REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE

The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) maintains one hundred twenty-two (122) Job Corps centers located throughout the United States. Periodic maintenance is performed to keep these centers in acceptable condition, as determined by Job Corps management. Maintenance requirements are stratified by management into critical and non-critical projects. Critical maintenance involves life, safety, health, and environmental issues, as well as building code compliance deficiencies. Critical maintenance projects are funded and performed in the year they are identified. Non-critical maintenance projects are performed each year to the extent that funding constraints allow. Non-critical maintenance projects that cannot be funded when scheduled are deferred to a future period.

Condition Assessment Surveys

Condition assessment surveys are conducted every three years at each Job Corps center to determine the current condition of buildings and structures (constructed assets) and the estimated maintenance cost to correct deficiencies. Surveys conducted during years one and two of this three year cycle are updated annually to reflect maintenance performed, and rolled up with current assessments to provide a condition assessment for the entire Job Corps portfolio of constructed assets. Condition assessment surveys are based on methods and standards consistently applied, including:

- condition descriptions of facilities
- estimated costs of maintenance actions
- recommended maintenance schedules
- standardized condition codes

Asset Condition

Condition assessment surveys are used to estimate the current plant replacement value and deferred maintenance repair backlog for every constructed asset at each Job Corps center. Plant replacement value and repair backlog are used to calculate a Facilities Condition Index (FCI) for each building and structure. The chart below ranks each asset within one of five categories of asset condition, based on the assets FCI score, for the previous five year period.

Job Corps Center Constructed Assets
Ranking of Individual Asset Condition By FCI Scores(1)
For the Years Ended 2005 – 2009

		2009		2008		2007		2006(2)		2005(2)	
Asset Condition	***FCI Score***	No. of Assets	Asset %	No. of Assets	Asset %	No. of Assets	Asset %	No. of Assets	Asset %	No. of Assets	Asset %
Excellent	*90- 100%*	3,037	84.6	2,878	81.9	2,966	80.9	2,665	75.1	2,507	74.8
Good	*80- 89%*	290	8.1	311	8.9	338	9.2	433	12.2	412	12.3
Fair	*70- 79%*	95	2.6	115	3.3	126	3.4	145	4.1	151	4.5
Poor	*60- 69%*	71	2.0	89	2.5	98	2.7	135	3.8	120	3.6
Very Poor	*< 60%*	96	2.7	118	3.4	136	3.8	170	4.8	161	4.8
		3,589	100.0	3,511	100.0	3,664	100.0	3,548	100.0	3,351	100.0

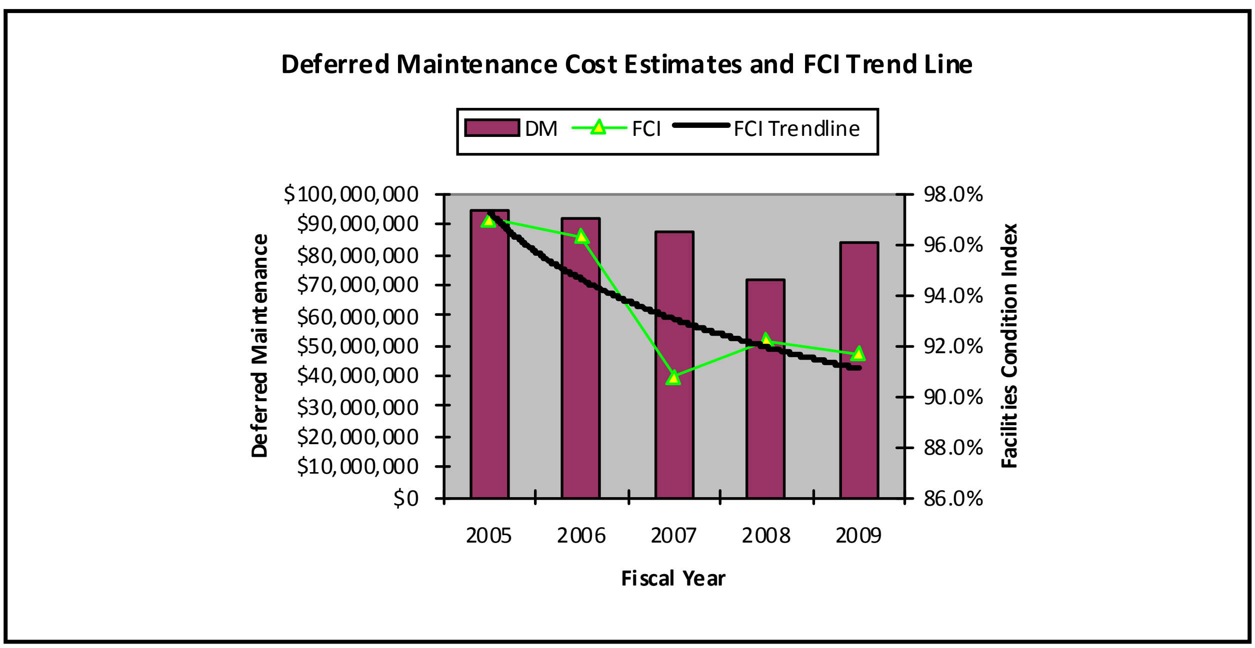
(1) FCI = 1 – (Repair Backlog / Plant Replacement Value). An FCI closer to 100 % indicates better asset condition.
(2) FCI scores for 2005-2006 were distributed based on modifications to the calculation of asset condition implemented in 2007.

Portfolio Condition and Deferred Maintenance Cost Estimates

The FCI assessments by building and structure are consolidated to calculate an FCI score for the entire portfolio of constructed assets, which is used to evaluate the overall asset condition of the Job Corps portfolio. Job Corps has set the goal of achieving and maintaining an FCI of 90% or greater (the standard used by the National Association of College and University Business Offices) for its portfolio of constructed assets. In 2009, the portfolio's aggregate FCI score for 3,589 constructed assets was 91.7%, and deferred maintenance costs to return the portfolio to an acceptable condition were estimated at $83.9 million, as shown in the table below. The final graph juxtaposes deferred maintenance cost estimates with the FCI trend line for the five year period ending in 2009.

Job Corps Center Constructed Assets
Portfolio Condition and Deferred Maintenance Cost Estimates at
September 30, 2005 - 2009

Constructed Assets - FY	Number of Constructed Assets	Portfolio Condition Based on Aggregate FCI Score	Deferred Maintenance Costs to Return Assets To Acceptable Condition
Buildings and structures - 2009	3,589	Excellent - 91.7%	$83,861,828
Buildings and structures - 2008	3,511	Excellent - 92.2%	$71,901,425
Buildings and structures - 2007	3,664	Excellent - 90.8%	$87,372,000
Buildings and structures - 2006	3,548	Excellent - 96.3%	$92,100,000
Buildings and structures - 2005	3,351	Excellent - 97.0%	$94,800,000



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS

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

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

Unemployment Insurance Program

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

Program Administration and Funding

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

Federal and State Unemployment Taxes

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

Federal Unemployment Taxes

Under the provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA), a Federal tax is levied on covered employers, at a current rate of 6.2% of the first $7,000 in annual wages paid to each employee. This Federal tax rate is reduced by a credit of up to 5.4%, granted to employers paying State UI taxes under conforming State UI statutes. Accordingly, in conforming States, employers paid an effective Federal tax of 0.8% (0.6% starting January 1, 2009). Federal unemployment taxes are collected by the Internal Revenue Service.

State Unemployment Taxes

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

Unemployment Trust Fund

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

Federal Accounts

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

The Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) was established pursuant to Section 904 of the Act. FUA is funded by any excesses from the ESAA as determined in accordance with Section 902 of the Act. Title XII, Section 1201 of the Act authorizes the FUA to loan Federal monies to State accounts that are unable to make benefit payments because the State UI account balance has been exhausted. Title XII loans must be repaid with interest. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 waived interest on advances to State accounts for the period February 17, 2009, through December 31, 2010. The FUA may borrow from the ESAA or EUCA, without interest, or may also receive repayable advances, with interest, from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, when the FUA has a balance insufficient to make advances to the States.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

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

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

State Accounts

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

Railroad Retirement Accounts

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

UI Program Benefits

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

Regular UI Benefits

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

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

Extended UI Benefits

The Federal/State Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1970 provides for the extension of the duration of UI benefits during periods of high unemployment. When the insured unemployment level within a State, or in some cases total unemployment, reaches certain specified levels, the State must extend benefit duration by fifty percent, up to a combined maximum of 39 weeks. Fifty percent of the cost of extended unemployment benefits is paid from the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account within the UTF, and fifty percent by the State, from the State's UTF account. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 has provided for a temporary one hundred percent Federal funding of extended benefits.

Emergency UI Benefits

During prolonged periods of high unemployment, Congress may authorize the payment of emergency unemployment benefits to supplement extended UI benefit payments. Emergency benefits began in July 2008, authorized under the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008. This emergency program has been temporarily extended and additionally funded by the Recovery Act. Before this fiscal year, emergency benefits were last authorized in 2002 under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act. Payments in excess of $23 billion were paid under the program which ended in January 2005. Prior to that, emergency benefits were authorized in 1991 under the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act. Emergency benefit payments in excess of $28 billion were paid over the three year period ended in 1994.

Federal UI Benefits

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

Program Finances and Sustainability

At September 30, 2009, total assets within the UTF exceeded liabilities by $10.5 billion. This fund balance approximates the accumulated surplus of tax revenues and earnings on these revenues over benefit payment expenses and is available to finance benefit payments in future periods when tax revenues may be insufficient. Treasury invests this accumulated surplus in Federal securities. The net value of these securities, including interest receivable, at September 30, 2009 was $19.8 billion. This interest is distributed to eligible State and Federal accounts within the UTF. Interest income from these investments during FY 2009 was $2.1 billion. Federal and State UI tax and reimbursable revenues of $38.1 billion and regular, extended and emergency benefit payment expense of $114.3 billion were recognized for the year ended September 30, 2009.

As discussed in Note 1.K.1 to the consolidated financial statements, DOL recognized a liability for regular, extended and emergency unemployment benefits to the extent of unpaid benefits applicable to the current period and for benefits paid by States that have not been reimbursed by the UTF. Accrued unemployment benefits payable at September 30, 2009 were $4.2 billion.

FUA has borrowed $8.0 billion from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury as of September 30, 2009. These repayable advances bear an interest rate of 3.375%.

P.L. 111-92, the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009, was enacted on November 6, 2009. The Act extended unemployment benefits to eligible recipients up to 14 additional weeks in all States and a total of up to 20 additional weeks in States with unemployment of 8.5 percent or greater. The Act also extended the FUTA surtax on covered employers through June 30, 2011. The required supplementary information for the Unemployment Insurance Program does not reflect the effect of these subsequent events. Refer to Note 23 for additional discussion.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

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

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

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Expected Economic Conditions

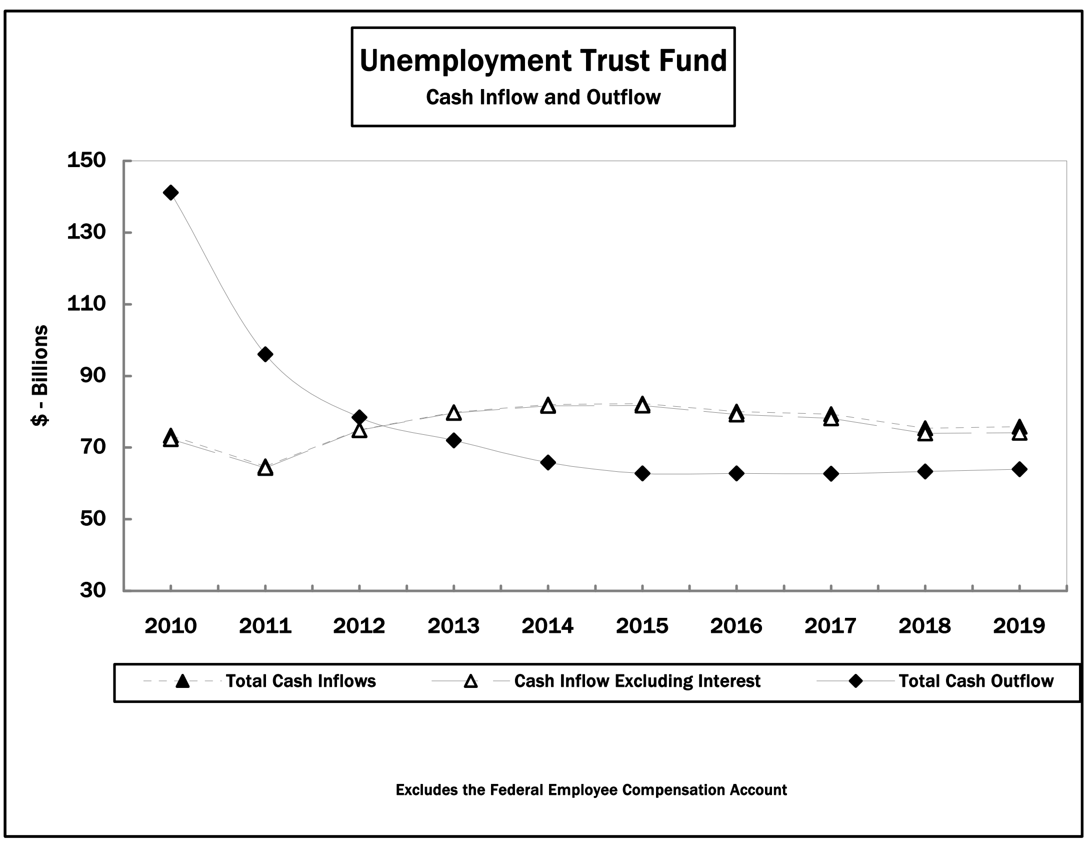
Charts I and II graphically depict the effect of expected economic conditions on the UTF over the next ten years.

Projected Cash Inflows and Outflows Under Expected Economic Conditions

Chart I depicts projected cash inflows and outflows of the UTF over the next ten years under expected economic conditions. Both cash inflows and cash inflows excluding interest earnings are displayed. Current estimates by the Department are based on an expected unemployment rate of 9.92% during FY 2010, decreasing steadily to below 6% in FY 2015 and thereafter. Total cash outflows exceed total cash inflows through FY 2012, whereas total cash inflows exceed total cash outflows beginning in FY 2013 and through the end of the projected period. The net outflow decreases from $67.8 billion in FY 2010 to $3.5 billion in FY 2012. The net inflow increases from $7.9 billion in FY 2013 to $19.5 billion in FY 2015, leveling off at the $17.2 billion to $11.8 billion range after that, indicating that most States have replenished their funds to desired levels. The net outflow occurs due to State unemployment benefits. The net inflow is sustained by the excess of Federal tax collections over Federal expenditures.

These projections, excluding interest earnings, indicate decreasing net cash outflow from FY 2010 to FY 2011, then net cash inflows at varied levels through 2019.

Chart I

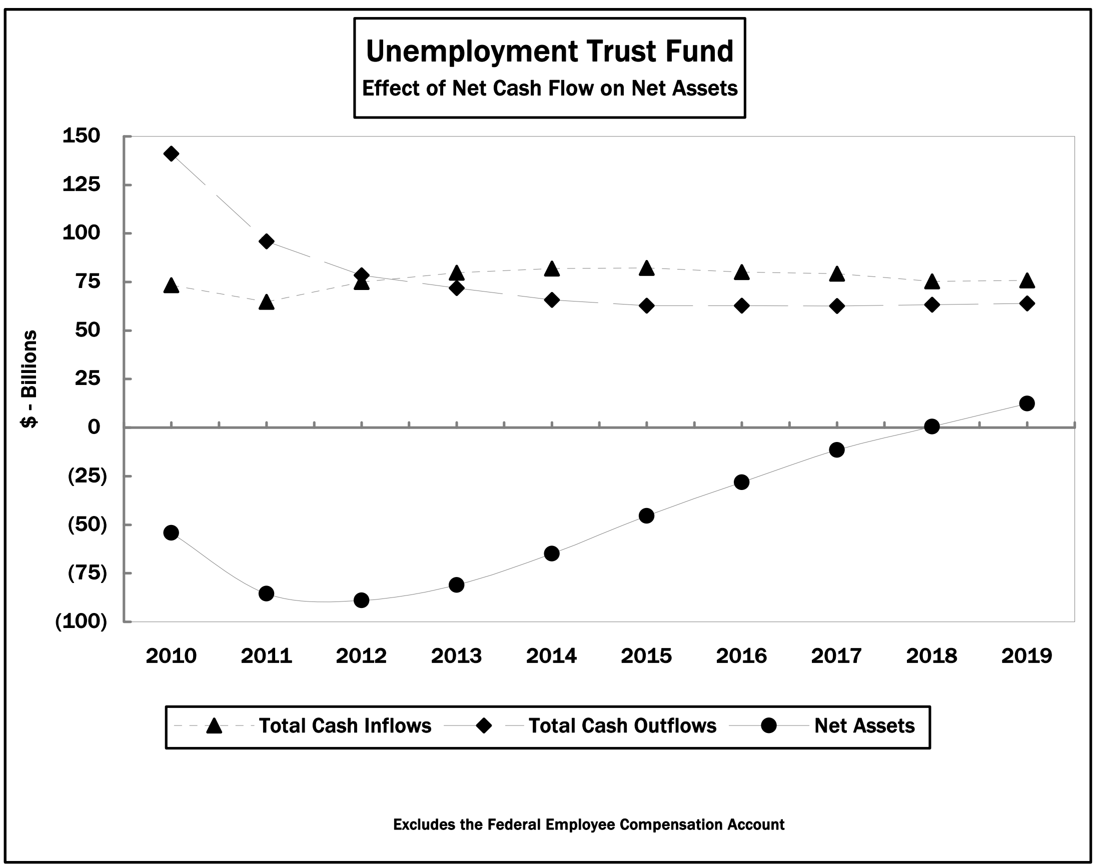


Effect of Expected Cash Flows on UTF Assets

Chart II demonstrates the effect of these expected cash inflows and outflows on the net assets of the UTF over the ten year period ended September 30, 2019. Yearly projected total cash inflows, including interest earnings, and cash outflows, including interest payments, are depicted as well as the net effect of this cash flow on UTF assets.

Total cash outflows exceed cash inflows for FYs 2010 through 2012 and total cash inflows exceed total cash outflows beginning in FY 2013 and all other years in the projected period. The excess of total cash inflows over total cash outflows peaks in FY 2015. Starting at $13.6 billion at the beginning of FY 2010, net UTF assets decrease by $102.6 billion over the next three years to an $89.0 billion fund balance deficit by the end of FY 2012 and then increase by $101.4 billion over the next seven years to a $12.4 billion fund net assets balance by the end of FY 2019. The fund is in a deficit situation from FY 2010 through FY 2017.

Chart II



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

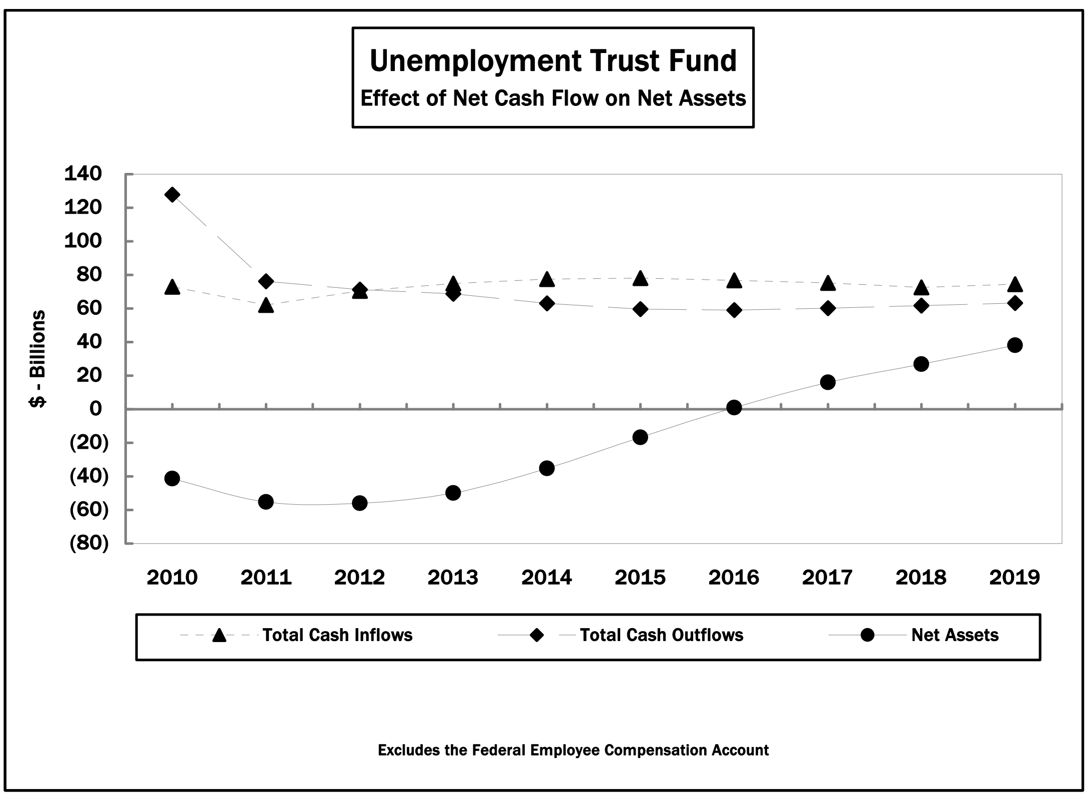
Recovery Scenarios

Charts III and IV demonstrate the effect on accumulated UTF assets of projected total cash inflows and cash outflows of the UTF over the ten year period ending September 30, 2019, under two recovery scenarios. Each scenario uses an open group, which includes current and future participants in the UI program. Chart III assumes decreasing rates of unemployment beginning in FY 2010 and Chart IV assumes higher unemployment in FY 2010 and then decreasing rates of unemployment beginning in FY 2011.

<u>Effect on UTF Assets of Recovery Scenario 1</u>

The Department projects the effect of decreasing unemployment rates beginning in FY 2010 on the cash inflows and outflows of the UTF. Under this scenario, which utilizes a decreasing unemployment rate of 8.94% beginning in FY 2010, net cash outflows including projected interest earnings and expenses from Federal sources are projected in FY 2010 through FY 2012. Net cash inflows are reestablished in FY 2013 and peak in FY 2015 with a drop in the unemployment rate to 5.37% and then 5.20% for FYs 2016 through 2019. Starting at $13.6 billion at the beginning of FY 2010, net UTF assets decrease by $69.6 billion over the next three years to a $56.0 billion fund balance deficit in FY 2012 and then increase by $94.1 billion over the next seven years to a $38.1 billion fund net assets balance by the end of FY 2019. The fund is in a deficit situation from FY 2010 to FY 2015.

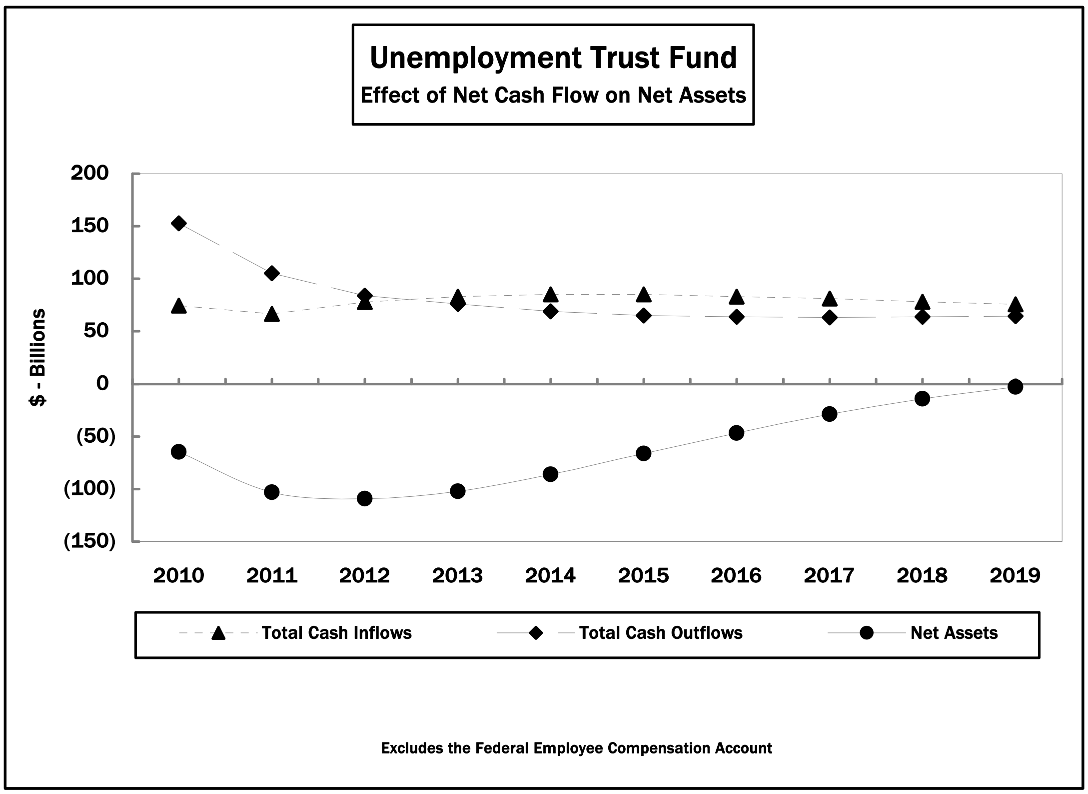
Chart III



Effect on UTF Assets of Recovery Scenario 2

The Department also estimates the effects of an increasing unemployment rate of 10.62% in FY 2010 and decreasing unemployment rates beginning in FY 2011 on the cash inflows and outflows of the UTF. Net cash outflows including projected interest earnings and expenses from Federal sources are projected in FY 2010 through FY 2012, with the fund in a deficit situation from 2010 to 2019. The net assets of the UTF decrease $122.8 billion from a $13.6 billion net assets fund balance at the beginning of FY 2010 to a $109.2 billion fund deficit balance in 2012. Net cash inflows are reestablished in FY 2013 and peak in FY 2015 with a drop in the unemployment rate to 5.82% and then lower rates for FYs 2016 through 2019. By the end of FY 2019, this positive cash flow has decreased the UTF fund deficit to $2.9 billion. At the end of the projection period of recovery scenario 2, net assets are $15.3 billion less than under expected economic conditions.

Chart IV



The three examples of expected economic conditions and two recovery scenarios demonstrate the counter cyclical nature of the UI program, which experiences net cash outflows during periods of recession to be replenished through net cash inflows during periods of recovery. In the three examples, State accounts without sufficient reserve balances to absorb negative cash flows are forced to borrow funds from the FUA to meet benefit payment requirements. State borrowing demands also deplete the FUA, which borrows from the ESAA and the EUCA until they are depleted. The FUA then requires advances from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury to provide for State borrowings. (See following discussion of State solvency measures.)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(1) EXPECTED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Balance, start of year	$ 13,572,826	$ (54,246,705)	$ (85,547,154)	$ (89,033,483)	$ (81,111,927)	$ (64,928,173)	$ (45,383,187)	$ (28,140,681)	$ (11,484,473)	$ 593,974
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	44,377,000	56,451,000	63,866,000	66,222,000	65,731,000	63,647,000	60,914,000	59,096,000	56,432,000	56,753,000
Federal unemployment taxes	5,703,000	5,466,000	7,652,000	9,975,000	12,436,000	14,876,000	15,595,000	16,768,000	15,585,000	15,763,000
General revenue appropriation	22,128,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on loans	-	2,240,000	3,207,000	3,388,000	3,398,000	3,067,000	2,590,000	2,194,000	1,842,000	1,534,000
CMIA receipts	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	106,135	119,835	125,035	114,135	106,335	116,235	128,335	127,335	124,535	124,635
Total cash inflow excluding interest	72,317,535	64,304,235	74,853,435	79,702,535	81,674,735	81,709,635	79,230,735	78,188,735	73,986,935	74,178,035
Interest on Federal securities	995,895	423,275	127,110	172,968	334,069	601,370	841,387	1,150,840	1,407,510	1,618,562
Total cash inflow	73,313,430	64,727,510	74,980,545	79,875,503	82,008,804	82,311,005	80,072,122	79,339,575	75,394,445	75,796,597
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	133,625,000	88,481,000	70,691,000	63,855,000	57,642,000	54,887,000	55,430,000	55,721,000	56,717,000	57,717,000
State administrative costs	5,724,000	4,333,000	4,293,000	4,308,000	4,322,000	4,376,000	4,446,000	4,517,000	4,593,000	4,669,000
Federal administrative costs	258,095	263,686	269,466	275,443	281,623	290,013	297,621	306,452	315,516	324,821
Interest on tax refunds	2,436	2,097	2,686	3,491	4,869	6,457	7,200	7,974	7,550	7,714
CMIA interest payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Interest on advances	1,410,000	2,830,000	3,090,000	3,390,000	3,450,000	3,080,000	2,520,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	1,140,000
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	113,330	118,076	120,622	121,913	124,458	126,449	128,695	130,841	132,832	132,832
Total cash outflow	141,132,961	96,027,959	78,466,874	71,953,947	65,825,050	62,766,019	62,829,616	62,683,367	63,315,998	63,991,467
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	(68,815,426)	(31,723,724)	(3,613,439)	7,748,588	15,849,685	18,943,616	16,401,119	15,505,368	10,670,937	10,186,568
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	(67,819,531)	(31,300,449)	(3,486,329)	7,921,556	16,183,754	19,544,986	17,242,506	16,656,208	12,078,447	11,805,130
Balance, end of year	$ (54,246,705)	$ (85,547,154)	$ (89,033,483)	$ (81,111,927)	$ (64,928,173)	$ (45,383,187)	$ (28,140,681)	$ (11,484,473)	$ 593,974	$ 12,399,104
Total unemployment rate	9.92%	9.05%	7.85%	7.05%	6.12%	5.62%	5.55%	5.37%	5.30%	5.22%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(2) RECOVERY SCENARIO 1 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Balance, start of year	$ 13,572,826	$ (41,245,614)	$ (55,308,520)	$ (55,979,693)	$ (49,837,917)	$ (35,287,812)	$ (16,725,415)	$ 1,027,833	$ 15,958,678	$ 26,922,794
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	44,139,000	54,152,000	59,879,000	61,856,000	62,075,000	60,648,000	58,543,000	57,051,000	55,093,000	54,819,000
Federal unemployment taxes	5,766,000	5,563,000	7,760,000	9,973,000	12,282,000	14,257,000	15,034,000	14,903,000	14,315,000	16,453,000
General revenue appropriation	21,973,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on loans	-	1,713,000	2,360,000	2,507,000	2,485,000	2,187,000	1,825,000	1,473,000	1,176,000	907,000
CMIA receipts	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	106,135	119,835	125,035	114,135	106,335	116,235	128,335	127,335	124,535	124,635
Total cash inflow excluding interest	71,987,535	61,569,235	70,127,435	74,453,535	76,951,735	77,211,635	75,533,735	73,557,735	70,711,935	72,307,035
Interest on Federal securities	1,029,013	524,855	394,304	461,187	634,360	907,512	1,284,870	1,652,590	1,927,564	2,161,318
Total cash inflow	73,016,548	62,094,090	70,521,739	74,914,722	77,586,095	78,119,147	76,818,605	75,210,325	72,639,499	74,468,353
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	120,797,000	69,656,000	64,434,000	61,895,000	56,112,000	52,962,000	52,919,000	54,529,000	56,265,000	58,103,000
State administrative costs	5,474,000	3,957,000	4,156,000	4,257,000	4,283,000	4,332,000	4,393,000	4,486,000	4,575,000	4,664,000
Federal administrative costs	258,095	263,686	269,466	275,443	281,623	290,013	297,621	306,452	315,516	324,821
Interest on tax refunds	2,463	2,134	2,724	3,490	4,809	6,188	6,941	7,087	6,935	8,052
CMIA interest payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Interest on advances	1,190,000	2,160,000	2,210,000	2,220,000	2,230,000	1,840,000	1,320,000	820,000	380,000	50,000
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	113,330	118,076	120,622	121,913	124,458	126,449	128,695	130,841	132,832	132,832
Total cash outflow	127,834,988	76,156,996	71,192,912	68,772,946	63,035,990	59,556,750	59,065,357	60,279,480	61,675,383	63,282,805
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	(55,847,453)	(14,587,761)	(1,065,477)	5,680,589	13,915,745	17,654,885	16,468,378	13,278,255	9,036,552	9,024,230
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	(54,818,440)	(14,062,906)	(671,173)	6,141,776	14,550,105	18,562,397	17,753,248	14,930,845	10,964,116	11,185,548
Balance, end of year	$ (41,245,614)	$ (55,308,520)	$ (55,979,693)	$ (49,837,917)	$ (35,287,812)	$ (16,725,415)	$ 1,027,833	$ 15,958,678	$ 26,922,794	$ 38,108,342
Total unemployment rate	8.94%	7.32%	7.12%	6.90%	5.95%	5.37%	5.20%	5.20%	5.20%	5.20%

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL INSURANCE INFORMATION
CASH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW OF THE
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND EXCLUDING THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COMPENSATION ACCOUNT
FOR THE TEN YEAR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

(3) RECOVERY SCENARIO 2 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Balance, start of year	$ 13,572,826	$ (64,647,379)	$ (103,192,322)	$ (109,219,131)	$ (102,203,296)	$ (86,077,719)	$ (66,105,002)	$ (46,806,443)	$ (28,727,650)	$ (14,242,334)
Cash inflow										
State unemployment taxes	44,598,000	58,013,000	66,133,000	68,675,000	68,055,000	65,835,000	62,924,000	60,218,000	58,126,000	56,329,000
Federal unemployment taxes	5,672,000	5,427,000	7,600,000	10,014,000	12,514,000	14,828,000	15,919,000	17,075,000	16,183,000	15,560,000
General revenue appropriation	23,084,000	36,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on loans	-	2,557,000	3,710,000	3,978,000	4,039,000	3,710,000	3,210,000	2,673,000	2,255,000	1,892,000
CMIA receipts	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400
Deposits by the Railroad Retirement Board	106,135	119,835	125,035	114,135	106,335	116,235	128,335	127,335	124,535	124,635
Total cash inflow excluding interest	73,463,535	66,156,235	77,571,435	82,784,535	84,717,735	84,492,635	82,184,735	80,096,735	76,691,935	73,909,035
Interest on Federal securities	968,208	480,766	205,611	150,261	420,922	685,080	952,590	1,215,571	1,483,669	1,708,718
Total cash inflow	74,431,743	66,637,001	77,777,046	82,934,796	85,138,657	85,177,715	83,137,325	81,312,306	78,175,604	75,617,753
Cash outflow										
State unemployment benefits	144,733,000	96,955,000	75,194,000	66,992,000	59,891,000	56,352,000	55,530,000	55,468,000	56,370,000	57,341,000
State administrative costs	5,945,000	4,503,000	4,387,000	4,376,000	4,371,000	4,410,000	4,455,000	4,520,000	4,594,000	4,669,000
Federal administrative costs	258,095	263,686	269,466	275,443	281,623	290,013	297,621	306,452	315,516	324,821
Interest on tax refunds	2,423	2,082	2,667	3,505	4,899	6,436	7,350	8,120	7,840	7,615
CMIA interest payment	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Interest on advances	1,600,000	3,340,000	3,830,000	4,150,000	4,340,000	4,020,000	3,420,000	2,800,000	2,270,000	1,820,000
Railroad Retirement Board withdrawals	113,330	118,076	120,622	121,913	124,458	126,449	128,695	130,841	132,832	132,832
Total cash outflow	152,651,948	105,181,944	83,803,855	75,918,961	69,013,080	65,204,998	63,838,766	63,233,513	63,690,288	64,295,368
Excess of total cash inflow excluding interest over total cash outflow	(79,188,413)	(39,025,709)	(6,232,420)	6,865,574	15,704,655	19,287,637	18,345,969	16,863,222	13,001,647	9,613,667
Excess of total cash inflow over total cash outflow	(78,220,205)	(38,544,943)	(6,026,809)	7,015,835	16,125,577	19,972,717	19,298,559	18,078,793	14,485,316	11,322,385
Balance, end of year	$ (64,647,379)	$ (103,192,322)	$ (109,219,131)	$ (102,203,296)	$ (86,077,719)	$ (66,105,002)	$ (46,806,443)	$ (28,727,650)	$ (14,242,334)	$ (2,919,949)
Total unemployment rate	10.62%	9.65%	8.35%	7.45%	6.42%	5.82%	5.57%	5.37%	5.30%	5.22%

States Minimally Solvent

Each State's accumulated UTF net assets or reserve balance should provide a defined level of benefit payments over a defined period. To be minimally solvent, a State's reserve balance should provide for one year's projected benefit payment needs based on the highest levels of benefit payments experienced by the State over the last twenty years. A ratio of 1.0 or greater indicates a state is minimally solvent. States below this level are vulnerable to exhausting their funds in a recession. States exhausting their reserve balance must borrow funds from the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA) to make benefit payments. During FY 2009, the balances in the FUA were depleted and the FUA borrowed from the Treasury general fund.

Chart V presents the State by State results of this analysis at September 30, 2009 in descending order by ratio. As the table below illustrates, 37 state funds were below the minimal solvency ratio of 1.00 at September 30, 2009.

Chart V

Minimally Solvent	
State	Ratio
Wyoming	2.21
Louisiana	2.19
Mississippi	2.15
New Mexico	1.91
Utah	1.90
Oklahoma	1.68
Montana	1.64
Washington	1.51
Nebraska	1.38
Maine	1.36
Oregon	1.32
Alaska	1.31
District of Columbia	1.31
North Dakota	1.20
Iowa	1.08
Puerto Rico	1.01

Not Minimally Solvent	
State	Ratio
Hawaii	0.75
Kansas	0.65
Arizona	0.64
West Virginia	0.63
Delaware	0.47
New Hampshire	0.42
Tennessee	0.38
Vermont	0.38
Maryland	0.33
Colorado	0.30
Georgia	0.27
Nevada	0.20
Massachusetts	0.18
Virginia	0.15
South Dakota	0.10
Connecticut	0.06

Not Minimally Solvent	
State	Ratio
Alabama	0.00
Minnesota	0.00
Virgin Islands	0.00
Florida	0.00
Illinois	0.00
Texas	0.00
New Jersey	0.00
Rhode Island	0.00
Arkansas	0.00
Idaho	0.00
New York	0.00
Pennsylvania	0.00
Missouri	0.00
California	0.00
Wisconsin	0.00
Kentucky	0.00
Ohio	0.00
North Carolina	0.00
South Carolina	0.00
Michigan	0.00
Indiana	0.00

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Black Lung Disability Benefit Program

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

Program Administration and Funding

Black lung disability benefit payments are funded by excise taxes from coal mine operators based on the sale of coal, as are the fund's administrative costs. These taxes are collected by the Internal Revenue Service and transferred to the BLDTF, which was established under the authority of the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act, and administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Prior to October 3, 2008, the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act provided for repayable advances to the BLDTF from the general fund of the Treasury, in the event that BLDTF resources were not adequate to meet program obligations.

P.L. 110-343, Division B--Energy Improvement and Extension Act of 2008, enacted on October 3, 2008, in section 113, (1) allowed for the temporary increase in coal excise tax rates to continue an additional five years beyond the current statutory limit and (2) restructured the BLDTF debt by refinancing the outstanding repayable advances (which had higher interest rates) with the proceeds from issuing discounted debt instruments similar in form to zero-coupon bonds (which had lower interest rates), plus a one-time appropriation. The Act also allowed that any debt issued by the BLDTF subsequent to the refinancing may be used to make benefit payments, other authorized expenditures, or to repay debt and interest from the initial refinancing. All debt issued by the BLDTF was effected as borrowing from the Treasury's Bureau of Public Debt. (See Notes 1J and 8)

Program Finances and Sustainability

At September 30, 2009, total liabilities of the BLDTF exceeded assets by $6.3 billion. This deficit fund balance represents the accumulated shortfall of excise taxes necessary to meet benefit payments, administrative costs, and interest expense incurred prior to the debt refinancing pursuant to P.L. 110-343. Prior to enactment of P.L. 110-343, this shortfall was funded by repayable advances to the BLDTF, which are repayable with interest. Pursuant to P.L. 110-343, any shortfall will be financed with debt instruments similar in form to zero-coupon bonds. Outstanding debt at September 30, 2009 was $6.4 billion, bearing interest rates ranging from 1.606% to 4.556%. Excise tax revenues of $644.9 million, benefit payment expense of $240.6 million and interest expense of $231.3 million were recognized for the year ended September 30, 2009. The interest expense is accrued and capitalized to the principal of the debt until the debt reaches its face value at the time of maturity. At September 30, 2009, there were 31 debt instruments with staggered maturities of September 30 for years 2010 through 2040, with a total carrying value of $6,370.6 million and a total face value at maturity of $11,081.6 million.

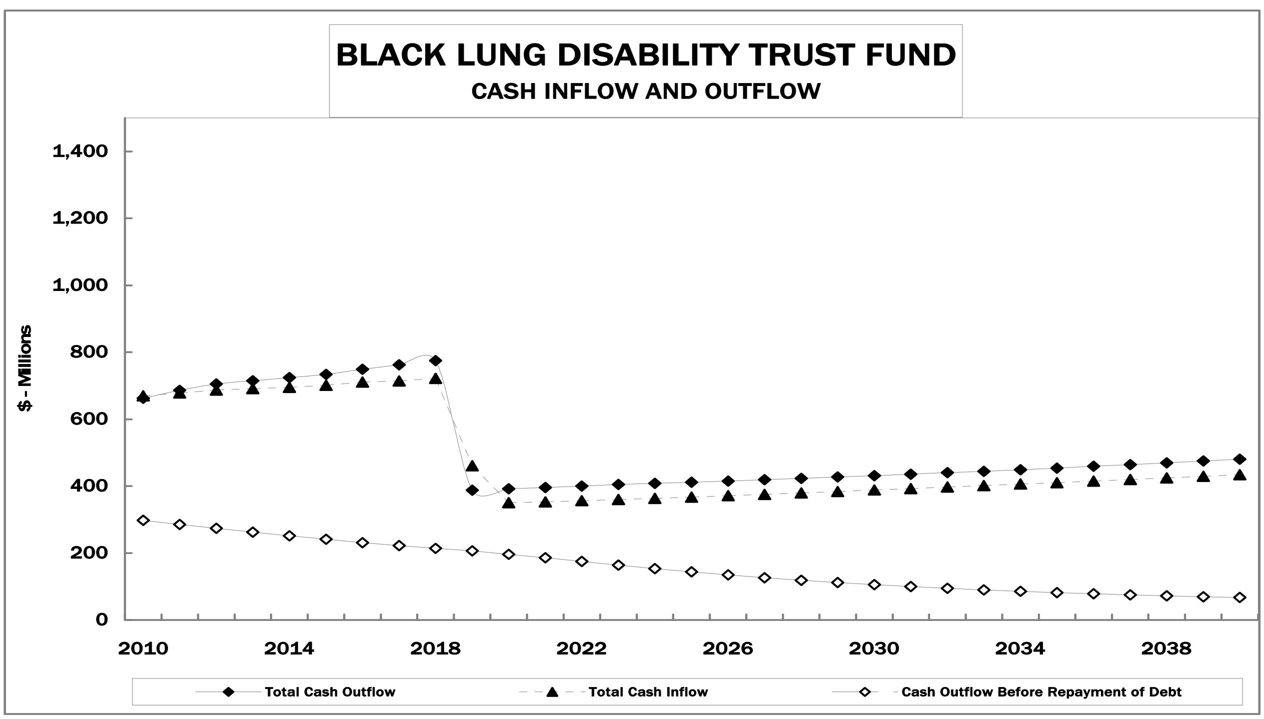
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

As discussed in Note 1.K.3, DOL recognized a liability for disability benefits to the extent of unpaid benefits applicable to the current period. Accrued disability benefits payable at September 30, 2009 were $17.3 million. Although no liability was recognized for future payments to be made to present and future program participants beyond the due and payable amounts accrued at year end, future estimated cash inflows and outflows of the BLDTF are tracked by the Department for budgetary purposes. The significant assumptions used in the projections are coal excise tax revenue estimates, number of beneficiaries, life expectancy, medical cost inflation, Federal civilian pay raises, and the interest rate on new debt issued by the BLDTF. These projections are sensitive to changes in the tax rate and changes in interest rates on debt issued by the BLDTF.

These projections, made over the thirty-one year period ending September 30, 2040, indicate that cash inflows from excise taxes will exceed cash outflows for benefit payments and administrative expenses for each period projected. Cumulative net cash inflows are projected to reach $14.9 billion by the year 2040. However, when payments from the BLDTF's maturing debt are applied against this surplus cash inflow, the BLDTF's cash flow turns negative in 2011 and each of the subsequent periods included in the projections. Net cash outflows after payments on maturing debt are projected to reach $16.0 billion by the end of the year 2040, resulting in a projected deficit of $1.3 billion at September 30, 2040. (See Chart I)

The net present value of future projected benefit payments and other cash inflow and outflow activities together with the fund's deficit positions as of September 30, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 are presented in the Statement of Social Insurance.

Chart I



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

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

(Dollars in thousands)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 - 2040	Total
Balance, start of year	$ (6,320,321)	$ (5,959,183)	$ (5,588,448)	$ (5,212,434)	$ (4,839,874)	$ (4,471,859)	$ (6,320,321)
Cash inflow							
Excise taxes	670,000	678,000	687,000	691,000	695,000	11,488,752	14,909,752
Total cash inflow	670,000	678,000	687,000	691,000	695,000	11,488,752	14,909,752
Cash outflow							
Disabled coal miners benefits	239,035	225,410	211,673	198,320	185,396	2,230,331	3,290,165
Administrative costs	58,494	60,236	62,114	64,084	66,123	1,316,934	1,627,985
Cash outflows before repayment of debt	297,529	285,646	273,787	262,404	251,519	3,547,265	4,918,150
Cash inflow over cash outflow before payment of debt	372,471	392,354	413,213	428,596	443,481	7,941,487	9,991,602
Maturity of Obligations	364,757	400,905	431,486	452,439	472,849	8,959,144	11,081,580
Total cash outflow	662,286	686,551	705,273	714,843	724,368	12,506,409	15,999,730
Total cash inflow over total cash outflow	7,714	(8,551)	(18,273)	(23,843)	(29,368)	(1,017,657)	(1,089,978)
Reduction of debt	353,424	379,286	394,287	396,403	397,383	4,237,460	6,158,243
Balance, end of year	$ (5,959,183)	$ (5,588,448)	$ (5,212,434)	$ (4,839,874)	$ (4,471,859)	$ (1,252,056)	$ (1,252,056)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES

The principal Statement of Budgetary Resources combines the availability, status and outlay of DOL's budgetary resources during FY 2009 and 2008. Presented on the following pages is the disaggregation of this combined information for each of the Department's major budget accounts.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2009

(Dollars in thousands)	Employment and Training Administration	Employment Standards Administration	Office of Job Corps
BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1	$ 1,582,993	$ 1,981,758	$ 535,878
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	151,234	17,170	25,095
Budget authority			
Appropriations received	154,078,690	9,473,825	1,851,962
Borrowing authority	7,950,000	6,495,717	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections			
Earned			
Collected	47,728	1,585,050	8,435
Change in receivables from Federal sources	387	(1)	-
Change in unfilled customer orders			
Advance received	-	(52,706)	-
Expenditure transfers from trust funds	5,002,885	34,409	-
Total budget authority	167,079,690	17,536,294	1,860,397
Nonexpenditure transfers, net	(109,057)	16,064	96,530
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	-	(35,130)	-
Permanently not available			
Redemption of debt	-	(10,483,557)	-
All other	(616,062)	(436,890)	(5,740)
Total budgetary resources	$ 168,088,798	$ 8,595,709	$ 2,512,160
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Obligations incurred			
Direct	$ 165,772,186	$ 4,845,083	$ 1,754,939
Reimbursable	27,930	2,793,010	593
Total obligations incurred	165,800,116	7,638,093	1,755,532
Unobligated balances available			
Apportioned	1,779,084	642,118	745,105
Exempt from apportionment	-	301,542	-
Total unobligated balances available	1,779,084	943,660	745,105
Unobligated balances not available	509,598	13,956	11,523
Total status of budgetary resources	$ 168,088,798	$ 8,595,709	$ 2,512,160
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE			
Obligated balance, net			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1	$ 8,154,190	$ 291,054	$ 256,014
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, October 1	(1,176,445)	(183)	-
Total unpaid obligated balance, net	6,977,745	290,871	256,014
Obligations incurred, net	165,800,116	7,638,093	1,755,532
Less gross outlays	(156,949,874)	(7,642,138)	(1,614,768)
Obligated balance transferred, net Actual transfers, unpaid obligation	(128,496)	-	128,496
Less recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	(151,234)	(17,170)	(25,095)
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(1,107,686)	1	-
Obligated balance, net, end of period			
Unpaid obligations	16,724,702	269,839	500,179
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(2,284,131)	(182)	-
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	$ 14,440,571	$ 269,657	$ 500,179
NET OUTLAYS			
Gross outlays	$ 156,949,874	$ 7,642,138	$ 1,614,768
Less offsetting collections	(3,943,314)	(1,566,752)	(8,435)
Less distributed offsetting receipts	(18,096,067)	(6,502,766)	(350)
Net outlays	$ 134,910,493	$ (427,380)	$ 1,605,983

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Mine Safety and Health Administration	Employee Benefits Security Administration	Veterans' Employment and Training	Other Departmental Programs	Total
$ 14,009	$ 9,431	$ 1,466	$ 3,000	$ 3,779	$ 25,114	$ 4,157,428
10,854	6,366	2,209	1,794	5,067	42,280	262,069
513,042	518,918	347,003	143,419	26,330	510,517	167,463,706
-	-	-	-	-	-	14,445,717
2,004	8,434	1,518	13,170	141	194,474	1,860,954
-	-	-	-	-	4,750	5,136
-	-	-	-	-	29,575	(23,131)
-	77,406	-	-	202,469	31,161	5,348,330
515,046	604,758	348,521	156,589	228,940	770,477	189,100,712
5,945	(537)	(30)	5,552	-	(16,170)	(1,703)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,130)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,483,557)
(8,109)	(1,222)	(149)	(1,919)	(630)	(9,738)	(1,080,459)
$ 537,745	$ 618,796	$ 352,017	$ 165,016	$ 237,156	$ 811,963	$ 181,919,360
$ 520,698	$ 601,599	$ 348,465	$ 146,590	$ 232,001	$ 498,129	$ 174,719,690
1,235	8,580	1,241	12,534	-	229,912	3,075,035
521,933	610,179	349,706	159,124	232,001	728,041	177,794,725
2,909	-	69	3,953	-	59,395	3,232,633
-	-	-	-	-	91	301,633
2,909	-	69	3,953	-	59,486	3,534,266
12,903	8,617	2,242	1,939	5,155	24,436	590,369
$ 537,745	$ 618,796	$ 352,017	$ 165,016	$ 237,156	$ 811,963	$ 181,919,360
$ 86,938	$ 73,947	$ 34,378	$ 50,627	$ 61,596	$ 354,455	$ 9,363,199
(8,113)	-	-	-	-	1,390	(1,183,351)
78,825	73,947	34,378	50,627	61,596	355,845	8,179,848
521,933	610,179	349,706	159,124	232,001	728,041	177,794,725
(506,538)	(575,458)	(349,277)	(161,684)	(221,765)	(657,418)	(168,678,920)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10,854)	(6,366)	(2,209)	(1,794)	(5,067)	(42,280)	(262,069)
-	-	-	-	-	(40,739)	(1,148,424)
91,479	102,302	32,598	46,273	66,765	382,798	18,216,935
(8,113)	-	-	-	-	(39,349)	(2,331,775)
$ 83,366	$ 102,302	$ 32,598	$ 46,273	$ 66,765	$ 343,449	$ 15,885,160
$ 506,538	$ 575,458	$ 349,277	$ 161,684	$ 221,765	$ 657,418	$ 168,678,920
(2,004)	(85,840)	(1,518)	(13,170)	(202,610)	(255,210)	(6,078,853)
-	-	(73)	(25,036)	-	(1,141)	(24,625,433)
$ 504,534	$ 489,618	$ 347,686	$ 123,478	$ 19,155	$ 401,067	$ 137,974,634

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For the Year Ended September 30, 2008

(Dollars in thousands)	Employment and Training Administration	Employment Standards Administration	Office of Job Corps
BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Unobligated balance, brought forward, October 1	$ 2,403,760	$ 1,837,745	$ -
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	358,350	11,401	-
Budget authority			
Appropriations received	52,202,263	3,075,668	1,626,855
Borrowing authority	-	426,000	-
Spending authority from offsetting collections			
Earned			
Collected	74,527	2,645,916	371
Change in receivables from Federal sources	-	(844)	-
Change in unfilled customer orders			
Advance received	-	1,531	-
Expenditure transfers from trust funds	3,436,272	34,783	-
Total budget authority	55,713,062	6,183,054	1,627,226
Nonexpenditure transfers, net	(7,200)	(674)	(13,215)
Temporarily not available pursuant to Public Law	(62,962)	(135,595)	-
Permanently not available	(766,612)	(11,546)	(28,421)
Total budgetary resources	$ 57,638,398	$ 7,884,385	$ 1,585,590
STATUS OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES			
Obligations incurred			
Direct	$ 56,045,818	$ 3,183,078	$ 1,026,949
Reimbursable	32,032	2,719,549	317
Total obligations incurred	56,077,850	5,902,627	1,027,266
Unobligated balances available			
Apportioned	524,223	1,411,223	558,324
Exempt from apportionment	-	239,306	-
Total unobligated balances available	524,223	1,650,529	558,324
Unobligated balances not available	1,036,325	331,229	-
Total status of budgetary resources	$ 57,638,398	$ 7,884,385	$ 1,585,590
CHANGE IN OBLIGATED BALANCE			
Obligated balance, net			
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, October 1	$ 8,370,953	$ 292,207	$ -
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources, brought forward, October 1	(1,242,900)	(1,027)	-
Total unpaid obligated balance, net	7,128,053	291,180	-
Obligations incurred, net	56,077,850	5,902,627	1,027,266
Less gross outlays	(55,951,639)	(5,892,378)	(755,877)
Less recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, actual	(358,350)	(11,401)	-
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	66,456	844	-
Obligated balance, net, end of period			
Unpaid obligations	8,138,814	291,055	271,389
Less uncollected customer payments from Federal sources	(1,176,444)	(183)	-
Total unpaid obligated balance, net, end of period	$ 6,962,370	$ 290,872	$ 271,389
NET OUTLAYS			
Gross outlays	$ 55,951,639	$ 5,892,378	$ 755,877
Less offsetting collections	(3,577,254)	(2,682,231)	(371)
Less distributed offsetting receipts	(736,291)	(4,589)	-
Net outlays	$ 51,638,094	$ 3,205,558	$ 755,506

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

Occupational Safety and Health Administration	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Mine Safety and Health Administration	Employee Benefits Security Administration	Veterans' Employment and Training	Other Departmental Programs	Total
$ 16,286	$ 9,060	$ 1,271	$ 16,976	$ 5,521	$ 21,162	$ 4,311,781
8,309	7,506	5,719	1,797	989	24,124	418,195
494,641	476,861	339,862	141,790	31,522	394,540	58,784,002
-	-	-	-	-	-	426,000
2,354	5,584	1,408	12,460	124	204,692	2,947,436
14	-	-	-	-	(3,166)	(3,996)
-	-	-	-	-	781	2,312
-	75,120	-	-	195,247	30,965	3,772,387
497,009	557,565	341,270	154,250	226,893	627,812	65,928,141
(1,035)	(514)	(2,182)	(177)	-	15,247	(9,750)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(198,557)
(13,484)	(11,090)	(6,382)	(3,334)	(754)	(11,283)	(852,906)
$ 507,085	$ 562,527	$ 339,696	$ 169,512	$ 232,649	$ 677,062	$ 69,596,904
$ 491,592	$ 547,532	$ 337,062	$ 154,382	$ 228,869	$ 442,017	$ 62,457,299
1,483	5,565	1,169	12,130	-	209,932	2,982,177
493,075	553,097	338,231	166,512	228,869	651,949	65,439,476
15	-	29	33	49	5,376	2,499,272
-	-	-	-	-	93	239,399
15	-	29	33	49	5,469	2,738,671
13,995	9,430	1,436	2,967	3,731	19,644	1,418,757
$ 507,085	$ 562,527	$ 339,696	$ 169,512	$ 232,649	$ 677,062	$ 69,596,904
$ 95,692	$ 75,289	$ 48,610	$ 40,172	$ 56,100	$ 390,505	$ 9,369,528
(8,099)	-	-	-	-	(9,342)	(1,261,368)
87,593	75,289	48,610	40,172	56,100	381,163	8,108,160
493,075	553,097	338,231	166,512	228,869	651,949	65,439,476
(493,520)	(546,931)	(346,743)	(154,261)	(222,385)	(663,876)	(65,027,610)
(8,309)	(7,506)	(5,719)	(1,797)	(989)	(24,124)	(418,195)
(14)	-	-	-	-	10,731	78,017
86,938	73,949	34,379	50,626	61,595	354,454	9,363,199
(8,113)	-	-	-	-	1,389	(1,183,351)
$ 78,825	$ 73,949	$ 34,379	$ 50,626	$ 61,595	$ 355,843	$ 8,179,848
$ 493,520	$ 546,931	$ 346,743	$ 154,261	$ 222,385	$ 663,876	$ 65,027,610
(2,354)	(80,704)	(1,408)	(12,460)	(195,370)	(236,438)	(6,788,590)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(740,880)
$ 491,166	$ 466,227	$ 345,335	$ 141,801	$ 27,015	$ 427,438	$ 57,498,140