT	Astoria, Oregon	DOL
TRAPPER CREEK	Darby, Montana	USDA
TREASURE ISLAND	San Francisco, California	DOL
TREASURE LAKE	Indianapolis, Oklahoma	DOI
TULSA	Tulsa, Oklahoma	DOL
TURNER	Albany, Georgia	DOL
WEBER BASIN	Ogden, Utah	DOI
WESTOVER	Chicopee, Massachusetts	DOL
WHITNEY YOUNG	Simpsonville, Kentucky	DOL
WILMINGTON	Wilmington, Delaware	DOL
WOLF CREEK	Glide, Oregon	USDA
WOODLAND	Laurel, Maryland	DOL
WOODSTOCK	Woodstock, Maryland	DOL

Job Corps has integrated the management of these assets into its educational mission. Fundamental to the program's success is the provision of a safe, clean, and efficient physical

CONSTRUCTION

environment that is conducive to learning, as well as to personal and social growth. Real property asset management is tied to the increased educational achievement of Job Corps students, increased employment opportunities in emerging industries for Job Corps graduates, and increased opportunities for higher education. Newer facilities and the proper management of real property enables Job Corps to offer special training programs – such as computerized automotive skills and medical/dental support – that give young people an opportunity to develop a career path of their own choosing. These updated and improved facilities create a learning environment that foster the development of vocational and workplace skills and greater retention of students, thus increased employment and higher than average earnings when the student enters the workforce. These, in turn, lead to the development of productive citizens and a more prepared workforce. In addition, Job Corps is incorporating sustainable design and environmental management into its facilities.

Funding Mechanism

The request would support projects for the acquisition, design and construction of facilities used in the Job Corps program. The funding is awarded to contractors using competitive bidding; most of the design and construction projects are awarded to small businesses. Some of the funding is provided to the Departments of Agriculture and Interior for small projects through transfer under an interagency agreement.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2005	115,380	0
2006	106,920	0
2007	107,920	0
2008	110,947	0
2009	115,000	0

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2010

The 124th Job Corps center will open in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in PY 2010. The Office of Job Corps will use the majority of the \$115,000,000 requested for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) to improve the facility conditions at the 124 Job Corps centers. Emphasis will be placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties. In addition, Job Corps will aggressively pursue opportunities to improve the sustainability of its facilities, particularly through energy retrofits, building designs incorporating LEED principles, and the development of alternative energy sources.

Some funds will be used to retrofit and construct facilities with more energy efficient fixtures and equipment, (reducing the impact from rising utilities costs) and to upgrade/replace aging water treatment and sewage treatment plants. Renovation projects will focus on those that improve the building condition and reduce maintenance/operating costs (such as roof replacement); improve student outcomes through retention (such as new dormitories and

CONSTRUCTION

classrooms); enhance the Job Corps mission by updating training facilities to meet the needs of emerging industries; and, improve utilization of space through the consolidation of facilities and disposal of underutilized buildings and property.

Below is a breakdown of the Department's request of \$115,000,000 for CRA:

- \$800,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$250,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,512,077 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$1,000,000 for GreenWay projects (sustainability)
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$15,240,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$7,975,576 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$56,582,347 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects
- \$29,610,000 for construction of a new Job Corps Center in Wyoming

FY 2009

The 123rd Job Corps center will open in Pinellas Park, Florida in FY 2009. The Office of Job Corps will continue its aggressive approach to meet the performance measures of improved utilization, improved facility condition, cost containment, and disposal of property that is not mission dependent. The majority of the \$115,000,000 appropriated for CRA will be used to improve facility conditions at the 123 Job Corps centers. Emphasis will be placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties.

Some funding will be used to retrofit and construct facilities with more energy efficient fixtures and equipment, (reducing the impact from the rising cost of utilities) and to upgrade/replace aging water treatment and sewage treatment plants. Renovation projects will be focused on those that improve the building condition and reduce maintenance/operating costs, such as roof replacement; improve student outcomes through retention, such as new dormitories and classrooms; enhance the Job Corps mission by updating training facilities to meet the needs of emerging industries; and, improve utilization of space through consolidation of facilities and disposal of underutilized buildings and property.

Below is a breakdown of the Agency Appropriation of \$115,000,000 for facility construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition (CRA):

- \$1,300,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$325,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$2,198,571 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$1,910,000 for GreenWay projects (sustainability)
- \$570,000 for UL300 compliance
- \$1,200,000 for emergency back-up generators
- \$1,000,000 for additional building equipment
- \$500,000 for preventive maintenance management system

CONSTRUCTION

- \$15,000,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$9,285,429 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$52,701,000 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects
- \$27,010,000 for construction of a new Job Corps Center in New Hampshire

Recovery Act

Job Corps program will use \$211,646,333 (85 percent) of the \$250,000,000 appropriated in the Recovery Act for construction projects. The funding was allocated to projects that could begin and end in a short period of time, would generate a significant number of jobs in areas of high unemployment, and would advance the mission and real property goals of Job Corps. Specific emphasis is given to projects that promote the sustainable goals for facilities and that would reduce the use of energy and water at centers.

Below is a list of projects included in the \$211,646,333 for facility construction and rehabilitation from the Recovery Act:

- \$29,000,000 for construction of a new center in Ottumwa, Iowa
- \$15,000,000 for three new dorms at the St. Louis Job Corps Center
- \$23,000,000 for a major renovation at the Gerald Ford Job Corps Center
- \$90,000,000 for a new facility at the Los Angeles Job Corps Center
- \$4,000,000 for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects at several centers
- \$50,646,333 for other center projects including:
 - o New dormitory at the Columbia Basin Civilian Conservation Center
 - o New dormitory at the Golconda Civilian Conservation Center
 - o Dormitory renovations at the Hubert Humphrey Job Corps Center
 - o New dining hall at the Schenk Civilian Conservation Center
 - o New dormitory at the Jacobs creek Civilian Conservation Center
 - o Dormitory renovations at the Turner Job Corps Center
 - o Cafeteria renovations at the Brunswick Job Corps Center
 - o New vocational buildings at the Potomac Job Corps Center
 - o Building renovations at various centers throughout the country

FY 2008

The Office of Job Corps continued its aggressive approach to meet the performance measures of improved utilization, improved facility condition, cost containment, and disposal of property that is not mission dependent, in accordance with Executive Order 13327 (Federal Real Property Asset Management) and the Department's Asset Management Plan (AMP). Funds were used to improve the facility condition of the real property assets at the 122 Job Corps centers. Emphasis was on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties.

CONSTRUCTION

Workload Summary

The Job Corps program currently owns or leases 122 Job Corps centers, comprised of 24.3 million square feet of space, and located on approximately 6,500 acres of land. In FY 2009, the program will expand to its 123rd center in Pinellas Park, Florida. Job Corps' 124th center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is scheduled to open in FY 2010. Job Corps is also constructing three new centers in Manchester, New Hampshire; Ottumwa, Iowa; and Wind River, Wyoming.

The Office of Job Corps will continue its aggressive approach to meet the performance measures of improved utilization, improved facility condition, cost containment, and disposal of property that is not mission dependent; in addition, emphasis will be on improving the sustainability and energy efficiency of the facilities. The majority of the \$115,000,000 of Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition funds will be used for these efforts.

CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Change FY 10 Req / FY 09 Enacted
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	110,947	115,000	211,646	115,000	0
Total		110,947	115,000	211,646	115,000	0

CONSTRUCTION

CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Built-Ins Subtotal

0

Estimate

FTE

Base

115,000

0

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Diff. FY08 Enacted / FY09 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Diff. FY09 Enacted / FY10 Req
Activity Appropriation	28,079	28,662	583	2,500	29,190	528
FTE	177	179	2	12	179	0

NOTE: FY 2008 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2008 was 188.

Introduction

The funds provided for administration support the Federal staff in the National Office who carry out planning; program development; executive guidance and policy development; program accountability; and manage a limited number of operational and support functions. The majority of the activities associated with the construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of real property are performed in the National Office.

Job Corps Regional Offices are responsible for the implementation and management of core program activities. The six Regional offices prepare and administer contracts for: (1) the operation of Job Corps centers; (2) the outreach and admission of new students; and (3) the provision of job placement and support services to students upon graduation. The Job Corps Regional Office federal staffs are responsible for assessment and monitoring of contractor performance, including data integrity and financial accountability.

In addition to the OJC federal staff, the request funds a number of support activities in DOL for the Job Corps Program. Federal staff in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) provides contracting, financial and real property management support; other staff in the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) provides support for Job Corps website development and monitoring as well as public affairs support.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2005	29,451	196
2006	29,598	194
2007	28,578	188
2008	28,079	188
2009	28,662	179

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2010

The Federal Administration request is for \$29,190,000. This funding will support 179 FTE. Over the past several years Job Corps has expanded the number of Job Corps centers, outreach/admissions and career transition services contracts. Federal Administration funding will support necessary administration and oversight activities for the program, including reporting and assessment requirements, data integrity audits, and Contract Officer Technical Representative and information technology training requirements, and associated travel.

ADMINISTRATION

FY 2009

In FY 2009, Job Corps continues to pursue the development and implementation of the New Vision, including the development of the Regional Labs initiative. It also is working to launch the green job training initiative to support the “greening of Job Corps.” Implementation of these concepts requires extensive program development, including travel for meetings, planning conferences, and testing at center locations. Job Corps also continues to support regular assessments and data integrity audits at Centers.

Recovery Act

\$2,500,000 (1 percent) of the \$250,000,000 in Recovery Act funds will support the implementation and oversight of Job Corps Recovery-Act funded activities. The legislation requires an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability, which will require Job Corps to strengthen several administrative areas to provide effective oversight of Recovery Act funds. The funds provided will support the temporary personnel, who will support the additional oversight, monitoring and other numerous requirements for implementing the Recovery Act. Temporary contractor support will help with both construction design and engineering support services. Travel associated with oversight and monitoring will help to ensure funds are properly accounted for under the Recovery Act.

FY 2008

During FY 2008, Job Corps concentrated on launching several new initiatives centered on implementing a Standards-based Education and Training System, which included the development and revision of 38 national Career Technical Training (CTT) programs. Job Corps also revised and tested the data integrity portion of the Program Assessment Guide (PAG). The new data integrity portion of the PAG added the requirement that regional office staff conduct mandatory audits of performance data in student records concurrently with annual operator program assessments. Both of these new initiatives involved extensive developmental and testing work by both National and Regional Office Staff. The chart below outlines Job Corps FY 2008 monitoring and assessment trips.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Monitoring Trips</u>	<u>Assessments</u>
Boston	13	9
Philadelphia	33	8
Atlanta	38	10
Chicago	36	6
Dallas	39	8
San Francisco	44	7

Workload Summary

At this level, the Job Corps program would fund 179 FTE.

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Request	Change FY 10 Req / FY 09 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	14,016	16,690	0	17,052	362
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	20	0	1,316	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	720	407	0	415	8
11.9	Total personnel compensation	14,756	17,097	1,316	17,467	370
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3,457	4,261	100	4,350	89
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	1,000	786	564	790	4
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,900	1,714	0	1,723	9
23.2	Rental payments to others	15	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	181	141	0	142	1
24.0	Printing and reproduction	5	1	0	1	0
25.2	Other services	2,019	544	500	547	3
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	2,920	2,944	0	2,990	46
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	12	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,533	1,103	0	1,109	6
26.0	Supplies and materials	130	61	10	61	0
31.0	Equipment	150	10	10	10	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	0	0	0	0
Total		28,079	28,662	2,500	29,190	528
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	2,800	2,830	0	2,875	45
	DHS Services	120	114	0	115	1

ADMINISTRATION

CHANGES IN FY 2010

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	370
Personnel benefits	89
Travel	4
GSA Space Rental	9
Communications, utilities & miscellaneous charges	1
Other services	3
Working Capital Fund	45
Purchase of goods and services from other Government accounts	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	6
Built-Ins Subtotal	528

	Estimate	FTE
Base	29,190	179