

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2011
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)
(see Bookmarks)

FY 2011

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Employment and Training Administration

Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis has established a vision for the Department of “*good jobs for everyone.*” The Employment and Training Administration’s (ETA’s) workforce programs have a critical role to play in realizing the Secretary’s vision of good jobs. ETA provides high quality employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through the administration of the following programs: adults, dislocated workers, youth, and targeted populations authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA); Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; Employment Services authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance (UI) authorized by the Social Security Act; Foreign Labor Certification activities authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act; the Senior Community Service Employment Program authorized by the Older Americans Act; and Apprenticeship programs, authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act, and the new program of Competitive Grants for Worker Training and Placement in High Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors authorized under the Recovery Act.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884
Formula Grants	861,540	495,000	861,540	861,540
Innovation Fund Contribution (5%)	0	0	0	45,344
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,341,891	1,435,500	1,413,000	1,475,307
Formula Grants	1,183,840	1,237,500	1,183,840	1,183,840
Innovation Fund Contribution (5%)	0	0	0	62,307
National Reserve	158,051	198,000	229,160	229,160
Youth Activities	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000
Innovation Fund Contribution (15%)	0	0	0	153,750
Youth Employment and Training Activities	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	871,250
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	40,000	85,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	12,500	13,750
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	108,493	0	108,493	98,000
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	125,000	0	125,000	0
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research Evaluation	48,781	0	93,450	46,556
Evaluation	6,918	0	9,600	11,600
Women in Apprenticeship	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Denali Commission	3,378	0	0	0
Indian and Native American Programs	52,758	0	52,758	55,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	82,620	0	84,620	87,378
Youthbuild	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries	0	742,500	0	0
Total Budget Authority	3,626,448	3,910,500	3,828,530	3,925,475

The Training and Employment Services (TES) appropriation funds a system of education, skills training and employment services directed toward increasing the post-program employment and earnings of current and future workers, particularly low-income persons, dislocated workers, at-risk and out-of-school youth, and other unemployed and underemployed individuals.

Adult Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884
Participants	2,697,041	0	5,171,158	5,443,323

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for WIA Adults includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA formula funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides employment and workforce development services to adults, primarily low-income adults, to increase their incomes through increased occupational and related skills acquisition. Local workforce investment boards are charged with strategic planning and oversight activities in support of workforce development. Adults purchase training services with Individual Training Accounts from qualified training providers or through customized or on-the-job training where they obtain the skills and competencies that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. Adults can also choose to participate in training provided by higher education institutions or other eligible providers under contract with local workforce investment boards.

WIA specifies that services for adults will be provided through One-Stop Career Centers. Services such as career guidance and workforce information may also be provided virtually. WIA authorizes a variety of service options depending on the needs of the customer. “Core services” include initial assessment, job search and placement assistance, and workforce and labor market information. “Intensive services” include more comprehensive assessments, individualized career guidance and planning. Participants may also receive training services which provide a wide range of activities, including occupational training, skills upgrading, on-the-job training, entrepreneurial training, job readiness training, adult education (such as basic skills, literacy, GED attainment, or English as a Second Language classes), and technology literacy. These services are particularly critical for disadvantaged populations, including low-income individuals, in search of the education and industry-based credentials needed to open up new pathways out of poverty.

The FY 2011 budget request includes the creation of a *Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF)*, to be administered at the national level, totaling \$107,651,000. The Fund is comprised of five percent contributions from the WIA Adult Program (\$45,344,000) and the Dislocated Worker Program (\$62,307,000). WIF grants will be awarded competitively through Solicitations for Grant Applications to states or localities for the demonstration of promising new ideas and for the replication of proven practices.

The federal-state-local partnership that exists under WIA has demonstrated enormous potential for exploring and testing alternative service strategies; however, there are limited resources available to fund the testing, evaluation, dissemination, and replication of these ideas. WIF resources will be used to support competitive grant opportunities targeted at the demonstration and replication of such ideas. Additionally, not more than five percent of WIF funds will be used to conduct rigorous evaluations of these ideas. These activities will help promote a workforce system that is consistent with the Department's larger strategic framework of "Innovation, Evaluation/Data-Driven Strategies, and Improved Implementation."

ETA is requesting \$906,884,000 for the WIA Adult program. Of this amount, \$861,540,000 would finance formula grants to states and localities, and \$45,344,000 would be reserved for the WIF.

The Recovery Act provided \$500,000,000 in additional funding for the WIA Adult program. ETA encouraged states to align their use of WIA Adult program formula funds with their spending strategies for other funding streams provided through the Recovery Act to ensure the most efficient and effective use of all funding. ETA also encouraged states to align their WIA Adult formula activities with state and regional economic recovery plans, particularly those connected with the Recovery Act, to ensure that training and employment services support anticipated industry growth, and corresponding expected employment opportunities and required skill competencies for those most in need. States and local areas were encouraged to develop comprehensive regional partnerships to facilitate this alignment.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,341,891	1,435,500	1,413,000	1,475,307
Participants	338,238	0	647,106	675,640

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for WIA Dislocated Workers includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA formula funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

The Dislocated Worker program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) offers employment and training services to eligible individuals who have lost their jobs, including those dislocated as a result of plant closings or mass layoffs and who are unlikely to return to employment in their previous industries; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member, but are no longer supported by that income.

The WIA Dislocated Worker program is assuming a critical role in developing locally and regionally-driven reemployment and training solutions at a time when there are many laid-off workers throughout the country. As discussed in the previous section, WIA authorizes a variety of service options depending on the individual needs of the customer. All these services help participants gain skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including high growth and emerging industries, such as those in green sectors.

Additionally, the WIA Dislocated Worker program will continue to implement a more proactive model of pre- and post-layoff services to impacted workers. In this model, comprehensive skills assessments; improved workforce information and career guidance; and improved access to postsecondary education will provide opportunities for individuals to acquire the skills and knowledge needed to become employable in middle class jobs. This focus will facilitate the transition of dislocated workers from unstable, lower-paying jobs to promising career pathways.

ETA is requesting \$1,475,307,000 to fund the WIA Dislocated Worker program, of which \$1,183,840,000 would support formula grants to States and localities, \$229,160,000 would finance the National Reserve Account to fund National Emergency Grants (NEGs), and \$62,307,000 would be reserved for the **Workforce Innovation Fund**.

The Recovery Act appropriated \$1,250,000,000 for the WIA Dislocated Worker formula program. ETA encouraged states to align their use of WIA Dislocated Worker formula funds with their spending strategies for other funding streams provided through the Recovery Act to ensure the most efficient and effective use of all funding. In particular, states were urged to integrate their WIA Dislocated Worker services with Reemployment Services and Unemployment Insurance programs to provide individuals with easy access to all programs, regardless of their point of entry into the workforce system. An additional \$200,000,000 was made available in the National Reserve Account to respond to plant closings, mass layoffs, and other worker dislocations. These additional NEG resources also enabled ETA to create two new types of NEGs that provided states and local areas with additional options to address the economic downturn in a manner appropriate to their specific economic situation and labor markets.

Youth Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000
Participants	247,408	355,497	282,426	266,274

NOTE: Through October 31, 2009 a total of 355,497 youth have been served with WIA Youth Recovery Act funds, including a total of 314,732 in summer employment opportunities

Under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Youth Activities funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. These activities help assure that youth obtain skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high growth and emerging industry sectors like green jobs. WIA authorizes services to low-income youth (ages 14 through 21) with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are deficient in basic skills or are homeless, are runaways, are pregnant or parenting, or are offenders, school dropouts, or foster children. The program serves both in- and out-of-school youth, including youth with disabilities and other youth who may require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment. Service providers prepare youth for employment and postsecondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer and year-round employment

opportunities, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

In 2011, ETA will focus on helping youth overcome a multitude of barriers to employment, provide new opportunities for summer work experiences, and target assistance toward skills needed to secure good jobs, especially in high growth industries. The FY 2011 budget request also includes a new *Youth Innovation Fund*. This fund will allow ETA to support and evaluate innovative means of providing improved youth services to at-risk youth, particularly out-of-school youth.

The *Youth Innovation Fund* will have two components:

- **Summer and Year-Round Employment Opportunities.** These grants will create an estimated 20,124 summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth.
- **Work Experience Plus program.** These competitive grants to local workforce investment boards, in partnership with youth service providers (including community-based organizations), governors and state workforce boards, will serve exclusively out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24.

ETA is requesting \$1,025,000,000 for the WIA Youth program in FY 2011, which includes a program increase of \$100,931,000 over the FY 2010 appropriation level. The increase is specifically targeted to create the *Youth Innovation Fund*, which will be administered at the national level.

Green Jobs Innovation Fund

	2009	Recovery Act	2010	2011 Request
BA in Thousands	0	0	40,000	85,000
Participants	0	0	6,640	14,110

NOTE: The Recovery Act provided \$500 million for Green Jobs as part of the appropriation for Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries.

The Green Jobs Innovation Fund is part of the Department’s vision for ensuring that workers have the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to succeed in a knowledge-based economy that includes high growth and emerging industry sectors, including green industries. Green industries are comprised of the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries as well as industries that impact our environment, such as transportation, green construction, environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and recycling and waste reduction. Through competitive grant opportunities, the Fund will help workers receive job training in green industry sectors and occupations, and access green career pathways.

ETA has identified several strategies to help workers access green training and green career pathways, including: (1) enhanced pre-apprenticeship and registered apprenticeship programs in green industry sectors and occupations; (2) targeted sector strategy and partnership efforts; (3)

connecting existing education opportunities in green industry sectors and occupations to green jobs; and, (4) support for existing partnerships that effectively connect community-based organizations in underserved communities with the workforce investment system to better serve targeted populations through a new focus on career advancement in green industry sectors. ETA expects to develop additional strategies, based on the lessons learned from the green investments funded by the Recovery Act.

ETA is considering a range of approaches for the \$85,000,000 requested in FY 2011 for the Green Jobs Innovation Fund that will build on the successful strategies and lessons learned from grant projects funded through FY 2010 appropriations and the series of green job training grants funded by the Recovery Act. Based on these initial investments, and activities conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to define green sectors and jobs, ETA will have a clearer understanding of the workforce needs associated with green jobs for FY 2011 and will target its efforts with a focus on further development of green curricula, competency models, career pathways, and other valuable training tools. In addition, other Federal agencies will be investing in complementary green industry activities and leveraging Department of Labor resources will be critical to developing the green workforce as jobs are emerging in state and regional economies. ETA plans to use the requested funds to award approximately 40-50 grants and expects that 14,110 participants will receive training.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	12,500	13,750

In partnership with the Department of Education, ETA launched in FY 2010 the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI). The WDQI provides resources for state workforce agencies to build longitudinal data systems that match workforce with education data. This initiative complements Education's State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) Grants funded by the Recovery Act. Longitudinal data systems track individuals as they progress through the education system and into the workforce. Some states have developed comprehensive data systems that link individuals' demographic information, high school transcripts, college transcripts, and quarterly wage data. These data systems can provide valuable information to consumers, practitioners, policymakers, and researchers about the performance of education and workforce development programs and training providers.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$13,750,000 for the WDQI. This is a \$1,250,000 increase from the FY 2010 appropriated level. In FY 2010, up to 12 states will receive grants to implement workforce longitudinal administrative databases over a three-year grant period. The FY 2011 budget request will be used to fund the participation of up to 12 additional states in the WDQI during the second year of the three-year plan of action for the WDQI. A third year of funding is planned for this initiative for FY 2012 in order to make these grants available to as many states as possible.

ETA will issue a second competitive grant solicitation for state grant applications. Applicants in FY 2011 will be required to:

- Submit a detailed plan for use of the grant funds, including an estimated timetable for reaching project benchmarks;
- Demonstrate commitment to cooperation and data quality improvement by relevant parties, such as state and local workforce and education agencies, educational institutions, and training providers; and
- Clearly articulate measurable outcomes for data system development and improvement.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	108,493	0	108,493	98,000
Participants	24,725	0	24,725	23,355

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Program is carried out through authority provided in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for both Adult Ex-Offender grants and Youthful Offender grants, and Section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 for adult offenders. The Adult Ex-Offender grants seek to strengthen urban communities characterized by large numbers of returning prisoners through an employment-centered program that incorporates mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. Youthful Offender grants support a set of multi-site demonstrations, some aimed at juvenile offenders, others at young adult offenders, and still others at youth highly at risk of involvement in crime and violence. Both the adult and youth programs aim to assure that participants have the skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industries like green sectors.

The FY 2011 budget is requesting \$98,000,000 for the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program. These funds will support new and continuing competitive grant awards to provide employment-focused services to ex-offenders. This is a \$10,493,000 decrease from the FY 2010 enacted level, which reflects funding of a unified Transitional Jobs initiative in the Pilots, Demonstrations and Research Account. With these funds, the Reintegration of Ex-Offender program will serve 23,355 individuals at a cost per-participant of \$4,196.

New and continuing grants will be employment-focused and may include transitional job opportunities, occupational skills training, mentoring, and case management. Activities will be consistent with Section 212 of the Second Chance Act. ETA will also reserve funds for technical assistance to support new and continuing grantees. A key area for technical assistance will be directed towards developing and supporting partnerships for necessary ancillary services, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, family reunification and responsible fatherhood programs, and other supportive services.

Reintegration of Ex-Offender activities will be coordinated with the Department of Justice as well as other Federal agencies whose mission is to support returning ex-offenders.

Career Pathways Innovation Fund

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	125,000	0	125,000	0
Participants	60,130	0	60,130	60,130

NOTE: In FY 2011, funds will be provided through the American Graduation Initiative.

The Career Pathways Innovation Fund is a competitive grant program that focuses on existing career pathway programs at community colleges. Career pathway programs are clear sequences of coursework and credentials, each helping workers advance in their careers in a particular field, such as health care, transportation, and clean energy. These programs can have multiple entry and exit points and often include links to services such as basic adult education and English as a Second Language classes that make them accessible to individuals who are not yet prepared to enroll in college courses. Career pathways are a relatively new strategy for community colleges, but several existing programs have shown promising outcomes.

Beginning in FY 2010, funding for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund replaced earlier funding of the Community Based Job Training Grants, a program intended to help individuals of varying skill levels access education and career pathways in high-demand and emerging industries. While the FY 2011 budget does not request separate funding for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund, the Administration strongly supports the American Graduation Initiative, contained in student aid legislation pending in Congress. The bill would make significant resources available to community colleges to fund career pathways and other innovative programs.

Pilots Demonstrations and Research

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	48,781	0	93,450	46,556

Under Section 171 of WIA, ETA conducts Pilot, Demonstration, and Research (PD&R) projects that support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and promote continuous improvement of the workforce investment system. Pilots, demonstrations, and applied research contribute to each of the new six outcome goals applicable to ETA programs by identifying the best strategies and approaches for achieving these goals. ETA will pursue PD&R projects that increase understanding of program models and specific interventions that best prepare different populations of workers to compete in a dynamic economy.

In the summer of 2007, the Department transmitted to Congress a Five-Year Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Strategic Plan for 2007 – 2012. Priority areas for the Five-Year Plan include using state-level administrative data to measure progress and outcomes, postsecondary education and training, Unemployment Insurance, among other critical priority areas.

The FY 2011 request of \$46,556,000 will support the following PD&R activities: 1) \$40,000,000 will fund further activities to demonstrate and evaluate Transitional Job program models; 2) the Transitional Jobs Demonstration Technical Assistance project will provide information and training to help grantees successfully implement their projects; 3) PD&R resources to complement evaluation activities related to the Net Impact Evaluation of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs; 4) Printing and Publications support dissemination activities; and 5) Development of the ETA Five-Year Research Plan for 2012-2017. ETA plans rigorous evaluations of new and existing pilots and demonstration projects to understand the efficacy of the piloted interventions.

Evaluations

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,918	0	9,600	11,600

Under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, ETA carries out rigorous evaluations of programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. ETA program evaluations contribute to the improvement of service delivery interventions by state and local WIA programs, and ultimately contribute to improved outcomes. Evaluations contribute to each of the new six Departmental outcome goals applicable to ETA programs by identifying the best strategies and approaches for achieving these goals. Results from evaluation studies support continuous improvement and inform policy and investment decisions.

In FY 2011, \$11,600,000 is requested for Evaluations, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2010 appropriation. The request will support the Department's employment and training-related evaluation activities, which focus on evaluating key agency programs and initiatives:

1. The evaluation of the Recovery Act-funded High Growth Healthcare initiative may include an intensive process study of grantee operations, analysis of project data, and an experimental impact analysis.
2. The random assignment evaluation of the YouthBuild program, launched in FY 2010, will measure the program's impacts on employment and earnings compared to receiving traditional WIA services.
3. The Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) Impact Evaluation, a rigorous, random assignment evaluation of a demonstration serving formerly incarcerated individuals through employment-centered programs, will examine impacts on participants' post-program labor market outcomes and rates of criminal recidivism by comparing outcomes of PRI

participants to the outcomes of randomly-assigned individuals who are eligible for but do not receive PRI services.

4. The Net Impact Evaluation of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, which represents a major improvement in the specificity and quality of WIA evaluations, will measure the post-program impacts on employment and earnings of receiving services funded through WIA, as compared to those receiving services funded through other sources or those who received no services.
5. The Recovery Act Green Jobs Innovation Fund evaluation will seek to identify effective strategies for training workers in green jobs.
6. The Transitional Jobs Demonstration will test the impact of different transitional job program models, which combine subsidized or supported employment with case management to help those with multiple barriers to employment.

Women in Apprenticeship

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,000	0	1,000	1,000

Over the past few years, Congress has appropriated approximately \$1 million dollars annually for the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). DOL’s Women's Bureau and ETA have jointly administered the program, which awards competitive grants to recruit, hire, train, and retain women in apprenticeships and nontraditional occupations.

The goal of these grants is to fund innovative projects that improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in the construction industry, and most recently in the emerging green industries and occupations. These projects provide women with opportunities to find paths into middle class jobs because many construction and green-related occupations often provide good wages. Additionally, these projects help address long-standing barriers that women have traditionally experienced as they seek entry into construction jobs. Using comprehensive and collaborative approaches, WANTO projects help create fair and diverse workplaces in the construction industry and support the Secretary’s vision of Good Jobs for Everyone.

WANTO grants are awarded to community-based organizations, which form partnerships with labor organizations, apprenticeship program sponsors, community colleges, and employer-related non-profit organizations. Performance of current projects is being measured through wage gains and nine month retention of participants. Additional outcome information includes success in meeting recruitment and placement goals as well as achievement of education and outreach efforts.

A total of \$1,000,000 is requested in FY 2011 for WANTO grants. This request is the same amount as the FY 2010 enacted funding level. ETA will continue to jointly administer the grants with the Women's Bureau, and will work with community-based organizations, education institutions, and Registered Apprenticeship program sponsors to expand the placement and retention of women in apprenticeship programs in green industries, which include green construction, transportation, environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, recycling and waste reduction, and energy efficiency and renewable energy. A competitive Solicitation for Grant Applications will be used to award the grants to consortia of community-based organizations and Registered Apprenticeship program sponsors.

Denali Commission

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,378	0	0	0

The Denali Commission is a Federal-state partnership that provides utilities and infrastructure throughout Alaska, particularly in distressed communities. The authorizing legislation for this program is the Denali Commission Act of 1998, Public Law 105-227, 42 U.S.C. 3121. One of the stated purposes of the Act is to provide job training and other economic development services in Alaskan rural communities, with a particular emphasis on distressed communities.

Under the Act, the Commission makes available grants to state and local governments, private, public, profit, nonprofit organizations and institutions or individuals eligible in the state. No DOL funding was provided for the Denali Commission in FY 2010. As with the FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 Budget requests, the 2011 Budget proposes no directed funding for the Denali Commission because it duplicates the millions of dollars that Alaska receives through other Federal workforce development programs.

Indian and Native American Program

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	52,758	0	52,758	55,000
Participants	11,800	0	25,000	26,196

Through Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, the Indian and Native American Program (INA) makes funds available to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, Indian-controlled organizations serving Indians, and Native Hawaiian organizations to support employment and training activities. Goals for those receiving services include helping them develop more fully their academic, occupational, and literacy skills to make them more competitive in the workforce and promoting their economic and social development in accordance with the goals and values of their communities.

The INA program serves Indian and Native Americans through a network of 178 grantees

through the WIA Section 166 Comprehensive Services Program (Adult) and Supplemental Youth Services Programs (Youth) and the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, Public Law 102-477.

The FY 2011 request of \$55,000,000 is an increase of \$2,242,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. Intensive training and support services are needed to enhance worker preparation and help Native Americans succeed in a high growth and knowledge-based economy. ETA will fund grantees which provide employment and training services to Native American adults and disconnected youth.

The FY 2011 request includes a one percent set-aside of funding for training and technical assistance (TAT), and other discretionary spending. TAT funding will be made available for projects such as, but not limited to: 1) partnerships and collaborative efforts with other Federal agencies and state One-Stop Career Center systems; 2) the maintenance of the Native American Community of Practice; 3) the increase of services to disconnected youth and veterans; 4) peer-to-peer technical assistance; and 5) the development of training and curricula for green jobs. Strategic program planning will support solutions to these barriers as will the advice provided by the Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC).

The priorities for the Native American Section 166 Program in FY 2011 will be to:

- Increase opportunities for disconnected Indian and Native American youth and veterans;
- Increase employment and training opportunities;
- Support green economies in Indian and Native American communities; and
- Increase program effectiveness, including through the use of information technology.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	82,620	0	84,620	87,378
Participants	17,977	0	17,833	18,860

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is a nationally-directed program of job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs). It is authorized in Section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to counter the impact of the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by MSFWs who primarily depend on jobs in agricultural labor. MSFWs access the NFJP and other employment assistance through the One-Stop Career Center network of the workforce investment system.

The NFJP provides biennial competitive grants to community-based organizations and public agencies that assist MSFWs and their families attain greater economic stability. Training grants are distributed to 52 grantees. Through training and other workforce development services, the

program is intended to assist eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to prepare for jobs in high growth and emerging industry sectors, particularly jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture; gain access to education and career pathways; and increase their incomes by providing access to middle class jobs. Housing grants, also competed every two years, are of a permanent and/or temporary nature and are provided through 15 grantees.

The FY 2011 request of \$87,378,000 is an increase of \$2,758,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level. The program intends to meet its PY 2011 performance goals by increasing technical assistance to grantees and continuing to improve access to other training opportunities offered through One-Stop Career Centers. Because outreach and recruitment are critical to enrolling eligible participants, particular emphasis will be placed on assisting grantees to conduct more effective outreach and recruitment strategies. A second area of emphasis will be better coordination between adult learning strategies and the training services being offered to MSFWs.

YouthBuild

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000
Participants	4,340	0	7,890	7,450

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for YouthBuild includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

YouthBuild is a workforce development program that helps disadvantaged youth gain high school credentials and skill training that leads to employment. YouthBuild provides at-risk and out-of-school youth ages 16 through 24 with the opportunity to earn their diploma or GED and develop job skills, while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in poor communities. While enrolled in a YouthBuild program, participants split their time between a construction site and a classroom, where they prepare for college and other postsecondary training opportunities and learn to be community leaders.

The YouthBuild Transfer Act of September 2006 transferred the YouthBuild program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to DOL. The Act amended the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 by adding a new section 173A to subtitle D of Title I of WIA. Since the transfer, DOL has administered two full cycles of the YouthBuild program, supporting four years of program operation.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$120,000,000 for YouthBuild, which is an increase of \$17,500,000 over the FY 2010 appropriation. In FY 2011, ETS will hold a third competition for YouthBuild funds, with grants to be awarded in spring of 2011. The request will allow ETA to support approximately 230 grants and an estimated 7,450 participants at a cost-per-participant of \$15,300. In FY 2011, the program will continue to promote training in green construction with an emphasis on industry-recognized credentials and encourage connections with other Federal agencies involved in creating green jobs, such as HUD and the Department of Energy.

In FY 2011, ETA will continue to strengthen connections to Registered Apprenticeship programs

begun in FY 2009 through the YouthBuild Registered Apprenticeship Pilot program. ETA will also continue to implement the YouthBuild Trainee Apprenticeship Preparation standards that provide credentials for YouthBuild participants as certified apprenticeship preparation trainees. These standards build portable credentials that lead to entry into apprenticeship programs for YouthBuild participants. This will include partnerships with labor and employer sponsors. In response to the economic downturn in the traditional construction industry, ETA will continue to provide technical assistance to YouthBuild programs to help participants make successful transitions to post-secondary education and training opportunities including community colleges, registered apprenticeships, and certificate programs that may lead to employment in other high-growth industries. An evaluation contract for a random assignment impact evaluation is expected to be awarded by June 2010, with random assignment of participants beginning in PY 2011.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	742,500	0	0
Participants	19,593	0	19,593	19,593

NOTE: Announcements of Recovery Act grant awards for training grants for green jobs and emerging industry sectors will be made in late 2009 and early 2010. Once grantees are determined, targets will be set.

Employer-paid application fees for H-1B work visas are authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277, Title IV), as amended by P.L. 108-447 (codified at 29 U.S.C. 2916a). The fees are collected when prospective employers file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers, as needed, in specialty occupations that require highly specialized knowledge. These fees are available to the Department of Labor without appropriations action by Congress, and are primarily used to provide job training and related activities for workers to help them obtain or upgrade employment in occupations and industries that employ foreign workers with H-1B visas.. The Secretary of Labor has discretion to make decisions regarding the types of grants that will be made with these funds, with flexibility as to the applicants for funds, the recipients of training, and the types of training strategies. Participants are trained in growth occupations and industries.

In FY 2011, ETA will create competitive grant opportunities to provide training and related activities to workers that will assist them in gaining the skills and competencies needed to obtain or upgrade employment in the health care sector, which remains a growth sector. In order to improve workers' incomes and narrow income inequalities, ETA will focus these efforts on workers who have not traditionally advanced along health care career pathways. Additionally, a portion of the available funds may be used to evaluate the grants, to provide technical assistance to grantees, and to distribute best practices and lessons learned by grantees to other stakeholders, including the workforce system.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,540,276	35,854	1,574,015	1,572,253
Construction	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000
Administration	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110
Total Budget Authority	1,683,938	250,000	1,708,205	1,707,363
Total FTE	179	12	179	179

Job Corps is an intensive education and vocational training program that helps eligible youth ages 16 to 24 become more employable, responsible, and productive citizens. Students receive on-the-job career training in more than 100 occupational areas and have an opportunity to earn a high school diploma or GED. 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). By June 30, 2010 the program expects to open its 123rd in Pinellas Park, Florida. The 124th center in will open in Milwaukee, Wisconsin by June 30, 2011. Job Corps is also in the process of constructing three new centers in Ottumwa, Iowa; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Wind River, Wyoming.

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 employment. Job Corps enrolls more than 60,000 youth per year. Approximately 75 percent of Job Corps participants are high school dropouts, nearly half are unemployed at the time of enrollment, and approximately one-third come from families on public assistance. High school dropouts between the ages of 16-24 are more likely than high school graduates to be unemployed, and data also indicates that 18 to 24 year-olds who did not complete high school have lower average incomes.

The Operations activity funds student training expenses at the 97 DOL-operated contract centers and the 28 centers operated by the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Operations funding supports meals and lodging for students, student medical care, basic education, vocational training, social skills training, and program administration. The Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA) activity provides funding for the remediation of conditions that threaten life or safety, the abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions, energy saving investments, telecommunication wiring upgrades, engineering support services, emergency repairs, building rehabilitation and replacement projects, the construction of new Job Corps Centers, and the completion of construction projects begun in prior years.

The 2011 Budget sets forth an ambitious agenda to reform and improve the Job Corps program through an initiative that will set high standards for all Job Corps centers and implement quick and decisive action to address those that do not meet them. As part of this reform process, Job

Corps will undergo a rigorous and comprehensive review of its operations and management to identify areas most in critical need of reform. Results from this review will also be used to swiftly address problems hampering the program's performance, including remediating the lowest performing centers. It is the expectation that these planned reforms, which are currently in development, will be fully underway in FY2011.

The 2011 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,572,253,000, a decrease of \$1,762,000 from the 2010 enacted level. This request includes program additions of \$5,689,000 to provide a 3.8 percent increase in the salaries of teachers at Job Corps centers; \$1,500,000 to expand the Licensed Practical Nurse training program, and \$4,000,000 to fund slots at the new Iowa Job Corps center. Proposed appropriations language would allow the Secretary to transfer up to 15 percent of the FY 2011 CRA appropriation to the Operations appropriation to meet operational needs of centers targeted to program reform. This authority was first provided by Congress in the Recovery Act.

The majority of the \$105,000,000 requested for CRA will be to improve the facility conditions at the 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 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles, and the development of alternative energy sources.

The FY 2011 request for Job Corps Administration is \$30,110,000.

The Recovery Act authorized \$250 million dollars of stimulus funding for the Job Corps program. The Job Corps Recovery Act plan includes over \$211.6 million dollars for construction, \$35.9 million dollars for program operations, and \$2.5 million dollars for oversight and monitoring. Job Corps has allocated the majority of the Recovery Act funds to shovel-ready construction projects at more than 60 centers nationwide, including the construction of the new center in Iowa, new facilities in Los Angeles, and new dormitories, wind turbines and pellet boilers at various centers across the country.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	571,925	118,800	600,425	600,425
One-Time Funding	0	0	225,000	0
Total Budget Authority	571,925	118,800	825,425	600,425

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act (OAA). First enacted in 1965, the OAA was reauthorized and amended in 2006 (PL 109-365, 42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.). Although the Department of Health and Human Services has overall responsibility for the OAA, the Department of Labor is responsible for administering the employment program authorized in Title V.

The CSEOA program was established to increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality among senior workers. Participants must be unemployed persons 55 years or older, with incomes no more than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level, which was \$13,538 in FY 2009. Also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), the program offers part-time, community service employment opportunities at 501(c)(3) non-profits or government agencies (also referred to as host agencies) to prepare participants to enter or re-enter the workforce. Participants are paid the highest of the Federal, state, or local minimum wage.

The FY 2011 budget requests a total of \$600,425,000, which preserves the base amount of the FY 2010 appropriation. The Budget does not continue a one-time special appropriation of \$225 million provided to CSEOA in FY 2010 to quickly serve additional unemployed low-income seniors affected by the current difficult economic times. The Department is moving quickly to allot those additional funds, which will enable grantees to enroll more unemployed low-income seniors. The request will enable CSEOA to fund 61,893 participant positions in FY 2011. Seventy-five percent of all CSEOA funds pay the part-time minimum wages of program participants. The remaining funds support a variety of participant supportive services, training, and job placement assistance as well as program administration.

The Department expects to conduct the next national competition in FY 2011, consistent with the statutory requirement to competitively award grants to national grantees every four years. The Department will hold a free and open competition for SCSEP funding during PY 2011 for national grantees, with operations under those grants beginning in PY 2012.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011	2011
				<u>Current</u> <u>Law</u>	<u>Legislative</u> <u>Proposal</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	958,800	0	1,818,400	1,938,200	2,369,500
Alternative/Reemployment TAA	34,600	0	65,000	65,000	69,000
TAA Benefits	238,000	0	1,067,000	1,595,000	1,614,000
TAA Training	686,200	0	686,400	278,200	686,500
Total Budget Authority	958,800	0	1,818,400	1,938,200	2,369,500

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers, Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance, TAA provides assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA is a vital tool for helping workers who have lost their jobs as a direct result of increased imports and competitive trade, to upgrade their skills or retrain in new careers leading to good jobs that ensure they remain in America's middle class.

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009 (TGAAA), as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The TGAAA reauthorized TAA and expanded coverage to more workers and firms, including those in the service sector; made benefits available to workers whose jobs have been off-shored to any country, as opposed to only covering countries in a free-trade agreement with the United States; and improved workers' training opportunities and opportunities for health insurance coverage. The reauthorization also expanded the scope of the program to better assist trade-dislocated workers in finding new employment in good jobs. It raised the cap on the maximum amount of funds that may be allocated to the States for training from \$220 million to \$575 million per year, included additional funding for employment and case management services, and will provide the type of long-term training necessary for jobs in the 21st century economy. Included in the expansion of benefits to workers is an extension of income support, an expansion of the wage insurance option available to older workers, and earlier access to training for some employees.

The 2011 Budget includes funding to reflect the reauthorization of the program. For FY 2011, the request under current law (which assumes a reversion to TAA without the TGAAA enhancements) is \$1,938,200,000. Assuming the TGAAA enhancements are continued through reauthorization, the FY 2011 request for TAA is \$2,369,500,000. This request reflects not only the expansions to the program under the Recovery Act reauthorization, but also takes into account the significant increase in program applications and certifications due to the recession.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	3,497,797	0	3,989,955	3,581,389
National Activities	11,310	0	11,310	11,310
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments	40,000	0	50,000	55,000
State Administration	3,446,487	0	3,928,645	3,515,079
AWIU	628,342	0	733,000	0
Employment Service	724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570
Employment Service National Activities	20,869	0	20,994	20,994
TAT/SWA Retirement	2,349	0	2,474	2,474
WOTC	18,520	0	18,520	18,520
Grants to State	703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576
Foreign Labor Certification	67,950	0	68,436	65,648
Federal Administration	52,821	0	53,307	50,519
State Grants	15,129	0	15,129	15,129
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	51,720	0	63,720	63,720
Work Incentive Grants	17,295	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	4,359,207	396,000	4,846,681	4,435,327
Total FTE	131	0	181	181

The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the Unemployment Insurance system, including State Administration, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, and National Activities. The SUIESO account also funds Employment Service Grants to States; Employment Service National Activities, which includes administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, Technical Assistance and Training (TAT)/State Workforce Agency (SWA) Retirement; Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building; and Work Incentive Grants.

Unemployment Insurance

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,497,797	0	3,989,955	3,581,389

The Federal-state Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, authorized by Title III of the Social Security Act (SSA), provides temporary, partial wage replacement to unemployed workers who are between jobs and helps to stabilize local economies where layoffs have occurred as well as the national economy. Research shows that for each dollar of UI benefits spent, \$1.60 in economic activity is generated through the multiplier effect and that without UI, the gross domestic product would decline an additional 11% on average during recessions.

To be eligible for benefits, unemployed workers must have worked recently, be involuntarily

unemployed, and be able to and available for work. Virtually all wage and salary workers are potentially eligible for benefits if they lose their jobs. UI benefits and administration are funded by state payroll and Federal taxes, respectively.

An integral part of the public workforce investment system, the UI program is the entry point for unemployed workers to One-Stop Career Center services that speed their return to work. Reemployment is crucial to maintaining workers' long-term economic security. States administer the UI program directly and also administer certain Federal benefit programs. These activities are covered under the Unemployment Insurance State Administration line item. A second line in the budget, "National Activities," provides funds to support the states collectively in administering their state UI programs. Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, in-person interviews with selected UI claimants, are funded under a third line item.

The Federal role in this Federal-state cooperative relationship includes setting broad policy for the program, establishing performance measures and standards, providing technical assistance to states, monitoring state performance, ensuring conformity and compliance of state laws and operations with Federal law, and funding the cost of administering state and Federal UI laws.

State Administration

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,446,487	0	3,928,645	3,515,079

States administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program directly and are responsible for establishing specific policies and operating methods that conform to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (Chapter 23, Internal Revenue Code), Title III of the Social Security Act, and Federal regulations. The major functions performed by the states are: (1) determining benefit entitlement; (2) paying benefits; and (3) collecting state UI taxes from employers. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to: former Federal military and civilian personnel; claimants who qualify for extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (formerly called Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance) programs; and individuals unemployed due to disasters.

The FY 2011 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$3,515,079,000, a decrease of \$413,566,000 from the FY 2010 amount of \$3,928,645,000, which includes \$733 million in contingency funding. The funds requested are sufficient to process 6,051,000 continued claims per week (referred to as "Average Weekly Insured Unemployment," or AWIU), which includes processing benefit payments made under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. During FY 2011, states are expected to collect \$52.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and to pay an estimated \$83.1 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 15.5 million beneficiaries, including former Federal military and civilian personnel, recipients of federal-state extended benefits, and workers adversely affected by imports who may be eligible for benefits under the Trade Act. The FY 2011 request continues the contingency reserve language, which provides additional funds to

meet unanticipated workload, using a formula that allows for an additional \$28,600,000 per 100,000 increase in the total AWIU. In addition, the appropriation language for FY 2011 continues to allow states up to three years to obligate their UI funds if those funds are used for automation activities, which effectively allows states to obligate FY 2011 funds used for automation until September 30, 2013.

The FY 2011 Budget also includes \$10,950,000 for a multi-agency initiative designed to strengthen and coordinate Federal and State efforts to enforce statutory prohibitions against employee misclassification as independent contractors. The Misclassification Initiative will support new, targeted ETA efforts to recoup unpaid payroll taxes due to misclassification and promote the innovative work of States on this problem. This initiative includes State audits of problem industries supported by Federal audits, enforcement activities, litigation against major employers that cross state lines, and additional interagency cooperation between DOL and the IRS at the Federal and State levels.

The Recovery Act provided funding for unemployment benefits, incentives for modernization of benefit eligibility requirements, and for administration of activities specified by the Recovery Act. The following UI-related items were included in the Recovery Act:

- An extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program through December 31, 2009, with a phase-out to May 31, 2010, is estimated to cost \$37.5 billion and provide benefits to approximately 5.0 million unemployed workers.
- An addition of \$25 to all UI checks for weeks of unemployment ending before January 1, 2010, with a phase-out ending on June 30, 2010. This was later extended to include weeks of unemployment through February 28, 2010, with a phase-out through July 31, 2010. This is estimated to supplement 650 million checks and is estimated to cost \$16.3 billion.
- A provision making available a share of \$7 billion to states whose UI laws are modernized to include certain benefit eligibility provisions.
- A share of \$500 million to states for administration of the modernization provisions, outreach to individuals who might be eligible for benefits as a result of modernization provisions, improvement of UI benefit and tax operations, and staff assisted reemployment services to UI claimants.
- 100% Federal funding of the Federal-state Extended Benefit (EB) program for weeks of unemployment beginning before January 1, 2010, with a phase-out to June 1, 2010. This provision was later extended through February 2010, with a phase-out through July. This provision is estimated to increase Federal EB payments by \$7.2 billion.

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	40,000	0	50,000	55,000

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries to review their efforts to find new employment and other state UI eligibility requirements, refer them to reemployment services or training if needed, and provide labor market information to aid in their job search. Research has shown that similar services reduce UI duration and save UI trust fund resources by helping beneficiaries find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$55,000,000 for the REA initiative which, when combined with the \$10,000,000 included in State Administration, would fund 700,000 REAs and save state UI Trust Fund Accounts an estimated \$210,000,000. This request level is \$5,000,000 higher than the amount that was appropriated for FY 2010 and will support continuation and expansion of the REA initiative in approximately 40 states.

National Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	11,310	0	11,310	11,310

Unemployment Insurance (UI) National Activities provides funds to support the states collectively in administering their state UI programs. These activities include: (1) assisting states in applying common technology-based solutions to improve the efficiency and performance of their UI operations; (2) supporting the private telecommunications network which links state agencies for interstate and combined wage claims purposes and through which they obtain information necessary for Federal civilian and military claims processing; (3) the purchase of standard hardware and software used by states to report critical economic and other data/reports to the Department of Labor electronically; (4) supporting training of state workforce agency staff related to Federal programs and activities such as claims adjudication; and (5) actuarial support for state trust fund management. National Activities is a vital component of the UI budget, supporting system functions that help ensure income support to unemployed workers.

The FY 2011 Budget request for UI National Activities (NA) is \$11,310,000, which is unchanged from the FY 2010 appropriation. In addition to funding activities which support states collectively, NA will support continuation of upgrades to information technology systems.

Employment Service

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570
Participants	16,988,944	0	18,411,400	18,411,400

The public Employment Service system (authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933) is a cornerstone in the foundation of the national network of One-Stop Career Centers which provides pathways for workers searching for a job that provides livable wages, and connects employers with the qualified workers they need. States provide individuals with core employment and workforce information services, which are accessible with staff assistance in One-Stop Career Centers as well as on-line. Individuals may access job search assistance, workforce and economic information, skills assessments, career guidance, job matching and referrals, as well as connect to the broader range of WIA intensive and training services. In a dual customer approach, One-Stop Career Centers also serve employers seeking workers. These employers, especially small businesses with limited human resource staff, can take advantage of critical labor market information, job listing services, referrals of qualified applicants, support for job fairs and mass recruitments, information on tax credits for hiring targeted populations, and other customized services. These funds also support the One-Stop Career Center system's ability to offer universal access to all customers, a key strategy to increase greater diversity of the labor force.

During Program Year 2011, the Department will continue to ensure these mission-critical services are fully integrated in One-Stop Career Centers and will continue to support capacity for improved service delivery. The demand for One-Stop Career Center on-line workforce information services, as well as staff-assisted services, has risen sharply across the country since the economic downturn and is expected to remain high for some period as the economy recovers.

Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	20,869	0	20,994	20,994
Participants	698,520	0	822,000	822,000

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training activities within the One-Stop Career Center system and contributions to the Federal share of State Workforce Agencies Retirement System payments. Employment Service National Activities also supports the Work Opportunity Tax Credit which is a Federal tax incentive provided to private-sector businesses that hire individuals who face significant barriers to employment.

WOTC

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	18,520	0	18,520	18,520
Participants	698,520	0	822,000	822,000

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), created in 1996 by the Small Business Job Protection Act, is a Federal tax credit incentive that the Congress provides to private-sector businesses for hiring individuals from eleven target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The amount of the credit depends on the specific target group, the worker's wages, and the retention period. The main objective of the tax credit is two-fold: (1) enabling targeted employees to gradually move from economic dependency into self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers, and (2) reducing the Federal income tax liability for participating employers. The Recovery Act added two new WOTC target groups: 1) Unemployed Veterans, and 2) Disconnected Youth. Individuals in these two new target groups must begin work for an employer during 2009 or 2010.

In FY 2011, \$18,520,000 is requested for WOTC, which provides level funding from the FY 2010 request. During FY 2011, the Department will continue to help workers who are out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs by providing funding for State Workforce Agencies to administer the WOTC program. States are responsible for helping to market tax credits to employers and process applications as they are received.

TAT-SWA Retirement

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,349	0	2,474	2,474

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities that help to assure tools are available to provide the skills and knowledge are available to prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, and to contribute the Federal share of State Workforce Agencies (SWA) Retirement System payments.

A total of \$2,474,000 is requested for ES National Activities, which is the same as funded in FY 2010, to support TAT activities and to make contributions toward financing unfunded liabilities of independent SWA Retirement Systems in the current program year. The TAT investment in FY 2011 will focus on providing states access to expertise to improve the provision of core employment, job search assistance, and labor market information services to all unemployed workers including those with multiple barriers to employment such as individuals with disabilities, and racial and ethnic minorities. Additional staff development and training will be provided, particularly for frontline One-Stop Career Center staff. Other critical technical assistance will include enhancing the use of electronic and internet-based employment and

information tools that also incorporate assistive technology applications for a diverse customer population.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576
Participants	16,290,424	0	17,589,400	17,589,400

Employment Service Grants to States funds are allotted to each State Workforce Agency in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 493). The formula is based on each state's share of the civilian labor force and unemployment. The Secretary of Labor is required to set aside up to three percent of the total available funds to assure that each State Workforce Agency will have sufficient resources to provide staff and other resources necessary to carry out employment service activities and related administrative and support functions on a statewide basis.

For FY 2011, \$703,576,000 is requested, the same as the FY 2010 appropriation. In the context of a One-Stop Career Center, Wagner-Peyser Act funded employment services are critical to the overall delivery system to support job seekers connecting to middle class jobs and help employers find a qualified and diverse workforce. These services help job seekers looking for a new, next, or better job by providing them with an understanding of the local labor market and jobs that are in demand; providing job search assistance such as resume writing and interviewing skill development; offering assessments and testing to identify skill matches and gaps; and by referring them to available jobs for which they qualify. Employers have access to labor market information and One-Stop Career Center resources such as job fairs and interviewing space, workforce professionals to help recruit and screen qualified workers, and services for workers being displaced when an employer is faced with downsizing or business closure. Wagner-Peyser services are also part of the full suite of reemployment and training services to help unemployed workers, including recipients of unemployment insurance, return successfully to the labor market.

The Recovery Act made \$150,000,000 available for Employment Services operations to assist persons in One-Stop Career Centers to secure employment and workforce information and to provide a variety of services, including job search assistance, skills assessments, and labor market information services to job seekers and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings. An additional \$250,000,000 in Reemployment Services funding was provided via the Wagner-Peyser formula to supplement existing Reemployment Services for UI claimants in order to accelerate their return to work. The Recovery Act permitted ETA to transfer one percent of the funds to ETA Program Administration for program oversight and management.

Foreign Labor Certification

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	67,950	0	68,436	65,648
FTE	131	0	181	181

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) delegates particular responsibilities to the Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs that require a labor certification. These statutory responsibilities include determining whether there are able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers for a requested position for which certification is required and whether there would be any adverse impact on similarly employed U.S. workers should labor certification be granted. Accordingly, statutory and regulatory provisions require all employers seeking a labor certification for either permanent or temporary nonimmigrant labor to first apply to the Secretary of Labor for certification. The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to ETA's Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC).

The programs currently administered by the OFLC include: the Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the "Green Card"; the H-1B Specialty Occupations Program; H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program. ETA has organized OFLC as follows: A National Office is responsible for policy development and administration; and two National Processing Centers, one located in Chicago handling all temporary non-immigrant applications and one in Atlanta handling PERM applications, adjudicate all program applications. An OFLC Prevailing Wage Determination and Help Desk Center is scheduled to open in early 2010 and will perform all prevailing wage determinations, a task previously carried out by state workforce agencies (SWA).

For FY 2011, the budget requests \$50,519,000 to cover FLC Federal administrative costs, \$2,788,000 less than the FY 2010 enacted level. Base funding will continue to finance core functions. ETA will also continue its drive to fully implement all integrity provisions of its PERM regulation. OFLC will continue to fund and potentially increase staff to its H-1B Labor Condition Applications unit in the Chicago National Processing Center. The Department will also be implementing a new H-2A regulation which will include enhanced protections and oversight responsibilities in order to ensure program compliance and afford workers adequate coverage.

Under the OFLC State Grant activity, ETA provides grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 54 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs. These activities include, but are not limited to, SWA posting and circulation of inter-state and intra-state job orders and other assistance to employers in the effective recruitment of U.S. workers, state safety inspection of employer provided H-2A housing, development and conducting of prevailing practice and wage surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined occupation within their state. For FY 2011, ETA requests \$15,129,000 to support state workforce agency foreign labor certification activities which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted level.

The FY 2011 budget proposes legislation to authorize an application fee for employers filing new applications in three major labor certification programs. The three proposals would support cost recovery of expenses associated with administration of each program.

- Permanent Labor Certification Program – Re-proposing a fee on employers for the processing of Permanent Labor Certifications to recover the costs to the Department of carrying out permanent foreign labor certification activities.
- H-2B fees – Authorize the collection of an employer-paid fee for the filing and processing of H-2B labor certification applications. As part of this proposal, H-2B fee revenue would be used for a new initiative that would expand apprenticeship opportunities across the country and lessen our dependence on foreign labor for a variety of occupations currently served by the H2-B program.
- H-2A fees - The H-2A processing fee would replace the current H-2A fee which the Department collects but must revert to the Treasury. The current H-2A fee applies only to certified applications, not all applications received.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	51,720	0	63,720	63,720

This Workforce Information/Electronic Tools/System Building line item provides funding for a number of different national activities designed to bolster the capacity of the workforce investment system to prepare workers—in and out of the labor market—with the skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy and move along career pathways from low-wage jobs to middle class jobs, or remain in the middle class. The activities include: 1) National electronic tools that support self-service and direct service delivery within One-Stop Career Centers as well as provide access and connectivity to One-Stops; 2) Development of robust career information, industry competency models, and provision of tools to identify career pathways and assess skills; 3) Collection, analysis, and widespread dissemination of economic and workforce data, and translation of that information into workforce intelligence to enable the workforce system and its customers to make informed decisions about careers and education and training investments; 4) Infrastructure to support performance accountability; and 5) Technical assistance and capacity building that make use of social media and networking tools to foster the sharing of knowledge and best practices.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$63,720,000 for this activity, the same as the FY 2010 appropriation. The request provides funding for state core data products and services under the Workforce Information Grants to States. A large portion of the funds support the national workforce information infrastructure; development and maintenance of O*NET data; national electronic tools supporting self service tools and information, delivered through the CareerOneStop.org portal; support for the workforce system’s performance accountability needs;

and a knowledge-sharing, e-learning and social networking platform.

A new crowd-sourcing project called the Tools for America's Job Seekers Challenge began in December 2009 and identified 624 online tools. A total of 16,045 users from the workforce development system and the public reviewed the tools and provided 32,847 recommendations, and 1,161 comments. The results will be made available to states and the public. ETA will post the ten most highly recommended tools via the CareerOneStop.org web site to help states and job seekers find tools targeted to meet their specific needs.

Additionally, the budget request includes \$12,000,000 to continue the *Disability Employment Initiative* begun in FY 2010. The initiative, jointly administered by ETA and the Department's Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP), will seek to build upon the promising practices of ETA's Disability Program Navigator initiative and ODEP's customized employment initiative to improve the employment outcomes of individuals with disabilities served by One-Stop Career Centers. These resources will support the effective deployment of staff in selected states and their One-Stop Career Center system to: (1) improve coordination and collaboration among employment and training and asset development programs carried out at the state or local level; (2) build effective state and local partnerships that leverage public and private resources to better serve individuals with disabilities and result in increased employment or self-employment outcomes; and (3) expand services to women, minorities and veterans with disabilities. States will develop models for One-Stops that will help them improve accessibility in terms of physical, programmatic and communications, including state of the art assistive technologies.

Work Incentive Grants

	2009	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	17,295	0	0	0
Participants	24,468	0	0	0

Work Incentive Grants (WIGs) were funded to address concerns about the ability of the One-Stop Career Center system, which was established under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities. Established as a demonstration project, WIGs funded a variety of approaches aimed at increasing the labor force participation, life-long learning opportunities, and career advancement for persons with disabilities. Disability Program Navigators (DPNs), primarily funded through WIG grants, facilitated many of these service delivery improvements. DPNs were also engaged in promoting meaningful and effective physical, programmatic, and communication access to the One-Stop Career Center system and establishing critical linkages to employers to increase job and career opportunities.

After seven years of dedicated funding, the goal of the DPN program to demonstrate new approaches to serving individuals with disabilities was reached and the budget did not request or receive dedicated funding for the program in FY 2010. However, beginning in FY 2010 the Department began the *Disability Employment Initiative* which is administered by both ETA and ODEP. This initiative is influenced by the experiences and information gained through the DPN

program and serves to improve the effective and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in the workforce system.

In FY 2011, the Department plans to continue funding targeted assistance to persons with disabilities through the *Disability Employment Initiative*. As a result, no funding is requested for WIGs in the FY 2011 budget.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	422,000	0	150,000	200,000
Total Budget Authority	422,000	0	150,000	200,000

NOTE: FY 2009 amount was provided in the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The appropriations language was subsequently amended to provide such sums as may be necessary.

This general fund appropriation makes available funding for interest-bearing, repayable advances (or loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA), which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA), which makes loans to States to pay unemployment benefits. In addition, this appropriation may make interest-bearing, repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) whenever its balances prove insufficient to make payments from that account. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances account.

This appropriation also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (FECA) in the UTF to pay the costs of compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicemembers, and to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances Account (FUBA) to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program. Funding levels in the table above for 2010 and 2010 reflect the non-repayable advances.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Adult Services	51,061	40,316	55,412	61,789
Youth Services	10,932	6,099	12,308	14,803
Workforce Security	38,945	13,253	42,986	47,251
Apprenticeship	21,447	0	27,784	28,965
Executive Direction	8,078	0	9,166	9,234
Total Budget Authority	130,463	59,668	147,656	162,042
Total FTE	766	226	774	860

The Program Administration (PA) account finances staff for leadership, policy direction, and administration of the following programs authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Adults, Dislocated Workers, Youth, Workforce Information, National Activities, the Indian and Native American Program, the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program, and Women in Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO). The PA account also finances staff for Unemployment Insurance, the Employment Service (ES), Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA), Work Opportunity Tax Credits, the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, and the Office of Apprenticeship.

The FY 2011 Budget request of \$162,042,000 supports 860 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$14,386,000 from the FY 2010 appropriation. The request funds built-in increases and costs for the continued monitoring and oversight of Recovery Act funds beyond September 30, 2010, along with program increases for the Office of Apprenticeship and the multi-agency initiative on Employee Misclassification. Additionally, ETA estimates that four FTE and \$563,000 will be reimbursed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to support disaster unemployment assistance (DUA) activities. The appropriation request is financed by both general revenues and transfers from the Unemployment Trust Fund.

As part of its efforts to improve accountability and increase efficiency, ETA is proposing the conversion of 10 positions currently encumbered by contractors to Federal positions. The conversion will result in the development of a stable workforce in critical areas and increased Federal oversight. Conversion will only occur where it is financially advantageous to the agency.

Apprenticeship

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	21,447	0	27,784	28,965
Participants	306,491	0	367,930	381,118
FTE	127	0	155	160

The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (NAA), which established the foundation for developing and expanding the nation's skilled workforce through registered apprenticeship programs and produces standards for safeguarding the welfare of apprentices. Often referred to as the Fitzgerald Act, the NAA created a comprehensive system of partnerships among business, labor, education, and government which have shaped skill training through registered apprenticeship for succeeding generations of American workers.

OA provides leadership for and oversees the National Apprenticeship System (NAS). In cooperation with the State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAAs) recognized by the Secretary of Labor, OA administers apprenticeship at the state and local levels by:

- Registering apprenticeship programs that meet Federal standards;
- Issuing apprentices nationally recognized and portable certificates of completion;
- Promoting the development and recognition of new programs and occupations;
- Assuring that all programs provide high quality learning;
- Assuring that all programs produce skilled and competent workers;
- Promoting partnerships of registered apprenticeship with other federal programs and agencies including the workforce investment and education systems; and
- Providing equal opportunity for individuals – including women and minorities – to participate in registered apprenticeship programs.

Through this unique and effective public-private partnership, the Registered Apprenticeship system contributes to the Department's success in achieving the Secretary's vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. In addition, OA supports ETA's revised and proposed new program goal to "Expand opportunities and enhance accountability to continue to advance the registered apprenticeship system's ability to provide a critical pathway to good jobs and to meet the skilled training needs of workers and businesses." Today, almost 30,000 program sponsors representing 225,000 employers offer registered apprenticeship to more than 500,000 apprentices.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$29,135,000 and 160 FTE, which represents a program increase of \$1,351,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. A program increase of \$953,000 will support an increase of five FTE to address core functions of registering apprenticeship programs and apprentices; collecting, analyzing and reporting information; and providing high levels of technical assistance and customer service to potential and existing program sponsors. In addition, it will provide contractual support for initiatives in green jobs, pre-apprenticeship, and updating the regulatory framework for apprenticeship. The request also includes \$298,000 for built-in costs associated with pay, benefits, and rent.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2002-2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2002	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009 5/	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011 Request	Change from FY2002 - FY2011 Request Amount	Change from FY2011 Request Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	950,000	889,949	896,891	890,922	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	861,540	861,540	-88,460	-9%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,344	0%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	1,549,000	1,448,001	1,454,419	1,467,584	1,337,553	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,413,000	1,413,000	-136,000	-9%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,307	0%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	0	124,000	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	0	0	0%
Youth Activities	1,127,965	994,459	995,059	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	871,250	-256,715	-23%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153,750	153,750	0%
Youth Opportunity Grants	225,100	44,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-225,100	-100%
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	85,000	85,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	13,750	13,750	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	55,000	54,643	49,705	49,600	49,104	49,104	0	0	0	0	-55,000	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	0	0	0	19,640	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	98,000	98,000	0%
National Programs	159,766	90,923	79,604	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	59,156	-100,610	-63%
Native Americans	57,000	55,636	54,676	54,238	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	55,000	-2,000	-4%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,751	76,823	76,370	75,759	79,252	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	87,378	7,627	10%
Youth Build	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	120,000	120,000	0%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	4,203,582	3,654,645	3,608,724	3,771,736	3,383,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,828,530	3,925,475	-278,107	-7%
Older Workers	445,100	442,306	438,650	436,678	432,311	483,611	521,625	571,925	825,425	600,425	155,325	35%
Workers Compensation	175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-175,000	-100%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,698,556	3,607,380	3,647,133	3,636,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,846,681	4,435,327	736,771	20%
Program Administration 1/ 2/	161,031	174,510	177,349	170,101	198,000	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,656	162,042	1,011	1%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	8,683,269	7,878,842	7,871,856	8,015,224	7,413,265	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	9,648,292	9,173,269	490,000	6%
Job Corps 2/	1,458,732	1,504,603	1,541,151	1,546,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,708,205	1,707,363	248,631	17%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	10,142,001	9,383,444	9,413,007	9,561,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	11,356,497	10,880,632	738,631	7%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	110,752	116,283	124,040	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	161,995	51,243	46%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 3/	11,690	12,965	20,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11,690	-100%
Employment Standards Administration 4/	370,048	381,114	392,015	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	530,200	160,152	43%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	443,897	450,310	457,540	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	558,620	573,096	129,199	29%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	253,143	272,955	268,858	279,135	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	360,780	107,637	43%
Solicitor	77,410	77,483	80,726	80,080	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	122,561	45,151	58%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,266,940	1,311,110	1,343,733	1,355,432	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,748,632	481,692	38%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs												
Bureau of Labor Statistics	147,341	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	115,000	-32,341	-22%
	474,613	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	645,351	170,738	36%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	158,581	163,306	159,731	147,356	144,613	140,608	123,555	127,415	145,889	191,093	32,512	21%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	37,766	47,178	47,024	47,164	27,655	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	39,138	1,372	4%
Office of Inspector General	56,873	61,851	65,339	68,995	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	85,082	28,209	50%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	253,220	272,335	272,094	263,515	243,369	241,095	225,173	236,235	268,934	315,313	62,093	25%
Veterans' Employment and Training												
Working Capital Fund	212,516	212,820	218,646	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	262,494	49,978	24%
	0	0	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	637	637	0%
											0	0%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	12,496,631	11,818,995	11,889,606	12,035,509	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	14,266,550	13,968,059	1,471,428	12%
1/ Beginning in FY 2009, Foreign Labor Certification is included with State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services.												
2/ Beginning in FY 2008, Job Corps admin is separate from TES Program Administration.												
3/ Beginning in FY 2005, PBGC's funding is all mandatory.												
4/ Beginning in FY 2010, Employment Standards Administration reorganized into 4 separate components: The Wage and Hour Division; Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; Office of Labor-Management Standards; and Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. See following detail table for further information.												
5/ Does not include supplemental budget authority of \$4.8 billion provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.												

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor								
FY 2011 President's Budget								
(dollars in thousands)								
Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law	FY 2011 Proposed Legislation	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>								
1. Grants to States / Innovation Funds								
(a) Adult Employment and Training								
Annual appropriation	D	149,540	495,000	149,540	149,540	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	-	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	45,344	-	45,344	100%
Subtotal		861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884	-	45,344	5%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment								
Annual appropriation	D	335,840	1,237,500	323,840	323,840	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	848,000	-	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	62,307	-	62,307	100%
Subtotal		1,183,840	1,237,500	1,183,840	1,246,147	-	62,307	5%
(c) Youth Activities								
Annual appropriation	D	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	871,250	-	-52,819	-6%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	153,750	-	153,750	100%
Subtotal		924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000	-	100,931	11%
Subtotal, Grants to States / Innovation Funds		2,969,449	2,920,500	2,969,449	3,178,031	-	208,582	7%
Annual appropriation		1,409,449	2,920,500	1,397,449	1,606,031	-	208,582	15%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,560,000	-	1,572,000	1,572,000	-	-	0%
2. Federally Administered Programs:								
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:								
Annual appropriation	D	71,051	198,000	29,160	29,160	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year (FY 2009 includes \$125 million for CBJTG)	D	212,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		283,051	198,000	229,160	229,160	-	-	0%
Recovery Act Health Insurance Assistance	M	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		283,051	348,000	229,160	229,160	-	-	0%
(b) Native Americans	D	52,758	-	52,758	55,000	-	2,242	4%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	D	82,620	-	84,620	87,378	-	2,758	3%
(d) Women in apprenticeship	D	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	0%
(e) YouthBuild	D	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000	-	17,500	17%
(f) High Growth / Emerging Industries	D	-	247,500	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		489,429	645,000	470,038	492,538	-	22,500	5%
Mandatory		-	150,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		489,429	495,000	470,038	492,538	-	22,500	5%
Annual appropriation		277,429	495,000	270,038	292,538	-	22,500	8%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		212,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. National Programs:								
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research (includes Transitional Jobs)	D	48,781	-	93,450	46,556	-	-46,894	-50%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	D	108,493	-	108,493	98,000	-	-10,493	-10%
(c) Evaluation	D	6,918	-	9,600	11,600	-	2,000	21%
(d) Green Jobs Innovation Fund	D	-	495,000	40,000	85,000	-	45,000	113%
(e) Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly Community Based Job Training Grants)	D	-	-	125,000	-	-	-125,000	-100%
(f) Denali Commission	D	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(g) Workforce Data Quality Initiative	D	-	-	12,500	13,750	-	1,250	10%
Subtotal, National Programs		167,570	495,000	389,043	254,906	-	-134,137	-34%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		167,570	495,000	389,043	254,906	-	-134,137	-34%

**United States Department of Labor
FY 2011 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law	FY 2011 Proposed Legislation	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services: (cont)</i>								
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)	M	125,000	-	120,000	125,000	-	5,000	4%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,751,448	4,060,500	3,948,530	4,050,475	-	101,945	3%
Mandatory		125,000	150,000	120,000	125,000	-	5,000	4%
Discretionary		3,626,448	3,910,500	3,828,530	3,925,475	-	96,945	3%
Annual appropriation		1,854,448	3,910,500	2,056,530	2,153,475	-	96,945	5%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	-	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays								
Mandatory		125,000	3,000	84,000	82,000	-	-2,000	-2%
Discretionary		3,689,399	3,533,806	3,502,474	3,605,695	-	-	0%
Office of Job Corps:								
(a) Operations								
Annual appropriation	D	949,276	35,854	983,015	981,253	-	-1,762	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	591,000	-	591,000	591,000	-	-	0%
(b) Construction and Renovation								
Annual appropriation	D	15,000	211,646	5,000	5,000	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	0%
(c) Administration	D	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110	-	920	3%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,683,938	250,000	1,708,205	1,707,363	-	-842	0%
Annual appropriation		992,938	250,000	1,017,205	1,016,363	-	-842	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		691,000	-	691,000	691,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		1,622,493	202,198	1,720,152	1,737,337	-	17,185	1%
Workers Compensation:								
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:								
1. Annual Appropriation	D	571,925	118,800	600,425	600,425	-	-	
2. Special Funding	D	-	-	225,000	-	-	-225,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		571,925	118,800	825,425	600,425	-	-225,000	-27%
Outlays		531,000	113,289	622,000	781,000	-	159,000	26%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances								
1. Annual Appropriation	M	703,000	256,000	1,253,000	1,938,200	431,300	685,200	55%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		703,000	256,000	1,253,000	1,938,200	431,300	685,200	55%
Outlays		489,000	77,000	1,022,000	2,258,200	145,300	1,236,200	121%

**United States Department of Labor
FY 2011 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011 President's Request	
					President's Request	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
					Current Law		Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</i>								
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):								
(a) UTF Base	M	103,855,031	8,716,000	151,285,086	88,167,342	17,912,000	-63,117,744	-42%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-4,602,523	-400,000	-5,105,086	-4,691,342	-	413,744	-8%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		99,252,508	8,316,000	146,180,000	83,476,000	17,912,000	-62,704,000	-43%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):								
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,808,690	-	3,195,645	3,515,079	-	319,434	10%
(b) UI Integrity (Trust funds)	D	50,000	-	50,000	55,000	-	5,000	10%
(c) AWIU (Trust funds)	D	628,000	-	733,000	-	-	-733,000	-100%
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	11,310	-	11,310	11,310	-	-	0%
(e) Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	5,067,000	9,570,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		8,565,000	9,570,000	3,989,955	3,581,389	-	-408,566	-10%
3. Employment Service:								
(a) Allotments to States								
Federal Funds	D	22,683	-	22,683	22,683	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	680,893	396,000	680,893	680,893	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576	-	-	0%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	20,869	-	20,994	20,994	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570	-	-	0%
4. Foreign Labor Certification:								
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	15,129	-	15,129	15,129	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	52,821	-	53,307	50,519	-	-2,788	-5%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)	M	13,000	-	13,000	13,000	111,000	-2,788	-21%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		80,950	-	81,436	78,648	111,000	-5,576	-7%
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	51,720	-	63,720	63,720	-	-	0%
6. Work Incentives Grants	D	17,295	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		108,691,918	18,282,000	151,039,681	87,924,327	18,023,000	-63,118,142	-42%
Mandatory		104,332,508	17,886,000	146,193,000	83,489,000	18,023,000	-62,706,788	-43%
Discretionary		4,359,410	396,000	4,846,681	4,435,327	-	-411,354	-8%
Federal Funds		91,698	-	86,403	86,403	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,267,712	396,000	4,760,278	4,348,924	-	-411,354	-9%
Outlays		108,467,684	18,281,177	151,350,961	88,110,607	18,023,000	-63,240,354	-42%
Mandatory		104,332,007	17,886,000	146,203,000	83,494,000	18,023,000	-62,709,000	-43%
Discretionary		4,135,677	395,177	5,147,961	4,616,607	-	-531,354	-10%
Federal Funds		73,220	-	94,683	157,683	-	63,000	67%
Trust Funds		4,062,457	395,177	5,053,278	4,458,924	-	-594,354	-12%
<i>State Paid Leave Program:</i>								
1. Grants	D	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Program		-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Outlays		-	-	-	12,000	-	50,000	100%
<i>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</i>								
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
Outlays		-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
<i>Payments to the UI Trust Fund:</i>								
1. Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%
Outlays		1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%

**United States Department of Labor
FY 2011 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2011 President's Request	
					President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Program Administration:</i>								
1. Adult Services	D	43,250	40,315	46,859	50,564	-	3,705	8%
Trust Funds	D	7,811	-	8,553	11,225	-	2,672	31%
2. Youth Services	D	10,932	6,099	12,308	14,803	-	2,495	20%
3. Workforce Security	D	3,669	9,253	3,490	3,450	-	-40	-1%
Trust Funds (beginning in FY 2009, no longer includes Foreign Labor Certification)	D	35,276	4,000	39,496	43,801	-	4,305	11%
4. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	21,447	-	27,784	28,965	-	1,181	4%
5. Executive Direction	D	6,025	-	7,075	7,122	-	47	1%
Trust Funds	D	2,053	-	2,091	2,112	-	21	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		130,463	59,667	147,656	162,042	-	14,386	10%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		130,463	59,667	147,656	162,042	-	14,386	10%
Federal Funds		85,323	55,667	97,516	104,904	-	7,388	8%
Trust Funds		45,140	4,000	50,140	57,138	-	6,998	14%
Outlays		126,194	49,588	137,903	162,355	-	24,452	18%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		126,194	49,588	137,903	162,355	-	24,452	18%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		117,011,692	34,255,967	234,327,497	96,663,832	36,454,300	-137,666,453	-59%
Mandatory		106,639,508	29,521,000	222,971,000	85,783,200	36,454,300	-137,190,588	-62%
Discretionary		10,372,184	4,734,967	11,356,497	10,880,632	-	-475,865	-4%
Federal Funds		6,059,332	4,334,967	6,546,079	6,474,570	-	-71,509	-1%
Annual appropriation		3,596,332	4,334,967	4,093,079	4,011,570	-	-71,509	-2%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		2,463,000	-	2,463,000	2,463,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,312,852	400,000	4,810,418	4,406,062	-	-404,356	-8%
Total Outlays		116,531,770	33,489,038	233,846,490	96,980,094	36,168,300	-136,931,517	-59%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		106,425,007	29,195,000	222,714,000	86,065,200	36,168,300	-136,648,800	-61%
Discretionary		10,106,763	4,294,038	11,132,490	10,914,894	-	-282,717	-3%
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION								
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance 1/	D	119,691	9,705	129,199	133,241	-	4,042	3%
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	18,198	-	18,994	22,232	-	3,238	17%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	5,530	-	6,688	6,522	-	-146	-2%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		143,419	9,705	154,861	161,995	-	7,134	5%
Total Outlays		155,000	6,133	156,500	161,375	-	4,875	3%
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION								
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	70,590	-	86,412	71,896	-	-14,516	-17%
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	232,337	-	234,005	249,408	-	15,403	7%
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	141,795	-	143,650	144,997	-	1,347	1%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		444,722	-	464,067	466,301	-	2,234	0%
Total Outlays (Program)		-229,000	-	-86,000	-1,073,000	-	-987,000	1148%
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION								
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	196,016	21,987	227,606	244,240	-	16,634	7%
2. H-1B	M	-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
3. H-2B	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal Wage and Hour Division		-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		178,016	21,987	243,606	295,240	-	51,634	21%
Mandatory		-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
Discretionary		196,016	21,987	227,606	244,240	-	16,634	7%
Total Outlays		206,688	12,865	276,483	285,921	-	9,438	3%
Mandatory		11,000	-	66,000	57,000	-	-9,000	-14%
Discretionary		195,688	12,865	210,483	228,921	-	18,438	9%

FY 2011 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2011 President's Budget**

	FY 2009 Comparable	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2010 Recovery Act	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY '11 Pres Bud vs. '10 Comp
Employment and Training Administration	932	990	226	1,080	90
Job Corps	173	179	12	179	0
Employee Benefits Security Administration	852	910	50	941	31
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	875	941	0	942	1
Wage and Hour Division	1,268	1,582	87	1,672	90
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	589	788	50	788	0
Office of Labor-Management Standards	296	269	1	269	0
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,197	1,230	0	1,254	24
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Compensation	588	580	0	560	-20
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,055	2,343	56	2,368	25
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,374	2,425	0	2,430	5
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,224	2,399	0	2,471	72
Office of Inspector General	389	425	2	427	2
Departmental Management	1,284	1,409	59	1,445	36
Office of Disability Employment Policy	41	52	0	52	0
Veterans' Employment and Training	229	234	0	234	0
Working Capital Fund	637	686	0	688	2
Total FTE Employment	16,003	17,442	543	17,800	358