

FY 2010

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The FY 2010 request is \$13.3 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,477 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). The FY 2010 performance budget builds upon the Department's FY 2006 – FY 2011 Strategic Plan goals of *A Prepared Workforce*, *A Competitive Workforce*, *Safe and Secure Workplaces*, and *Strengthened Economic Protections*. This performance budget meets the Annual Performance Plan requirement under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA), and sets out specific annual performance targets and the strategies to attain them.

Because the Department's agencies have a variety of missions -- and their performance goals are extensive and wide ranging -- this Overview section covers only the key agency goals that will be reflected in the Department's FY 2009 and FY 2010 Annual Performance and Accountability Reports.

Strategic Goal Cost Model

The Department will measure its accomplishments in FY 2010 against the following strategic goals:

Goal 1 — A Prepared Workforce: *Develop a prepared workforce by providing effective training and support services to new and incumbent workers and supplying high quality information on the economy and labor market.*

Goal 2 — A Competitive Workforce: *Meet the competitive labor demands of the worldwide economy by enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the workforce development and regulatory systems that assist workers and employers in meeting the challenges of global competition.*

Goal 3 — Safe and Secure Workplaces: *Promote workplaces that are safe, healthful and fair; guarantee workers receive the wages due them; foster equal opportunity in employment; and protect veterans' employment and re-employment rights.*

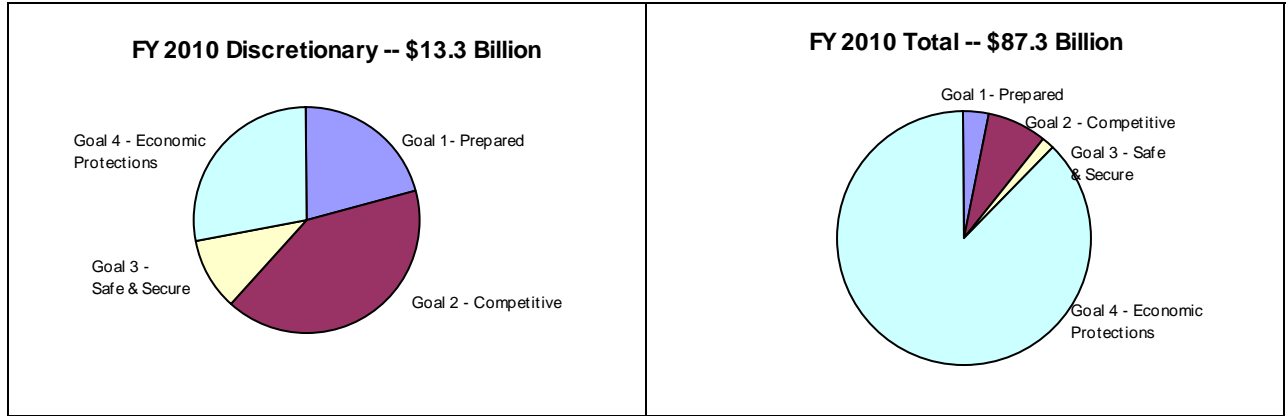
Goal 4 — Strengthened Economic Protections: *Protect and strengthen worker economic security through effective and efficient provision of unemployment insurance and workers' compensation; ensuring union transparency; and securing pension and health benefits.*

These strategic goals are supported by key program-level performance goals with specific performance indicators and ambitious targets that correspond to the presentations in Agency Congressional Budget Justifications. The presentation of strategic goals, performance goals, targets and strategies in this overview include changes to performance indicators and targets presented in the FY 2009 Performance Budget for FY 2009 and to Program Year (PY) 2008 goals, which may have been adjusted due to intervening funding levels or recent performance results and trends.

As shown in the following table, the President's 2010 Budget requests \$13.3 billion in discretionary budget authority for DOL. In addition, the Budget includes \$74 billion in budget authority for the Department's mandatory programs.

<i>FY 2010 DOL Request</i> <i>(Budget Authority in Billions)</i>			
	<u>FY 2009</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
Discretionary:			
Non-Recovery Act	\$12.9	\$13.3	+\$0.4
Recovery Act	\$4.8	\$0	-\$4.8
<i>Total</i>	\$17.7	\$13.3	-\$4.4
Mandatory:			
Non-Recovery Act	\$92.3	\$74.0	-\$18.3
Recovery Act	\$16.3	\$17.2	+\$0.9
<i>Total</i>	\$108.6	\$91.2	-\$17.4
Total			
Non-Recovery Act	\$105.2	\$87.3	-\$17.9
Recovery Act	\$21.1	\$17.2	-\$3.9
<i>Total</i>	\$126.3	\$104.5	-\$21.8
<i>Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</i> <i>Non-Recovery Act</i>	16,480	17,477	+997
<i>Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</i> <i>Recovery Act</i>	160	603	

The following charts illustrate how the FY 2010 DOL Request* supports each Strategic Goal:



* Charts do not include Recovery Act funding.

A. Employment and Training Administration

Overview

The mission of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is to contribute to the more efficient functioning of the U.S. labor market by providing high quality job training, employment, workforce and labor market information, and temporary wage replacement. ETA promotes economic independence for individuals and families by administering programs that enhance employment opportunities and business prosperity. Major ETA programs include those authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for adults, dislocated workers, youth, and targeted populations; Trade Adjustment Assistance authorized by the Trade Act of 1974; employment services authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance 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 of 1965, as amended; and Apprenticeship programs, which are authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	849,101	861,540	500,000	861,540
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,323,373	1,341,891	1,450,000	1,413,000
Youth Activities	924,069	924,069	1,200,000	924,069
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	50,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	15,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	73,493	108,493	0	115,000
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	122,816	125,000	0	135,000
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research Evaluations	48,508	48,781	0	57,500
Women in Apprenticeship	4,835	6,918	0	11,600
Denali Commission	983	1,000	0	1,000
Indian and Native American Programs	6,755	3,378	0	0
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	52,758	52,758	0	52,758
Youthbuild	79,668	82,620	0	82,620
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries	58,952	70,000	50,000	114,476
	0	0	750,000	0
Total Budget Authority	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,950,000	3,833,563

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>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	849,101	861,540	500,000	861,540
Participants	2,828,728	2,697,041	0	2,697,041
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Adult Employment and Training Program is authorized under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Title I, Subtitle B, Chapter 5, Public Law 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 9201. WIA Adult program funds are distributed by statutory formula to the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and other outlying areas. Once received, most of these funds are allocated by formula to local workforce investment areas within the States. The Adult Program provides workforce investment services to adults to increase their employment, retention in employment, and earnings, and also support their occupational skill attainment and career advancement. Local workforce investment boards are charged with strategic planning and oversight activities in support of workforce and economic development. Adults purchase training services with training vouchers known as Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) from qualified providers. Local boards may also provide customized and on-the-job training.

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 three types of service that are potentially available to all job seekers. “Core” services include initial assessment, job search and placement assistance, and workforce and economic information. “Intensive” services include more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, and career guidance and planning. Participants may also receive “training” services linked to employment in demand, including occupational training, skills upgrading, and adult literacy training.

For FY 2010, ETA has reenergized its efforts to promote and support innovative service delivery strategies for targeted adult populations, including low-income and low-skill workers, public assistance recipients, transitioning veterans, older workers and other targeted populations. This builds on the approach taken in guidance for the use of Recovery Act funds. As states and local areas plan how their One-Stop systems will utilize FY 2010 WIA Adult formula funds, ETA will strongly encourage them to take an expansive view of how the funds can be integrated into transformational efforts to improve the effectiveness of the public workforce system.

To meet the needs of under-skilled adults, ETA will continue to provide policy guidance and technical assistance to states and local boards to assist them in fully aligning adult education, job training, postsecondary education, registered apprenticeship, and supportive services in support of economic and community development strategies. ETA policy will ensure that education and training at every level are closely aligned with jobs and industries important to local and regional economies.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,323,373	1,341,891	1,450,000	1,413,000
Participants	396,158	338,238	0	350,747
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Dislocated Worker Program provides workforce investment services to 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 their previous industries or occupations; 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 program is authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, Title I, Subtitle B, Chapter 5, Public Law 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 9201, and provides core, intensive and training services, as described above in the Adult Employment and Training program. Participants use ITAs to select an appropriate training program from qualified providers. Funding for dislocated worker activities is provided through formula allotments to states, and states may use up to 25 percent of their allotment to provide rapid response services to workers affected by layoffs and their employers. In addition, the Secretary has discretionary funds to provide National Emergency Grants for significant layoff events or natural disasters. States must apply for these discretionary funds.

Through a combination of formula funds *and* additional workforce funding provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), the Dislocated Worker Program is positioned to assume a critical and timely role in developing locally and regionally-driven reemployment and training solutions at a time when there are many laid off workers throughout the country.

In FY 2010, ETA intends that WIA Dislocated Worker formula funds and National Emergency Grants (NEGs) be used to provide the necessary services to dislocated workers to support their reentry into the recovering job market. Due to the severe economic downturn, it is anticipated that there will be a significant increase in the depth and breadth of the training needed to prepare dislocated workers for jobs in economic growth sectors. States are strongly encouraged to consider how assessment and data-driven career counseling can be integrated into their service strategies to support dislocated workers in successful training and job search activities that align with areas of anticipated economic and job growth.

ETA is requesting an increase of \$71,109,000 (45 percent) for the National Reserve Account, for a total of \$229,160,000, to fund NEGs targeted to aid in the recovery and reemployment of dislocated workers. In FY 2010, ETA expects that there will still be areas that will need additional resources downturn, and NEGs can play a valuable role in facilitating recovery in hard-hit areas. ETA will review findings from the Recovery Act funded NEGs (which will provide States with greater flexibility in service provision), so that the Department can decide on any strategies that may continue under regular NEG program operations.

Youth Activities

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	924,069	924,069	1,200,000	924,069
Participants	247,609	247,408	0	247,408
FTE	0	0	0	0

Under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), Youth Activities funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. 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 post-secondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer employment, occupational training, work experience, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

In PY 2010 the ETA expects to serve at least 247,408 youth participants in WIA Youth program activities. Given the expectation that states and local areas will spend a significant percentage of the WIA Youth funds they received under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) on summer employment opportunities in the summer of 2009, ETA expects a renewed focus on summer employment and other work experiences with FY 2010 WIA Youth funds. ETA will promote strategies that include project-based learning activities, pre-apprenticeship programs and registered apprenticeships, internships, and work experiences designed to help youth attain both work-related skills and supports that help with educational attainment.

In 2010, ETA will continue its focus on developing collaborative systems at the Federal, state, and local levels for serving the youth most in need. These efforts will include continuing to lead a Federal interagency working group focused on coordinating resources for serving these disconnected youth. The focus in 2010 will include coordinating sources of Federal funding that invest in programs that could create green jobs, such as investments in renewable energy infrastructure, energy efficiency, and home retrofitting, in order to ensure that WIA youth program participants have the opportunity to access the education and training necessary to move into these growing fields.

ETA will pursue efforts to support the creation of innovative strategies to develop pathways that move young people from low-literacy to high school completion, post-secondary education enrollment, and self-sufficient employment. These efforts will include working with states and local areas to expand existing training programs, such as registered apprenticeship programs and dropout recovery programs that combine work experience with rigorous and relevant academics that have the potential to prepare workers for careers in the renewable energy sectors and for other green jobs.

ETA will work with businesses and labor organizations to understand their workforce needs in order to ensure that WIA Youth participants, particularly those most in need, are able to gain education and workforce skills aligned with jobs and industries important to local and regional economies. In addition, ETA will work to develop sector strategies that enable disconnected youth to acquire the knowledge and skills for success in key industries including renewable energy, broadband and telecommunications, health care, advanced manufacturing, and other high demand industry sectors identified by local areas.

Green Jobs Innovation Fund

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	0	50,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Green Jobs Innovation Fund, authorized as Pilot and Demonstration Projects under Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, supports competitive grant opportunities to help workers receive job training in green industry sectors and occupations and access green career pathways.

The proposed initiative is designed to complement and extend the competitive grant awards made through the funding available for training in high growth and emerging industry sectors under the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (Recovery Act). The Department is considering 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) competitive grants for green career pathways that include a focus on developing education opportunities in green industry sectors and occupations; and, (3) incentivizing innovative 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 plans to use the requested funds to award approximately 25-60 grants and expects that 8,300 participants will receive training.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	0	15,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

This new initiative will provide competitive grants to support the development of longitudinal data systems that integrate education and workforce data. The grants will be provided under the research authority in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998.

Longitudinal data systems track individuals as they progress through the education system and into the workforce. Some states have developed comprehensive 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.

The Department of Labor will work to develop this grant program with input from the Department of Education, which has provided state grants since 2003 to assist with longitudinal data system development. Grants will help states to incorporate workforce information into their longitudinal data systems, as well as undertake activities to improve the quality and accessibility of performance data reported by training providers. Improving information available from training providers is crucial to helping consumers make informed decisions when choosing among training programs.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	73,493	108,493	0	115,000
Participants	16,750	24,725	0	26,208
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program provides funds for services to adult ex-offenders, juvenile offenders, and youth at high risk of becoming offenders. Authorized through section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 and Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, this program consolidates funding for Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) grants and Youthful Offender grants. The PRI grants, which began in 2004, 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. This program is designed to reduce recidivism by helping inmates find work when they return to their communities. Youthful Offender grants support a set of multi-site demonstrations designed for juvenile and young adult offenders, and youth highly at-risk of involvement in crime and violence. The Department plans to work closely with the Department of Justice to develop a coordinated Reintegration of Ex-Offenders strategy for providing comprehensive services to adult and juvenile ex-offenders.

ETA is requesting \$115,000,000 for the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program, which is an increase of \$6,507,000 over the FY 2009 level. With these funds, the Reintegration of Ex-Offender program expects to serve an estimated 26,200 individuals at a cost-per-participant of \$4,388. The Department is conducting a thorough review of current grants for ex-offender programs, and detailed plans for the FY 2010 funding will be developed in cooperation with the Department of Justice.

Career Pathways Innovation Fund

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	122,816	125,000	0	135,000
Participants	26,000	26,000	0	26,000
FTE	0	0	0	0

Competitive grants provided by the Career Pathways Innovation Fund will continue the support for community colleges provided by Community-Based Job Training Grants (CBJTG), but will

focus on career pathway programs at community colleges. These programs help individuals of varying skill levels enter and pursue rewarding careers in high-demand and emerging industries. Career pathway programs are clear sequences of coursework and credentials, each leading to a better job in a particular field, such as health care, law enforcement, and clean energy.

The predecessor Community-Based Job Training Grant program was funded within the Dislocated Worker National Reserve at a program level of \$125,000,000. Funding for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund is requested as a national activity under the authority of section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). This best reflects the nature of the grant funding to be provided to community colleges and other entities and the broader populations to be served, including disadvantaged adults.

The Budget requests \$135,000,000 for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund, which is a \$10,000,000 million increase over the amount awarded in FY 2009 through Community-Based Job Training Grants. To implement the initiative, ETA will issue a competitive Solicitation for Grant Applications (SGA).

Grants will be awarded to community colleges and consortia of community colleges that are developing or expanding career pathway programs in partnership with education and training providers, employers, and the workforce investment system. In addition to the provision of training services, a portion of funds may be used for program operations and capacity-building activities, such as curriculum development, faculty hiring, and equipment purchase. Grants may also be awarded to two-year colleges that meet these criteria and have been designated as Hispanic-Serving Institutions or Historically Black Colleges.

Pilots, Demonstrations and Research

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	48,508	48,781	0	57,500
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Pilots, demonstrations, and research (PD&R) activities are authorized under Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. Under Section 171, ETA conducts pilot, demonstration, and research activities which support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and support continuous improvement of the workforce investment system. ETA will emphasize PD&R projects that increase the understanding of what program models and specific interventions best prepare different populations of workers to compete in the changing economy.

In late 2005, ETA conducted a research dialogue with leading economists that resulted in recommendations for three priority areas for pilot, demonstration and research projects that could be conducted in the next five years. The three recommendations included developing knowledge of how the integration of regional economic development and workforce development policies can contribute to the productivity and competitiveness of the U.S. workforce; exploring methods to expand the skills of the U.S. workforce; and increasing the labor market participation of underutilized populations. These recommendations shaped ETA's pilot, demonstration, and

research activities for FY 2006 – 2009. In the summer of 2007, ETA transmitted to Congress the Five-Year Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Strategic Plan for 2007-2012. Additions to the five year strategic plan for 2007 – 2012 include using state-level administrative data to measure progress and outcomes and post-secondary education and training and Unemployment Insurance as priority areas.

A total of \$57,500,000 is requested for PD&R for FY 2010. The overall goal of these pilot, demonstration and research activities is to: (1) “seed” promising practices for national policy application; and (2) incubate pilot projects that can be launched on a larger scale. ETA plans rigorous evaluations of new and existing pilot and demonstration projects to understand the efficacy of the piloted interventions.

The fiscal year 2010 Budget proposes that \$50,000,000 will be used to demonstrate and evaluate transitional job program models. Transitional job programs combine short-term subsidized or supported employment with case management services to help individuals with significant barriers to employment obtain the skills needed to secure unsubsidized jobs. Because different populations have different needs, the transitional jobs demonstration will provide supports targeted to different individuals’ needs. A population that the initiative will target for support is noncustodial parents, including young parents. The transitional jobs demonstration will model how services and resources available through the workforce system can be utilized to increase workforce participation of noncustodial parents. The Department of Labor will carry out this demonstration collaboratively with other Federal agencies.

Evaluations

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Recovery Act</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	4,835	6,918	0	11,600
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, ETA carries out rigorous evaluation of programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. ETA program evaluations contribute to the improvement of service delivery interventions of state and local WIA programs and ultimately contribute to improved outcomes. Results from evaluation studies support continuous improvement and inform policy and investment decisions.

A total of \$11,600,000 is requested for Evaluation in FY 2010, an increase of \$4,682,000 (68 percent) from FY 2009. This increase will provide sufficient resources to fully sustain and support ETA’s evaluation activities.

In FY 2010, a significant portion of the evaluation budget will be used to conduct a rigorous, randomized control trial evaluation of the YouthBuild program. A few studies of YouthBuild demonstrate promising results, but are not of adequate scope and rigor. The research questions are still being developed, but could include questions about impacts of different program models and delivery systems on participants (such as degree attainment, earnings, and incarceration) and differences in these impacts across different sub-populations. The evaluation would be

conducted by an established and highly qualified research entity with an established record of doing successful and well-designed randomized control trial evaluations of this scope.

ETA is also considering evaluations of several other programs, including the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), the Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative, and the Young Parents Demonstration.

Women in Apprenticeship

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	983	1,000	0	1,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Women in Apprenticeship grants are authorized by the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). The 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 grants focus on conducting innovative projects to improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in the construction industry. WANTO grants are awarded to community-based organizations, which may include faith-based, union-related organizations, and employer-related non-profit organizations, among others.

A total of \$1,000,000 is requested in FY 2010 for WANTO grants, which is the same amount as the 2009 enacted 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 the green industries, as well as construction and advanced manufacturing industries. A competitive SGA will be used to award the grants to a consortium of at least one registered apprenticeship program sponsor and a community based organization.

Denali Commission

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,755	3,378	0	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Denali Commission is a Federal and state partnership that provides critical 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 rural communities, particularly distressed communities, in Alaska. Under the Act, the Commission makes available project grants to state and local governments, private, public, profit, nonprofit organizations and institutions or individuals eligible in the state. As with the FY 2008 and FY 2009 Budget requests, the 2010 Budget proposes to terminate

direct funding for the Denali Commission because it is duplicative and unnecessary, and there is little accountability for the programs it funds.

Indian and Native American Program

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	52,758	52,758	0	52,758
Participants	11,914	11,800	0	11,885
FTE	0	0	0	0

Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), the Indian and Native American Program (INAP), makes funds available to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, Indian controlled organizations serving Indians, or Native Hawaiian organizations to support employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and native Hawaiian individuals. These funds are used for the following purposes: 1) develop more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of such individuals; 2) make such individuals more competitive in the workforce; and 3) promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities.

INAP provides funding for 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.

In FY 2010, a total of \$52,758,000 is requested for INAP. This is the same amount provided in FY 2009. ETA will use these funds to support the continued administration of INAP programs including the Comprehensive Service Program and the Supplemental Youth Service Program.

One percent of Section 166 funds can be set-aside to fund training and technical assistance (TAT), and other discretionary spending. In PY 2010, INAP will devote this TAT funding for projects such as, but not limited to: 1) partnerships and collaborative efforts with other Federal agencies and Local Workforce Boards and the One-Stop Career Center system; 2) establishing and maintaining technology reporting systems; 3) Veteran's Priority of Service; and 4) peer-to-peer technical assistance. Additionally, ETA will provide green jobs related technical assistance to INAP grantees in PY 2010.

ETA's overall priorities for INAP in FY 2010 include:

- Increase program effectiveness;
- Improve performance outcomes;
- Coordinate with the Local Workforce Investment Boards and One-Stop Career Centers; and
- Implement Veteran Priority of Service.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	79,668	82,620	0	82,620
Participants	17,800	17,977	0	17,832
FTE	0	0	0	0

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 (WIA) 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.

NFJP provides funding through competitive grants to community-based organizations and public agencies that assist MSFWs and their families to attain greater economic stability. The program helps farmworkers acquire new job skills in occupations that offer higher wages and a more stable employment outlook. In addition to skills training, the program provides supportive services that help farmworkers stabilize their employment in agriculture. The NFJP serves the MSFW population through two grant vehicles: training grants and housing grants. Training grants are distributed to 52 grantees.

The Housing Assistance program is a supportive service offered to assist migrants and seasonal farmworkers to retain employment, or enter into or complete training. Appropriations language requires that approximately six percent of the NFJP appropriated funding be used to operate the Housing Assistance program. Housing grants are of a permanent and/or temporary nature and are provided through 15 grantees, four of which are in California.

ETA requests \$82,620,000 for FY 2010 for the NFJP, which is the same amount as was appropriated in FY 2009. In PY 2010, technical assistance will continue to be provided with the goal of connecting farmworkers to the services that they need. Due to the migratory nature of the MSFW population, special outreach efforts are needed to ensure connections are made to the full suite of employment and training resources. Service delivery strategies are often focused on serving farmworkers where they live and work. Barriers to new employment and career advancement can include lack of English language skills, lack of education, and soft skill limitations. Other logistical barriers exist include child care, transportation, and the seasonal nature of agricultural work. The individual grantees are best positioned to communicate with, assess the needs of, and provide services to the MSFW population. Program strategic planning will support solutions to these barriers and reconnect the MSFW population to the recovering economy. This will be done through new and improved training opportunities and necessary supportive services. In PY 2010, the MSFW program will coordinate with other green jobs efforts to offer the MSFW population another vehicle to overcome barriers, pursue economic and societal security, and contribute to the growth of the new economy.

YouthBuild

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	58,952	70,000	50,000	114,476
Participants	3,733	4,340	0	7,100
FTE	0	0	0	0

YouthBuild is a youth workforce development program that helps disadvantaged youth gain high school credentials and skill training that leads to employment. YouthBuild provides job training and educational opportunities for at-risk, and out-of-school youth ages 16 through 24 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 earn their GED or high school diploma, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for college and other postsecondary training opportunities.

The YouthBuild Transfer Act of September 2006 transferred the YouthBuild program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to the Department of Labor and amended the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) by adding a new section 173A to subtitle D of title I of WIA. ETA has administered one full cycle of the YouthBuild program (two years of program operation) since the transfer and is in the midst of its second competition. The current competition, which utilizes both American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) funds of \$50,000,000 as well as the FY 2009 Appropriations funds of \$70,000,000, will result in an increase in the number of YouthBuild programs supported by DOL and the number of disadvantaged youth served. Federal funds will support an estimated 7,450 slots in FY 2009, and at least that many in FY 2010, consistent with the Administration's commitment to expand the program.

The budget requests \$114,476,000 for YouthBuild in FY 2010, which is an increase of \$44,706,000 (64 percent) over the FY 2009 enacted level. The funds will allow YouthBuild to award second year continuation funding to FY 2009 grantees, and will provide some additional awards. In 2010, the program will 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 U.S. Department of Energy.

ETA will continue to strengthen connections to registered apprenticeship programs begun in FY 2009 through the YouthBuild Registered Apprenticeship Pilot program. This will include partnerships with labor and employer sponsors. In response to the economic downturn in the traditional construction industry, ETA will 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. ETA also expects to issue the final YouthBuild regulations in FY 2010.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	750,000	0
Participants	42,700	63,640	0	76,299
FTE	0	0	0	0

H-1B fees are authorized under Sec. 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 from employers when they file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers, as needed, in specialty occupations that require highly specialized knowledge. These authorized fees are available to the Department of Labor without appropriations action by Congress and are primarily used to provide job training and related activities to workers to assist them in gaining the skills and competencies needed to obtain or upgrade employment in high-growth industries and economic sectors. Participants are trained in occupations and industries for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire foreign workers.

ETA will continue providing competitive grant opportunities to provide training and related activities to workers to assist them in gaining the skills and competencies needed to obtain or upgrade employment in high-growth industries and economic sectors. In addition, funds will be utilized to continue to monitor ETA's ongoing investments under the High Growth Job Training Initiative and the Workforce Innovations in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) initiatives, and to capture any lessons or best practices from these initiatives through the completion of an ongoing evaluation.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	521,625	571,925	120,000	575,425
Total Budget Authority	521,625	571,925	120,000	575,425

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended. The program offers part-time, work-based training (or authorized positions) to low-income individuals age 55 and older at non-profits or government agencies to prepare participants to enter or re-enter the workforce. Participants must have incomes of no more than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level, which was \$13,538 in FY 2009. Training opportunities are offered at non-profit agencies that serve hospitals, libraries, day care centers, and parks; and prepare individuals to enter or re-enter the workforce. The ultimate goal of the program is unsubsidized employment and economic self-sufficiency.

The FY 2010 request is for \$575,425,000 to fund 59,316 participant authorized positions, the same number as FY 2009. The increase of \$3,500,000 over FY 2009 will cover the July 24, 2009 Federal minimum wage increase for the entire program year, which begins on July 1, 2010.

The FY 2010 request will serve approximately 91,000 low-income older workers. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) made \$120,000,000 available to the ETA to serve additional unemployed low-income senior citizens, of which 1 percent is to be used for administration, management, and oversight of the program. Recovery Act funds for CSEOA will expire on June 30, 2010, simultaneous with the end of PY 2009. A major focus of technical assistance efforts will continue to be on ensuring that participants funded by the Recovery Act are transitioned to the PY 2010 program with the least disruption possible. ETA will use the information, insights, and experiences gained in the FY 2009 and Recovery Act grants to expand green jobs opportunities for this hard-to-serve population.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	929,700	958,800	0	1,818,400
Alternative/Reemployment TAA	28,000	34,600	0	65,000
TAA Benefits	642,000	238,000	0	1,067,000
TAA Training	259,700	686,200	0	686,400
Total Budget Authority	929,700	958,800	0	1,818,400

The Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account finances the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers, Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) programs, which are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. These programs, collectively referred to as TAA, provide assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. Economic globalization has led to dynamic changes in many business sectors. While many new jobs are created, others are lost. The current global economic crisis has intensified this phenomenon. In the global economy, the TAA program is an important tool for keeping our nation's workforce competitive. On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009, as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act).

The reauthorized TAA program allows trade-affected American firms and workers to become more competitive by expanding TAA coverage to more workers and firms, including workers and firms in the service sector; making 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 improves workers' training opportunities and opportunities for health insurance coverage. The reauthorization under the Recovery Act also extends the TAA program until December 31, 2010, and expands the scope of the program to better assist trade-dislocated workers in finding new employment. The new TAA program includes additional funding for employment services and case management and encourages the types of long-term training necessary for jobs in the 21st Century economy through an extension of income support, increased funding for training, and earlier access to training for some employees.

For FY 2010, ETA requests \$1,818,400,000 for the TAA program. The request is an increase of \$859,600,000 over the FY 2009 level, which 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. Based a 30 percent increase due to program expansions authorized by the 2009 legislation, it is estimated that 213,000 trade affected workers will be certified in FY 2010.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,649,365	3,325,947	0	3,256,955
State Administration	2,639,638	3,274,637	0	3,195,645
AWIU	75,504	492,492	0	0
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments	0	40,000	0	50,000
National Activities	9,727	11,310	0	11,310
Employment Service	723,052	724,445	400,000	724,445
Employment Service National Activities	19,676	20,869	0	20,869
WOTC	17,368	18,520	0	18,520
TAT/SWA Retirement	2,308	2,349	0	2,349
Grants to State	703,376	703,576	400,000	703,576
Foreign Labor Certification	54,005	67,950	0	68,436
Federal Administration 1/	41,487	52,821	0	53,307
State Grants	12,518	15,129	0	15,129
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System				
Building	52,059	51,720	0	51,720
Work Incentive Grants	14,393	17,295	0	0
Total Budget Authority	3,492,874	4,187,357	400,000	4,101,556
Total FTE	75	131	0	131

1/ FY 2008 Foreign Labor Certification – Federal Administration funding is included above. These funds were provided in the Program Administration account in FY 2008. Beginning in FY 2009, all Foreign Labor Certification funding is appropriated in SUIESO.

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>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,649,365	3,325,947	0	3,256,955
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

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, \$2.15 in economic activity is generated through the multiplier effect and that without UI, the gross domestic product would decline an additional 15% 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 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>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,639,638	3,274,637	0	3,195,645
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

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 2010 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$3,195,645,000, a decrease of \$78,992,000 from the FY 2009 appropriation of \$3,274,637. The funds requested are sufficient to process 5,059,000 average weekly insured unemployment (AWIU), which includes processing benefit payments made under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. During the year, states are

expected to collect \$44.9 billion in state unemployment taxes and to pay an estimated \$88.6 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 11.4 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 request continues the contingency reserve language which provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated workload. The formula for FY 2010 finances \$28,600,000 per 100,000 increase in the total AWIU. In addition, the appropriation language for FY 2010 continues to allow States up to three years to obligate their UI funds if those funds are used for automation activities. This language allows states to obligate FY 2010 funds used for automation until September 30, 2012.

The request also includes a legislative proposal (similar to that included in the President's 2009 Budget) addressing UI Integrity which would give states new tools and additional resources to reduce improper payments and collect both delinquent benefit overpayments and employer taxes. There is no cost associated with this proposal, and it would reduce overpayments by \$3.9 billion and employer tax evasion by \$300 million over 10 years. (These estimates reflect the direct and indirect effects of the legislative proposal.)

Also included in the President's 2010 Budget request is a proposal to reform the Extended Benefits (EB) program. Since enactment of the permanent EB program in 1970, the economic and operational environments for which the program was designed have changed substantially, resulting in a program that is ill-suited to 21st century needs. The Administration is exploring ways to improve the program's efficiency as an automatic economic stabilizer and to streamline its administration.

Reemployment Eligibility Assessments

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	40,000	0	50,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs) are in-person interviews with selected Unemployment Insurance claimants to review their adherence to state UI eligibility criteria, determine if reemployment services are needed for the claimant to secure future employment, refer individuals to reemployment services, as appropriate, and provide labor market information which addresses the claimant's specific needs. States may utilize staff from UI, the Employment Service, or a combination, to conduct REAs. Research has shown that interviewing claimants for the above purposes reduces UI duration and saves UI trust fund resources by helping claimants find jobs faster and eliminating payments to ineligible individuals. States receive funding based on proposals they submit to the Department.

The FY 2010 request includes \$50,000,000 for REAs which is estimated to fund 911,000 REAs resulting in \$204,000,000 in state trust fund account savings. The \$50,000,000 is an increase of \$10,000,000 over the amount that was provided in the final passage of the FY 2009 budget. This

amount will support continuation and expansion of the REA initiative in 18 states and allow for additional states to participate.

National Activities

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	9,727	11,310	0	11,310
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

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. These funds are authorized under Title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 502-504).

The FY 2010 Budget request for UI National Activities (NA) is \$11,310,000, no change from the FY 2009 appropriated level. In addition to the routine activities which support states collectively, NA will support continuation of upgrades to information technology (IT) systems that collect and store critical data on claims, benefit payments, taxes, and other UI activities.

Employment Service

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	723,052	724,445	400,000	724,445
Participants	16,742,099	16,988,944	0	16,988,944
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service. The act was amended by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the One-Stop Career Center system. Under WIA, the public Employment Service has evolved from a nationwide system of state-administered local employment offices to a partner program in the integrated One-Stop delivery system. Activities included within the Employment Service include Employment Service Grants to States and Employment Service National Activities, the latter of which includes the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) and funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities and to contribute the federal share of State Workforce Agencies Retirement System payments.

Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	19,676	20,869	0	20,869
Participants	692,421	698,520	0	698,520
FTE	0	0	0	0

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

WOTC

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	17,368	18,520	0	18,520
Participants	692,421	698,520	698,520	698,520
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), created in 1996 by the Small Business Job Protection Act, and the Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit (WtWTC), created in 1997, are Federal tax credit incentives that the Congress provides to private-sector businesses for hiring individuals from nine target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The main objective of this program is two-fold: the WOTC program enables the targeted employees to gradually move from economic dependency into self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers, while the participating employers are compensated by being able to reduce their federal income tax liability. Employers can have their tax liability reduced by as much as \$9,000 per qualified long-term Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) recipient (over a combined two-year period), \$4,800 for each “disabled veteran” hire, and \$2,400 per qualified adult hire.

On December 20, 2006, the Tax Relief and Healthcare Act of 2006 retroactively reauthorized the WOTC Program through December 31, 2007, and eliminated the WtWTC by merging it into the WOTC program. On May 25, 2007, the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act of 2007 expanded the program by introducing new provisions and changes that make it easier for businesses to participate. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), signed into law on February 17, 2009, established two new target groups for WOTC, unemployed veterans and disconnected youth.

WOTC only applies to new employees hired by a participating employer after December 31, 2006 and before September 1, 2012, who, if eligible, may be certified under any of the eleven targeted groups and who are. The eleven target groups are: long-term TANF recipient, other TANF recipient, veteran, 18-39 year old food stamp recipient, 18-39 year old designated community resident, 16-17 year old summer youth, vocational rehabilitation referral, ex-felon, SSI recipient, unemployed veteran, and disconnected youth.

ETA requests \$18,520,000 for FY 2010 to support the continued administration of the WOTC program. State administration of the WOTC program faces some near term challenges including backlogs of certification requests in a number of states. This backlog is due, in part, to the technical nature of the certification requests. In response to frequent legislative changes and increased workload, ETA has been providing comprehensive technical assistance to states through its national and regional office WOTC coordinators. Additionally, ETA is working with internal and external partners to increase the use of WOTC as a method to promote employment of targeted populations, particularly veterans and disabled veterans, ex-offenders, and youth.

TAT-SWA Retirement

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,308	2,349	0	2,349
Participants				
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities and to contribute to the federal share of State Workforce Agencies (SWA) Retirement System payments. The requested funding for capacity building and technical assistance will be focused on creating a more effective and responsive One-Stop Career Center delivery system.

ETA is requesting \$2,349,000 for FY 2010 for the Employment Service National Activities to support TAT activities and to contribute the federal share of SWA Retirement System payments. With the infusion of the Recovery Act funds in 2009, technical assistance will be provided to states to continue to expand the bridging of unemployment insurance claimants information between the unemployment compensation system and the One Stop Career Center system to ensure a data driven approach to reemployment. This approach will provide One-Stop Career Center staff with access to a depth and breadth of claimant information that is not currently available to develop more informed career options for claimants.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	703,376	703,576	400,000	703,576
Participants	16,049,678	16,290,424	0	16,290,424
FTE	0	0	0	0

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 2010, ETA requests \$703,576,000 for Employment Service state grants, which is equal to the amount appropriated in FY 2009. The Wagner-Peyser funded activities are an integral part of the One-Stop Career Center network that provides an integrated array of high-quality services so that workers, job seekers, and businesses can access the services they need in easy-to-reach locations, with many services also offered through self-service electronic access. In FY 2010, the Department will provide additional guidance and technical assistance to states on how to improve seamless service integration with WIA services, unemployment insurance, and One-Stop Career Center partners to ensure individuals have access to a full array of employment and training services. Additionally, ETA's technical assistance to states will include effective approaches to use these funds to support career guidance and counseling services, including in-depth assessments, which are integral to helping unemployed workers assess transferrable skills and skill gaps.

Foreign Labor Certification

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	54,005	67,950	0	68,436
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	75	131	0	131

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) delegates specific responsibilities to the U.S. Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs which require a labor certification. These 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 the Office of Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) within ETA.

The programs currently administered by the FLC include the Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM), H-1B Specialty Occupations Program, H-1B1 Specialty Worker Program (Chile and Singapore), E-3 Specialty Worker Program (Australia), H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program, H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program, and the D-1 Crewmember Program.

ETA has organized FLC as follows: A National Office is responsible for policies and administration while two National Processing Centers, one each in Atlanta and Chicago, adjudicate all program applications. Also, a FLC Prevailing Wage and Help Desk Center is scheduled to open in fiscal year 2009.

For FY 2010, the Budget requests \$53,307,000 to cover Federal administrative costs; an increase of \$486,000 over the FY 2009 enacted level. The \$486,000 is a built-in increase, while base funding supports mission-critical activities, including \$14,000,000 in overhead expenses, \$24,000,000 in Federal personnel costs, funding to maintain electronic case management systems serving all labor certification programs, and funding for contractor support critical to front-line processing of applications.

Under the State Grant activity, ETA provides grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 54 states and U.S. territories to fund employment service-related activities that are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs. These activities include SWA posting and circulation of job orders and other assistance to employers in the recruitment of U.S. workers, state safety inspection of employer provided housing, and development of prevailing practice surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined geographic area. For FY 2010, ETA requests \$15,129,000 to support state foreign labor certification activities, maintaining the same funding level that was provided in the FY 2009 Appropriation.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	52,059	51,720	0	51,720
Participants	37,056,308	39,800,000	0	41,750,000
FTE	0	0	0	0

This budget line item provides funding for a number of different activities designed to bolster the capacity of the workforce investment system to carry out its mission, all of which are critical in the current economic climate. The activities include: 1) Collection and analysis 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; 2) Development of robust career information, industry-driven competency models, tools to develop and implement career pathways, and assessment tools; 3) Infrastructure to support performance accountability; 4) Technical assistance and capacity building tools and activities; and 5) 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.

As the Nation struggles to recover from the current economic downturn, all of these functions take on new importance. Economic data and workforce information are crucial to developing economic recovery strategies. Career information and assessment tools are essential to transitioning workers making decisions about new careers and education alternatives, as well as for the workforce professionals supporting them. Connectivity to self service information virtually and to One-Stop Career Centers nationally is part of the nation's safety net for unemployed workers.

ETA requests \$51,720,000 in FY 2010. This request includes \$32,000,000 for state core data products and services under the Workforce Information Grants to States. The remaining amount funds the national infrastructure, development and maintenance of O*NET, national electronic tools delivered through the CareerOneStop.org portal, performance accountability infrastructure, and knowledge sharing e-learning platform described above.

A key area of emphasis for FY 2010 is the ongoing support and investment in the activities described in the Introduction, with a core focus using these critical resources to support economic recovery. The goal is to advance the development of workforce information, products, tools, and services that support the national economic recovery, global competitiveness, effective use of Recovery Act resources, worker reemployment, and growth of green jobs. In addition, these resources are foundational to the sector partnerships creating innovative workforce

strategies to ensure a skilled workforce for renewable energy, broadband and telecommunications, health care, advanced manufacturing, and other high demand and emerging industries and occupations which will drive national, state, and regional economic growth.

Work Incentive Grants

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	14,393	17,295	0	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

ETA administers the Work Incentive Grant (WIG) program, a pilot program designed to increase the labor force participation, life-long learning opportunities, and career advancement of persons with disabilities. The WIG pilot program was developed to explore new approaches to improving accessibility of One-Stop services, with the intent for states to ultimately assume responsibility to provide these services through integration within the One-Stop Career Center system.

ETA has worked to improve the One-Stop Career Center system services for job seekers with disabilities by establishing the Disability Program Navigator (DPN) Initiative. The DPN initiative grew out of joint coordination with the Social Security Administration (SSA) to fund, implement, pilot, and evaluate Navigator positions within the One-Stop Career Center system to ensure that people with disabilities would have ready access to information about work incentives, work support programs available at the One-Stop Career Centers, and the business community.

The FY 2010 Budget proposes to terminate funding for the WIG program, given the nature of the pilot program, and the fact that the seven years of dedicated funding has accomplished the goal of demonstrating new approaches to improving the accessibility of One-Stop services for job seekers with disabilities. Separate grants are no longer needed to promote accessibility. States and localities can now implement these approaches as part of their regular One-Stop Career Center activities, particularly with the information available to date from the pilots. States may continue to use other Federal or state resources to aid those with disabilities obtain employment. ETA expects to continue to see a significant increase in workforce service levels to job seekers with disabilities in the One-Stop Career Center system, even with the termination of program funding.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	437,000	422,000	0	120,000
Total Budget Authority	437,000	422,000	0	120,000

This general fund appropriation makes available funding for interest-bearing, repayable advances (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.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Adult Services	42,683	43,250	38,665	47,109
Trust Funds	7,709	7,811	0	8,553
Youth Services	10,789	10,932	7,910	12,558
Workforce Security	6,243	3,669	4,125	3,740
Trust Funds	34,168	35,276	4,000	39,496
Apprenticeship	21,166	21,447	0	27,784
Executive Direction	6,025	6,025	0	6,575
Trust Funds	2,053	2,053	0	2,091
Foreign Labor Certification	41,487	0	0	0
Trust Funds	41,487	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority 1/	172,323	130,463	54,700	147,906
Total FTE	897	766	248	812

1/ \$44,700,000 of Recovery Act is an expenditure transfer from Training and Employment Services.

The Program Administration (PA) account finances Federal staff for leadership, policy direction, and administration of the following programs authorized by the Workforce Investment Act: Adults, Dislocated Workers, Youth, WIA National Activities, the Indian and Native American Program, and the National Farmworker Jobs Program. This account also finances staff that administer the Unemployment Insurance, Employment Service, Workforce Information, Community Service Employment for Older Americans, Work Opportunity Tax Credits, Work Incentive Grants, Trade Adjustment Assistance programs, and the National Registered Apprenticeship System (under the authority of the National Apprenticeship Act).

The FY 2010 budget request of \$147,906,000 supports 812 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$17,443,000 and 46 FTE from the 2009 enacted appropriation level. The request funds mandatory built-in increases totaling \$2,443,000 and program increases totaling \$15,000,000. Funding was provided in 2009 and 2010 under the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (Recovery Act) P.L. 111-5 at one percent of ETA's total program funding level for the Program Administration account. This amount totaled

\$44,700,000. Additionally, \$10,000,000 was provided from the Departmental Management account under the Recovery Act for the Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Trade programs. It is estimated that four FTE and \$521,000 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. Federal Administrative cost for the Foreign Labor Certification program is now funded within the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services Operations (SUIESO) budget. Foreign Labor Certification H-1B fees have also been transferred to SUIESO.

Apprenticeship

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	21,166	21,447	0	27,784
Participants	289,945	321,250	0	0
FTE	127	127	0	155

ETA's 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 apprenticeship for succeeding generations of American workers.

Registered apprenticeship entails a combination of on-the-job learning and related technical and theoretical instruction in a skilled occupation. Apprenticeship programs are registered with ETA or federally-recognized State Apprenticeship Councils/Agencies (SAAs). Through apprenticeship agreements, sponsors and apprentices agree to the requirements of the registered program. Apprenticeship programs are sponsored and operated on a voluntary basis by individual employers, employer associations, or partnerships between employers and labor unions. All registered apprenticeship programs develop a set of structured standards that include course work and on-the-job learning with appropriate supervision. At the successful completion of the on-the-job learning and instructional training, apprentices receive a portable and nationally-recognized certificate of completion from ETA or an SAA. Annually, almost 30,000 program sponsors representing 225,000 distinct employers offer registered apprenticeship training to more than 300,000 apprentices.

The Federal government, in cooperation with the states, is responsible for overseeing the nation's apprenticeship system 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 integration and coordination of apprenticeship with the workforce investment system; and
- Providing equal opportunity for individuals – including women and minorities – to participate in apprenticeship programs.

The budget requests a total of \$27,784,000 and 155 FTE, which represents a program increase of \$5,937,000 and mandatory increases of \$400,000 over the 2009 funding level. ETA will reallocate 27 indirect FTE at a cost of \$4,590,000 to more accurately align the overhead distribution across ETA's budget activities. Additionally, \$1,177,000 is included to modernize hardware and IT contractual support and 1 FTE and \$170,000 to support IT activities. The additional IT staff will support the ETA-wide IT Systems Improvements discussed above.

B. Employee Benefits Security Administration

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	130,590	119,691	9,705	130,398
Policy and Compliance Assistance	17,545	18,198	0	18,994
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	5,178	5,530	0	6,668
Total Budget Authority	153,313	143,419	9,705	156,060
Total FTE	855	835	30	910

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 150 million people. EBSA is charged with administering and enforcing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-406), 29 U.S.C. 1001 et. seq. as amended. ERISA sets uniform minimum standards to ensure that employee benefit plans are established and maintained in a fair and financially sound manner in private industry. Although ERISA does not require any employer to establish a pension plan, it requires those who establish plans to meet certain minimum standards and regularly provide the government and participants with information about the plan.

The President's commitment to ensuring the economic security of American workers and their families is demonstrated by his FY 2010 EBSA budget request that provides \$156 million and 910 FTE and includes a program increase of \$10 million and 75 FTE. The program increase will strengthen DOL enforcement of the laws that protect Americans' pension and health care benefits at a time when workers are increasingly relying on EBSA to protect their benefits. The budget proposal will go a long way toward rebuilding the foundation of a credible ERISA enforcement program and to begin reversing the staffing and funding reductions the agency has absorbed over the past several year's. The budget proposal will help EBSA ensure the security of pension and health benefits.

Separately, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), signed into law on February 17, 2009, assigns significant new responsibilities to the Secretary of Labor in the benefit security arena. As specified in the legislation, the Secretary must conduct extensive outreach, education, participant and compliance assistance programs as well as promulgate, under very tight time frames, model notices and regulations covering changes in COBRA eligibility and ARRA's new premium assistance provisions. In addition, the Secretary must develop and implement a program that provides for the expedited review (within 15 business days) and determination regarding an individual's appeal of the denial of his or her request to be treated as an "assistance eligible individual" and thus entitled to a subsidy of 65 percent of the cost of the individual's COBRA continuation health coverage for up to nine months. To carry out its new ARRA responsibilities, EBSA will be allocated up to \$9.7 million from a non-expenditure transfer from the Departmental Management (DM) account pursuant to P.L. 111-5.

EBSA enforcement authority extends to more than 3.2 million retirement, health and other employee benefit plans that contain more than \$4.7 trillion (as of December 31, 2008) in assets and provides critical benefits to the majority of Americans and their families. EBSA

enforcement activities protect workers in employee benefit plans against fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. Throughout FY 2008, EBSA closed over 3500 civil cases and obtained monetary results exceeding \$1.2 billion. Monetary results are a product of investigative, compliance and participant assistance activities. Additionally, EBSA has closed 212 criminal cases that resulted in 101 individuals being indicted and 78 cases being closed with guilty pleas and/or convictions. As reported via the Performance Accountability Report (PAR), 70 percent of civil cases were closed with corrected fiduciary violations of ERISA and 74 percent of criminal cases submitted by EBSA have been accepted for prosecution.

EBSA is committed to educating and assisting the 150 million Americans covered by more than 3.2 million retirement, health and other employee benefit plans as well as plan sponsors and members of the employee benefits community. EBSA promotes voluntary compliance and facilitates self-regulation, working diligently to provide quality assistance to plan participants and beneficiaries. It is the policy of EBSA to provide the highest quality of service to stakeholders and the regulated community. EBSA carries out its mission by: (1) deterring and correcting violations of ERISA; (2) helping plan officials understand and comply with the legal requirements of ERISA; (3) educating workers on their benefit rights; and (4) developing policies that encourage the growth of employment-based benefits.

Strong enforcement and participant assistance, combined with a solid commitment to encourage and facilitate compliance with the law, will continue to be the hallmarks of our Agency. An important part of our program is to provide compliance assistance to plan sponsors, plan administrators, plan trustees, and service providers to plans. The result is better protection of health and retirement benefits for America's workers, retirees, and their families. EBSA will continue to be vigilant in protecting workers from abusive practices and will ensure plan sponsors, employers and unions, pay attention to their obligations under ERISA.

C. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Pension Insurance	68,285	70,590	0	86,412
Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration	214,557	232,337	0	234,005
Operational Support	128,309	141,795	0	143,650
Single Employer Program Benefit Payments	4,500,000	4,722,000	0	5,823,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	106,000	97,000	0	101,000
Total Budget Authority	5,017,151	5,263,722	0	6,388,067
Total FTE	870	928	0	931

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) was created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) which established the PBGC as a federal corporation. Currently, the PBGC protects the pensions of over 44 million workers and retirees in more than 30,000 private defined benefit pension plans, including some 33.8 million people covered by nearly 28,000 single-employer plans and 10 million people covered by approximately 1,530 multiemployer plans. These pension plans provide a specified monthly benefit at retirement, usually based on a salary or a stated dollar amount and years of service. PBGC guarantees benefits subject to the limits specified in ERISA. PBGC operates under the guidance of a Board of Directors, which consists of the Secretaries of Labor (Chair), Commerce, and the Treasury.

PBGC's mission is to protect participants' pension benefits and support a viable retirement plan system. PBGC receives no funds from general tax revenues. Its operations are financed by:

- insurance premiums set by the Congress and paid by sponsors of defined benefit plans,
- investment income,
- assets from pension plans trusted by the PBGC, and
- recoveries from companies formerly responsible for the plans.

Current fluctuations in financial markets and the possible termination of several large pension plans in the remaining months of FY 2009 or in FY 2010 make it very difficult to accurately project the exact level of budgetary resources PBGC will need to deploy in FY 2010. Consequently, the Corporation has assumed current services baseline in its budget request for FY 2010 plus a modest increase of \$15 million to provide actuarial & financial advisory services commensurate with the increase in exposure (under-funding) and risk (likelihood of plan terminations) faced by the insurance program, as well as assist in processing new requests for financial assistance from insolvent multiemployer plans. PBGC also anticipates appropriation language providing the ability to request additional spending authority under a variety of "trigger" provisions in the appropriations bill.

PBGC is currently operating without a Director. President Obama will nominate a new Director, subject to Senate confirmation, who will work with the Board of Directors to craft long term policy for the corporation. Currently, the Deputy Director, who is serving as Acting Director, and PBGC's senior management are focusing on paying pension benefits required by law,

implementing Pension Insurance reforms and modernizing information technology systems and human resources practices within the corporation as well as effective stewardship of trust fund resources. The Corporation will focus its resources on fulfilling its statutory mission, correcting known deficiencies and positioning itself to respond quickly and effectively to any major pension plan terminations.

D. Employment Standards Administration

Overview

The Employment Standards Administration (ESA) administers and enforces laws that protect the basic rights of workers, including minimum wage and hour standards, workers' compensation programs, equal employment opportunity, and affirmative action programs for Federal contract employees, as well as laws that protect worker's rights as union members. ESA was created in 1971 as the Workplace Standards Administration and renamed in 1972.

The four accounts within ESA's appropriation are:

- **Salaries and Expenses (S&E):** Supports the cost of administering relevant statutes;
- **Special Benefits:** Finances payments to Federal civilians and Longshore and Harbor Workers and their dependents for work-related injuries and illnesses;
- **Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:** Finances income maintenance to miners suffering from Black Lung disease and eligible survivors for claims filed under Part B of the Black Lung Benefits Act between December 30, 1969, and June 30, 1973; and
- **Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program (EEOICP):** Part B and Part E provide compensation to Department of Energy (DOE) employees and their survivors, as well as contractors, for illness or death stemming from work in the (DOE) nuclear weapons complex.

Within the discretionary S&E appropriation, the:

- **Wage and Hour Division (WHD)** promotes compliance with labor standards, including the minimum wage, overtime, and child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act;
- **Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP)** provides compensation, medical treatment, and vocational rehabilitation benefits to certain workers who experience work-related injury or occupational disease;
- **Office of Labor-Management Standards (OLMS)** enforces democracy, transparency and financial integrity in labor organizations;
- **Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)** promotes compliance with equal employment and non-discrimination among Federal contractors; and
- **Program Direction and Support (PDS)** leads, directs, and supports this multifaceted organization.

Through OWCP, ESA administers the mandatory accounts:

- **Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF)**, which was established under the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977 to provide for payment of benefits (income maintenance and medical payments to miners suffering from Black Lung disease and eligible survivors), administrative expenses, and interest on repayable advances.
- **Special Fund for the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA)**, which provides for payment of benefits to Federal civilian employees of the United States who are disabled as a result of injury or illness sustained in the performance of duty, and to the dependents in case of death resulting from such injury or illness. Under legislative amendments to extensions of FECA, benefits are also paid to certain groups such as War Hazards, non-Federal law enforcement officers, Job Corps enrollees, and certain Federally-supported volunteers.

ESA also administers the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) Compensation Fund. The PCC Compensation Fund was established to provide for the accumulation of funds to meet the Commission's future FECA workers' compensation cost obligations. The PCC was dissolved on December 31, 1999, under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977; however, PCC's liability for workers' compensation payments extended beyond the Commission's termination date. The PCC Compensation Fund was set up to continue payments until all beneficiaries are deceased or no longer eligible. This Fund was established in conjunction with the transfer of the administration of the FECA program from the Commission to the Department of Labor (DOL), ESA, and effective January 1, 1989.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	175,658	193,092	21,987	227,656
Federal Contractor and EEO Standards Enforcement	81,001	82,107	7,200	109,521
Federal Programs for Workers Compensation	102,108	102,910	0	108,502
Trust Funds	2,022	2,101	0	2,124
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	89,449	90,095	0	95,262
Division of Longshore Harbor Workers' Compensation	10,637	10,714	0	11,116
Office of Labor and-Management Standards	44,938	44,938	581	40,557
Program Direction and Support	17,220	17,220	0	17,220
Subtotal Salaries and Expenses	420,925	440,267	29,768	503,456
Salaries and Expenses, Federal Programs for Workers Compensation, BLDTF	32,365	31,915	0	32,317
Salaries and Expenses, Program Direction and Support, BLDTF	396	393	0	403
Total Budget Authority	453,686	472,575	29,768	536,176
Total FTE	3,229	3,303	166	3,796

Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	175,658	193,092	21,987	227,656
FTE	1,208	1,283	116	1,571

^{1/} FY 2010 Request \$227,656 million includes FY 2009 Enacted, in the amount of \$193,092 million, FY 2009 net built-in, \$3,702 million, and FY 2010 additional funding, \$30,862 million.

WHD was created with the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938. The Division is responsible for the administration and enforcement of a wide range of laws, which collectively cover virtually all private and State and local government employment - over 135 million workers in more than 7.3 million establishments throughout the United States and its territories. WHD is comprised of a nationwide staff of investigators, supervisors, technical, and clerical employees responsible for enforcing the FLSA, Walsh-Healy Public Contracts Act, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Davis-Bacon Act, Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act, Immigration and Nationality Act, Employee Polygraph Protection Act, and Family and Medical Leave Act.

The FY 2010 budget includes a program increase of \$30,862,000 to finance 288 FTE. The additional staff will enable the program to conduct more targeted investigations, provide additional compliance assistance, and ensure that cases effectively maximize compliance on behalf of the greatest number of workers.

WHD prioritizes its enforcement in three major areas: (1) ensuring greater compliance in low-wage industries that employ vulnerable workers (including young and immigrant workers); (2) reducing the likelihood for employers to repeat volatile practices, and; (3) strategically utilizing the investigation of complaints to increase labor protections for the greatest number of workers. During FY 2008, WHD employed 731 investigators who completed 28,200 compliance actions and 1,790 compliance assistance events. As a result of these actions, WHD collected more than \$185,200,000 in back wages for more than 228,000 workers nationwide on cases concluded in FY 2008.

Federal Contractor and EEO Standards Enforcement

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	81,001	82,107	7,200	109,521
FTE	585	585	50	798

^{1/} FY 10 Request \$109,521 million includes FY 2009 Enacted, in the amount of \$82,107 million, FY 2009 net built-in, \$1,814 million, and FY 2010 additional funding, \$25,600 million.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) has the responsibility of ensuring that employers doing business with the Federal Government comply with the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action provisions of their contracts. The OFCCP administers and enforces three EEO programs: Executive Order 11246; Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and the affirmative action provisions of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974.

The OFCCP carries out its responsibilities by: (1) offering technical assistance to Federal contractors and subcontractors to help them understand the regulatory requirements and review process; (2) conducting compliance evaluations and complaint investigations of Federal contractor and subcontractor personnel policies and procedures; (3) obtaining Conciliation Agreements from contractors and subcontractors who are in violation of regulatory requirements; (4) monitoring contractors and subcontractors progress in fulfilling the terms of their agreements through periodic compliance reports; (5) forming linkage agreements between contractors and Labor Department job training programs to help employers identify and recruit qualified workers and recommend enforcement actions to the Solicitor of Labor.

The FY 2010 budget request includes a program increase of \$25,600,000 to fund 213 FTE and a new case management system. The additional FTE will support enforcement and outreach efforts related to compensation. Given the complexities of new procedures outlined in the two federal register notices – Interpreting Nondiscrimination (Standards) and Voluntary Guidelines for Requirements of Executive Order (guidelines), OFCCP needs to place additional emphasis on outreach and training, as well as improving the various approaches and investigative techniques used to evaluate compensation. In addition, the program increase will also support litigation to amplify enforcement activities by funding external experts to verify OFCCP’s allegations and assessments to solidify its commitment to strong enforcement.

In FY 2008, OFCCP made total financial settlements of \$67,510,892 in back pay and annualized salary and benefits for a record 24,508 American workers who had been subjected to unlawful employment discrimination. This marks the fourth consecutive year that OFCCP has posted record enforcement numbers.

Federal Programs for Workers’ Compensation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	134,473	134,825	0	140,818
FTE	1,026	1,045	0	1,068

^{1/} Excludes Division of Coal Mine Workers Compensation

OWCP administers workers' compensation programs which mitigate hardship imposed by work-related injuries or disease through the provision of wage replacement and cash benefits, medical treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits to certain workers or their dependents or survivors. Claims are administered under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, which was established in 1916. In addition, OWCP administers benefit programs authorized by the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927 and the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977.

Division of Federal Employees Compensation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	89,449	90,095	0	95,262
FTE	745	768	0	791

The Division of Federal Employees’ Compensation (DFEC) program provides income and medical benefits to civilian employees of the Federal government injured at work and to certain

other designated groups. Not all benefits are paid by the program, since the first 45 days of disability are usually covered by keeping injured workers in pay status with their employing agencies (the continuation-of-pay period). Approximately 134,000 injured Federal workers or their survivors filed claims in FY 2008 and approximately 50,000 received long-term wage replacement benefits for job-related injuries, diseases, or deaths. Most of the costs are charged back to the beneficiaries' employing agencies.

DFEC has traditionally carried out its mission through the efficient, timely, and accurate provision of payments. That performance has evolved in the past two decades to addressing the full impact of injuries on workers that extends beyond maintenance of income and coverage for medical bills. DFEC's larger benefit delivery mission now extends to disability management (DM) to improve the likelihood of the individual's recovery and return to duty. The keystone DM strategy is FECA's Quality Case Management (QCM), a proactive program of using nurses to coordinate with providers to obtain appropriate medical treatment for newly injured workers and work with Federal employers to facilitate a safe return to work. Early disability management outcomes are expressed as reductions in lost production days and increases in returns-to-work.

In FY 2008, DFEC's effective case management reduced average lost production days in new FECA cases to 145 days. Over 8,400 injured workers needing FECA nurse assistance or receiving vocational rehabilitation went back to work. Directed review of FECA long-term cases saved \$17,000,000 in compensation benefits, and other cost containment measures kept average FECA medical treatment cost changes below national trends. Customer service goals were exceeded as DFEC improved responsiveness to FECA telephone callers. These performance results are expected to be continued in FY 2010.

Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	12,659	12,815	0	13,240
FTE	97	99	0	99

The Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, provides protection to approximately 500,000 workers for injuries or occupational diseases occurring during the course of covered employment. These benefits are paid directly by an authorized self-insured employer; or through an authorized insurance carrier; or, in particular circumstances, by a Special Fund administered by the Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation (DLHWC).

Longshore also administers injury and occupational disease coverage for non-maritime employees under several extensions of the Act. These include the District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act (enacted in 1928 and repealed effective July 26, 1982); the Defense Base Act (1941); the Non-appropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act (1952); and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (1953).

The Division currently receives 30,000 new lost time injury claims per year. Annual assessments are collected from Longshore employers or their insurance carriers for the Special Fund, which provides benefits directly for certain classes of benefits and beneficiaries. Benefits include medical and vocational rehabilitation benefits, and bi-weekly recurring benefit payments

to over 6,700 beneficiaries. Annually, 540 companies are evaluated and authorized to participate in the Fund. Financed by assessments, the Fund maintains over \$2 billion in securities to ensure the continuing provision of benefits for covered workers in case of employer/carrier insolvency.

In FY 2008, Longshore continued to see an elevated amount of Defense Base Act (DBA) injuries and deaths in connection with the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. During the fiscal year, 11,367 new DBA injuries were reported.

Division of Coal Mine Workers Compensation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	32,365	31,915	0	32,317
FTE	184	178	0	178

The Black Lung Benefits Act authorizes monetary and medical benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors.

Historically, the Black Lung Benefits Act was administered by the Social Security Administration (Part B) and the Department of Labor (Part C). In FY 2002, Congress passed legislation permanently transferring responsibility for Part B to the Department of Labor. Effective October 1, 2003, all components of program administration of the Black Lung Benefits Act were combined, resulting in fiscal and operational efficiencies and improved service delivery. ESA's Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation (DCMWC) has responsibility for the entire Act. The administration of Part B falls under a separate appropriation, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Mine Workers.

The Black Lung Part C program provides two types of medical services related to black lung disease: (1) diagnostic testing to determine the presence or absence of black lung disease and the degree of associated disability; and, (2) for miners entitled to monthly benefits, medical coverage for treatment of black lung disease and disability. Also provided, with specific approval, are items of durable medical equipment, such as hospital beds, home oxygen, and nebulizers; outpatient pulmonary rehabilitation therapy; and home nursing visits. Present and former coal miners and their surviving dependents may file claims. In FY 2010, an average of 33,500 beneficiaries will receive benefits and an estimated 4,600 claims will be received under Part C.

Office of Labor and Management Standards

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	44,938	44,938	581	40,557
FTE	317	297	0	266

OLMS is responsible for administering and enforcing most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended (LMRDA) (P.L. 86-257), 29 U.S.C. 401. The LMRDA ensures basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry. OLMS does not have jurisdiction over unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees. OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, (P.L. 95-454), 5 U.S.C. 7101, the Urban Mass

Transportation Act of 1964 as amended (P.L. 88-365), (P.L. 102-240) 49 USC 533(b) and the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 as amended (P.L. 91-518), 45 U.S.C. 501 et seq.

For FY 2010, the OLMS request level is \$40,557,000 and 266 FTE. This is a reduction of \$4,381,000 from the FY 2009 request level. At this level OLMS expects to accomplish core program work and continue to advance the employee protections programs and the mission of the LMRDA.

In carrying out its LMRDA responsibilities, OLMS performs four types of activities: public disclosure of reports; union audits; investigations; and education and compliance assistance. In FY 2008, OLMS conducted 798 union audits, 3,686 civil and criminal investigations, supervised 35 union officer election reruns, and conducted 112 compliance assistance seminars for union officials to administer and enforce the LMRDA.

Program Direction and Support

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	17,616	17,613	0	17,623
FTE	93	93	0	93

Note: Includes Black Lung IV

The Program and Direction Support (PDS) activity includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary and program support offices, including the Office of Management, Administration and Planning, and the Equal Employment Opportunity, and Legislative and Regulatory Analysis units. Together they provide financial management, information technology, administrative and human resources management, payroll administration, legislative and regulatory analysis, security and emergency management planning, strategic planning, performance reporting, employee suitability and security enforcement, and equal employment support to more than 4,000 employees in over 360 locations across the country.

The mission of ESA is to enhance the welfare and protect the rights of American workers. Supporting a complex enforcement and benefit delivery agency, the PDS activity is specifically responsible for providing leadership, policy, coordination for budget and performance integration, strategic management of human resources, expanded information technology, improved financial management, and competitive sourcing for the four component program offices within ESA.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
FECA Fair Share	52,280	52,720	0	58,120
Compensation Benefits	2,796,621	2,678,280	0	2,824,080
Total Budget Authority	2,848,901	2,731,000	0	2,882,200
Total FTE	127	127	0	127

Note: Compensation Benefits is not appropriated funding.

The Special Benefits fund is comprised of two accounts representing obligations for benefits under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA), and the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (Longshore). The FECA program provides workers' compensation coverage to three million Federal and Postal workers around the world for employment-related injuries and occupational diseases. Benefits include wage replacement, payment for medical care, and where necessary, medical and vocational rehabilitation assistance in returning to work. The program has 12 district offices nationwide.

A total budget authority requested for Special Benefits in FY 2010 is \$2,882,200,000 and 127 FTE. Of this amount \$58,120,000 will be used for administrative expenses and \$2,824,080,000 is projected obligations for FECA benefits.

The Fair Share funding request includes \$4,950,000 in increases for systems operations improvements to increase program cost efficiency and performance effectiveness, including development and modernization of a centralized Interactive Voice Response system and other customer access and communications improvements; development of a Web-based portal to receive claims reports and other documents; and consolidation of case creation operations.

In FY 2008, 253,000 workers and survivors received approximately \$2,678,280,000 in benefits for work-related injuries or illnesses. Just over 134,000 new FECA cases were created. The program managed over 50,000 long-term disability cases. Over 5,000,000 bills for medical benefits were processed.

Fair Share financing provides for operations and maintenance of the Integrated Federal Employees' Compensation System (iFECS), support for the document imaging system, operation of centralized mail intake and centralized bill processing; maintenance of DFEC's telecommunications system, and Periodic Roll Management (PRM) and Medical Bill Review (MBR). These investments have a proven track record of improving claims services and the management of FECA Compensation Fund expenditures. PRM produced \$16,900,000 in compensation benefit savings in FY 2008. Quality controls and system checks and edits ensure containment of FECA medical benefit costs.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Recovery Act</u>	<u>2010 Request</u>
Benefits Payments, Interest on Advances, and Intergovernmental Transfer to Treasury 1/	1,007,763	6,753,306	0	241,605
ESA, OWCP, Salaries and Expenses	32,365	31,915	0	32,317
ESA, PDS, Salaries and Expenses	396	393	0	403
DM, SOL & ADJ, Salaries and Expenses	24,785	24,694	0	25,091
DM, Inspector General	335	325	0	327
Treasury	356	356		356
Total , Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,066,000	6,810,989	0	300,099

1/ FY 2009 includes a one-time appropriation of \$6,497,989,448 for repayment of outstanding debt

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) was established by the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977 to assign responsibility for Black Lung benefit payments with the coal industry. The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (COBRA), enacted April 7, 1986, and effective through December 31, 1995, raised excise tax rates from \$1.00 to \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal, and from \$0.50 to \$0.55 per ton on surface-mined coal, in either case not to exceed 4.4 percent of the sale price. The legislation also provided for a five-year moratorium on interest payments through September 30, 1990. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 extended the current tax structure until 2014. The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 enacted on October 3, 2008, authorized restructuring of the Black Lung Disability (BLDTF) debt by: (1) extending current coal excise tax rates of \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and \$0.55 per ton on surfaced-mined coal until December 31, 2018, it will then revert to the 1978 levels, or \$0.50 per ton on underground coal, and \$0.25 per ton on surface coal; (2) providing a one-time appropriation for the BLDTF to repay the market value of parts of the outstanding repayable advances and the accrued interest; and (3) refinancing the remainder of the outstanding debt through the issuance of zero-coupon bonds. Pursuant to the refinancing legislation, these amounts are to be retired using the BLDTF's annual operating surpluses until all of its remaining obligations have been paid.

The Trust Fund pays all Part C Black Lung benefits, including income maintenance and medical benefits, when no coal mine operator can be held liable for payments. Income maintenance payments are calculated at 37.5 percent of the GS-2, Step 1 salary level. The Fund also pays all Department of Labor Administration costs in administering Part C of the Black Lung benefits program and the costs incurred by the Department of the Treasury in the collection of the coal excise tax and for managing the Trust Fund.

In FY 2010, monthly compensation and ongoing medical treatment benefits of approximately \$236,000,000 will be paid to an estimated 28,675 recipients under Part C. The program will monitor cash and medical treatment benefits disbursed by coal mine operators in the private sector to approximately 4,825 additional recipients under Part C and will process an estimated 4,600 incoming claims.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Benefits Amount in Budget Request	203,000	183,000	0	164,000
Advance Appropriation for Benefits Requested in Prior Year	68,000	62,000	0	56,000
Total Benefits Amount for Budget Year	271,000	245,000	0	220,000
Advance Appropriation for Benefits Requested for Next Fiscal Year	62,000	56,000	0	45,000
Administration	5,221	5,130		5,180
Total Request, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners a/	276,221	250,130	0	225,180
Total FTE	17	17	0	17

a/ Includes the Advance Appropriation from the Prior Year and excludes Advance Appropriations requested for the next Fiscal Year.

The Black Lung Benefits Act Part B authorizes monetary benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors. Part B of the Act, which pertains to Black Lung claims filed on or before December 31, 1973, was administered by the Social Security Administration until 2002 legislation transferred jurisdiction for Part B to the Department of Labor. Each year an Advance Appropriation is requested for the first quarter of the next fiscal year to ensure that Part B benefit payments are delivered timely, even if enactment of the appropriation is delayed.

Approximately \$245,000,000 in compensation benefits is paid to an estimated 27,250 beneficiaries.

ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION FUND

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Part B	104,745	49,654	0	51,197
Department of Health and Human Services/NIOSH	55,358	0	0	0
Department of Labor	49,387	49,654	0	51,197
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Part E	56,885	58,524	0	60,012
Total Budget Authority	161,630	108,178	0	111,209
Total FTE	598	598	0	598

a/ The 2009 Budget appropriated funds for Part B activities carried out by NIOSH directly to the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program provides benefits authorized by the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA or Act).

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part B

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	104,745	49,654	0	51,197
FTE	305	305	0	305

Part B provides benefits to covered employees or survivors of employees of the Department of Energy (DOE), and private companies under contract with DOE, who have been diagnosed with a radiation-related cancer, beryllium-related disease, or chronic silicosis as a result of their work in producing or testing nuclear weapons and supplements benefits for uranium workers awarded by the Department of Justice (DOJ) under Section 5 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

Under Part B, EEOICP has received more than 97,000 claims and has made more than 68,000 recommended decisions and 65,000 final decisions since program inception. EEOICP has made payments in over 36,000 Part B claims, totaling more than \$2,918,800,000. In addition, more than \$310,740,000 has been paid in medical benefits.

For FY 2010, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part B is requesting a total of \$51,197,000.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part E

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	56,885	58,524	0	60,012
FTE	293	293	0	293

Part E provides eligible DOE contractor employees Federal benefits based on the level of impairment and/or wage loss if they developed an occupational illness as a result of exposure to toxic substances at a DOE facility. Part E provides payment for RECA benefits awarded by DOJ to uranium workers as defined under Section 5 of the RECA for illnesses due to toxic substance exposure at uranium mines or mills. Part E also provides benefits to survivors of workers who died as a result of such exposure.

Under Part E, EEOICP has received nearly 79,500 claims. DOL has delivered more than \$1,525,355,000 in Part E benefits to more than 14,200 claimants.

E. Occupational Safety and Health Administration

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	16,597	17,204	0	19,569
Federal Enforcement	182,136	197,946	9,221	227,149
State Programs	89,502	92,593	3,750	106,393
Technical Support	21,681	22,632	0	25,920
Compliance Assistance-Federal	71,389	72,659	0	73,380
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	52,425	54,531	0	54,798
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	9,939	10,000	0	10,000
Safety and Health Statistics	31,522	34,128	600	34,875
Executive Direction	10,809	11,349	0	11,536
Total Budget Authority	486,000	513,042	13,571	563,620
Total FTE	2,118	2,147	76	2,360

OSHA's mission, as defined in its authorizing legislation (P.L. 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970), is to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the American workplace safe and healthful working conditions. OSHA's responsibilities extend to over 7,500,000 private sector establishments and 200,000 major construction worksites, employing more than 114,000,000 people.

Federal OSHA covers approximately 2,800,000 Federal employees, while State Programs, providing comparable protections and services, cover over 10,500,000 state and local government employees.

OSHA utilizes all of its programs – conducting workplace inspections; the issuance of standards and guidance; and outreach, training, and technical assistance – to achieve its mission. The agency provides its services both directly and through collaboration and cooperation with state agencies and a wide array of organizations interested in occupational safety and health. OSHA's enforcement efforts have been successful in reducing illness, injury, and fatality rates. From 2003 (when a new method for calculating rates was implemented) through 2006, the overall occupational injury and illness rate declined by 16%, while the worker fatality rate dropped by 7%. The rate for Hispanic workers dropped by 17% during the same period. OSHA's budget request represents efforts to continue this trend by strengthening and reinvigorating the agency's enforcement presence by targeting additional resources – including an increase of 130 compliance safety and health officers – at the hazards and industries where they are most needed.

In FY 2010, OSHA will continue to develop and revise regulations and standards under the agency's regulatory agenda, and will continue to direct inspections and outreach at establishments and industries with the highest injury, illness, and fatality rates. The agency is focused on the ultimate goal of striving to have all workers return to their homes safe and healthy after completing their work by demonstrating national leadership in occupational safety and health.

The FY 2010 budget will promote the Agency's mission and priorities through a request of \$563,620,000 and 2,360 FTE, an increase of \$50,578,000 and 213 FTE over FY 2009 levels.

The FY 2010 budget includes an increase of \$2,200,000 and 20 FTE to support safety and health standards by expanding the Agency's regulatory program to meet the complex safety and health threats in today's workplaces. With the additional 20 FTE, OSHA will expand its capability to examine its regulatory approach in light of new data, information, and approaches available in workplaces, other agencies, and other countries. Of particular interest is the vastly expanded information available on chemicals through programs in other US agencies as well as in other countries. These include such new sources as occupational exposure scenarios that manufacturers will be required to develop to comply with European chemical initiatives, and compilations of data on chemicals assembled by EPA.

An increase of \$25,511,000 and 160 FTE will support a reinvigorated enforcement program by expanding the compliance safety and health officer (CSHO) workforce to meet the challenges raised by changes in worker demographics and new technologies. Increasing the number of CSHOs will allow the agency to address the challenges raised by changes in worker demographics and the increasing number of immigrant and vulnerable worker populations. OSHA remains committed to increasing the number of bilingual CSHOs, particularly those fluent in Spanish, to address workers who are not fluent in English. OSHA also plans to increase its whistleblower investigator workforce to meet its responsibility for enforcing the growing number of anti-discrimination laws.

Additionally, an increase of \$13,800,000 is for the agency's State Plans partners who provide safety and health services to 27 states. OSHA will work with its State Plan partners on using increased resources efficiently, and ensure that individual state strategic and annual performance plans track OSHA program initiatives by including an increased emphasis on enforcement directed at high-hazard establishments.

F. Mine Safety and Health Administration

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	150,123	154,491	0	156,662
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	74,420	82,427	0	85,672
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	3,180	3,031	0	3,081
Office of Assessments	6,134	6,134	0	6,233
Educational Policy and Development	36,239	38,605	0	38,605
Technical Support	29,476	30,117	0	30,642
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	15,936	16,514	0	16,857
Program Administration	16,339	15,684	0	15,941
Total Budget Authority	331,847	347,003	0	353,693
Total FTE	2,306	2,361	0	2,376

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of the nation's miners through enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act). MSHA's vision is to lead the way to zero accidents and fatalities and to put an end to occupational illness in the mining industry through enforcement of mandatory safety and health standards, mandated and periodic regular inspections, special emphasis programs, compliance and training assistance, and investigations. Mandated inspections require four complete inspections annually at active underground mines and two complete inspections annually at active surface mines. MSHA also provides engineering and scientific expertise to assist in the resolution of safety and health issues. MSHA services more than 2,100 coal mines and 12,700 metal and nonmetal mines.

MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to ensure the best protection for the health and safety of all miners. MSHA also assesses civil monetary penalties for violations, and collects and accounts for all penalties paid. In FY 2008, MSHA assessed a total of \$166 million in civil penalties for over 180,000 citations and withdrawal orders.

MSHA develops and coordinates mine safety and health education and training activities to the mining industry throughout the country, and provides classroom instruction at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy). In 2008, MSHA conducted 1,519 course days of training at the Academy. MSHA administers a State Grants Program, which provides funds to assist 49 states, the Navajo Nation, and Puerto Rico. In 2008, MSHA provided over \$8 million in health and safety training grants.

In FY 2009, MSHA will continue to aggressively enforce mine safety and health laws by completing 100% of its mandated inspections and increased sampling of airborne coal dust, and providing enhanced training opportunities to miners across the nation.

In FY 2010, MSHA requests a total of \$353,693,000, an increase of \$6,690,000 from the FY 2009 Omnibus level. This includes \$1,315,000 for 15 additional Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health FTE. MSHA's primary focus will be to maintain a 100% completion rate of

mandated inspections, enhance enforcement initiatives, expand outreach and training efforts, and continue active partnerships with industry, labor, and equipment manufacturers. MSHA remains dedicated and focused on its core mission to ensure the safety and health of America's miners.

G. Bureau of Labor Statistics

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	166,992	188,206	0	198,028
Trust Funds	75,721	78,264	0	78,264
Prices and Cost of Living	177,986	198,464	0	201,081
Compensation and Working Conditions	82,251	87,281	0	88,553
Productivity and Technology	10,870	11,706	0	11,904
Executive Direction and Staff Services	30,431	33,261	0	33,793
Total Budget Authority	544,251	597,182	0	611,623
Total FTE	2,270	2,376	0	2,386

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the American public, the U.S. Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor. It provides statistics that support the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans.

An Act of June 27, 1884, that established the BLS states, "The general design and duties of the Bureau of Labor Statistics shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to the capital, the hours of labor, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity."

The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 22 economic programs:

Labor Force Statistics

The Labor Force Statistics programs provide comprehensive and timely information on the labor force, employment, unemployment, and related labor market characteristics at the national level; industrial and occupational employment at the State and local levels; and labor force and unemployment at State and local levels. In addition, these programs develop projections of the labor force, economic growth, industrial output, and employment by industry and occupation for 10 years into the future for the Nation as a whole.

The Labor Force Statistics programs are authorized by an Act dated July 7, 1930, which provides that the BLS shall prepare "...full and complete statistics of the volume of and changes in employment..." (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2). Programs in this area help fulfill many requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, including requirements that the Secretary of Labor "...oversee the development, maintenance, and continuous improvement of a nationwide employment statistics system..." as well as the development and maintenance of national projections of employment opportunities by occupation and industry. This Act requires the development of information on the outlook for jobs and research to improve the methods of projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

In 2010, the BLS request includes funding for an initiative for the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Occupational Employment Statistics, and Employment Projections programs to produce new series on “green-collar” jobs, addressing the need for detailed data on these rapidly evolving industries and occupations. Specifically, the BLS will produce new data measuring employment and wages for businesses whose primary activities can be defined as “green,” and produce information on the occupations involved, in whole or in part, in green economic activities. In addition, in 2010, similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the ETA National Reserve account through a reimbursable agreement.

Prices and Cost of Living

The Prices and Cost of Living programs publish the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index, and the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes. This budget activity provides CPI data for many geographic areas within the United States, and estimates of consumers' incomes and expenditures that are used in analysis of price behavior and consumer spending patterns. The BLS also provides these data for interpretation of price movements in relation to other major economic changes, and the formulation and evaluation of economic policy.

In addition to meeting general statutory responsibilities assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1 and 2), data produced by the price programs are used by the Social Security Administration to adjust payments to beneficiaries, the Department of Health and Human Services to update Medicare services and payments, the Internal Revenue Service and State tax offices to adjust tax brackets and personal exemption amounts, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis as a principal input to the Gross Domestic Product, among other uses.

Compensation and Working Conditions

The Compensation and Working Conditions programs publish data on employee compensation, including information on wages, salaries, and employer-provided benefits, by occupation for major labor market areas and industries. The programs also publish information on work stoppages. In addition, the BLS compiles annual information on the incidence and number of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

In addition to meeting general statutory requirements assigned to the BLS (29 U.S.C. 1, 2, and 4), programs in the compensation levels and trends category are designed to meet specific legal requirements, including the requirements of the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 (FEPCA) [5 U.S.C. 5301-5304]. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 673) requires the Secretary of Labor (who, in turn, authorizes the BLS) to compile statistics and to "promote, encourage, or directly engage in programs of studies, information, and communication concerning occupational safety and health statistics."

Productivity and Technology

The Productivity and Technology programs measure productivity trends for major sectors of the economy and individual industries, and analyze trends in order to examine the factors underlying changes in productivity. The programs also develop international comparisons of productivity, hourly compensation, unit labor costs, and employment and unemployment.

The productivity measurement programs are authorized by an act dated June 7, 1940 (29 U.S.C. 2b), which directs that the BLS "make continuing studies of productivity and labor costs in manufacturing, mining, transportation, distribution, and other industries."

Executive Direction and Staff Services

The Executive Direction program provides agency-wide policy and management direction, including all centralized support services in the administrative, publications, information technology, and statistical methods research areas.

H. Departmental Management

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	26,337	22,831	4,140	34,125
Legal Services	89,020	100,382	6,665	117,121
Trust Funds	303	327	0	327
International Labor Services	81,074	86,074	0	91,419
Administration and Management	30,261	32,506	5,451	33,707
Adjudication	26,738	28,560	0	29,286
Women's Bureau	9,465	10,419	0	10,604
Civil Rights	6,182	6,535	0	6,812
Chief Financial Officer	5,098	5,278	700	5,361
Information Technology Systems	19,651	21,286	0	21,392
Departmental Program Evaluation	0	0	0	5,000
Subtotal Departmental Management	294,129	314,198	16,956	355,154
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,655	7,655	0	7,778
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	16,953	17,039	0	17,313
Total Budget Authority	318,737	338,892	16,956	380,245
Total FTE	1,275	1,298	69	1,404

The Act to Establish the Bureau of Labor, 1884, was amended by the Act of 1913 to establish the Department of Labor (29 U.S.C. 1); this act also authorizes Departmental Management (DM) functions. The DM Salaries and Expenses (S&E) appropriation is responsible for formulating and overseeing the implementation of Departmental policy and management activities. DM is composed of ten budget activities.

Program Direction and Support

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	26,337	22,831	4,140	34,125
FTE	149	140	4	152

PDS includes the Office of the Secretary and its associated offices, such as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs. PDS oversees a program of analysis and general research on issues affecting the American workforce and evaluates the effectiveness of Departmental programs.

The FY 2010 budget request of \$34,125,000 and 152 FTE for Program Direction and Support (PDS) includes program increase of \$10,897,000. Of this increase, \$2,350,000 will support the Office Recovery for Auto Communities and Workers, a new initiative to support auto industry workers and revitalize their communities. The remaining \$8,547,000 will provide needed resources for the Departmental leadership's core responsibilities which now include modernizing unemployment insurance as stipulated in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. PDS-continuing core responsibilities are to provide support for Federal workforce training programs with an increased focus on green technologies training; strengthen enforcement of labor standards, including workplace safety and benefit security; and establish automatic workplace pension. The FY 2010 budget request will provide effective support for the Secretary, Deputy

Secretary and Office of the Secretary (OSEC), allowing for centralized policy review, economic analysis, and leadership on key labor initiatives.

Legal Services

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	96,978	108,364	6,665	125,226
FTE	580	597	40	679

The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is the legal services agency for the Department of Labor. The mission of SOL is to “meet the legal service demands of the entire Department of Labor, including providing the legal support necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to accomplish her goals.” SOL, which itself conducts much of the litigation to enforce the nation’s labor and employment laws, supports all of the Department’s Strategic Goals by undertaking litigation to carry out the Secretary’s priority enforcement initiatives; defending the actions taken by the Secretary and the program agencies of the Department; providing technical comments and legal review of legislation, regulations, Executive Orders and other matters affecting Departmental programs; and providing legal advice to the Secretary, Departmental and agency officials. SOL’s Strategic Goals are to:

- Maintain an Effective Litigation Strategy That Advances Department Goals;
- DOL Regulations Achieve Agency Policy Objectives and Comply With All Legal Requirements; and
- DOL Actions are Based on Sound Legal Advice

The President’s Budget for FY 2010 for the Office of the Solicitor includes an increase of \$16.8 million above the FY 2009 Enacted level. Of that amount \$11.5 million will enable SOL to increase its on-board FTE level from approximately 650 at the end of FY 2009 to approximately 685 by the end of FY 2010. SOL is already increasing its on-board FTE from about 600 to approximately 650 in contemplation of the increased funding level for FY 2010. The vast majority of the FTE added in FY 2009 and FY 2010 will be attorneys engaged in front-line legal work in the agency’s National Office Divisions, and its eight Regions. The balance of the increase \$5.3 million included in the President’s Budget will be used to continue to address the crisis in SOL’s under capacity in the areas of IT and Litigation Support, and in the agency’s capacity to respond to recent Federal court mandates regarding the role of electronically stored information in Federal litigation.

International Labor Affairs

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	81,074	86,074	0	91,419
FTE	82	83	0	95

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) supports the President’s international agenda on labor matters, carries out international responsibilities for the Secretary of Labor, and provides oversight and coordination of the Department’s international activities. ILAB’s duties and operations derive from the President’s agenda in conjunction with legal mandates from the

Congress in three primary areas: 1) international trade and labor, including mandates related to free trade agreements; 2) international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, including reporting and program mandates; and 3) international organizations, including mandated representation before the International Labor Organization. ILAB was established by General Order No. 33, dated October 10, 1947, and the Bureau's activities are authorized through the Trade Act of 1974; the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993; the Trade Act of 2000 and 2002; Executive Orders 11846, 13277 and 13126; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and 2008; the Farm Bill of 2008; and Secretary's Order 18-2006.

ILAB currently oversees over 70 technical assistance projects totaling approximately \$276,000,000. Although certain technical assistance activities funded in previous years are coming to an end, ILAB is faced with significant new responsibilities related to free trade agreements, forced labor, and trafficking in persons. In addition, ILAB carries out many ongoing activities to support the President's agenda on international labor issues. Most notably, annual input into numerous worldwide USG reports, participation and coordination of interagency policy groups, and representation on several international bodies. These activities require significant expertise on labor matters unique to ILAB, and often support both Administration priorities and the fulfillment of Congressional mandates for other USG agencies. ILAB will continue to adjust staff assignments and organizational structures to phase out old programs and fulfill new mandates.

The requested increase of \$5,000,000 will enable ILAB to significantly improve its ability to monitor labor issues in FTA countries, provide a strengthened mechanism for enforcement of trade agreements, develop cooperative activities with FTA partners, and research facts relating to specific labor situations and submissions. This increase will allow ILAB to be more proactive in monitoring and addressing these issues, with the opportunity to work with FTA countries prior to labor incidents which warrant the filing of a submission.

In addition, many requests are made of the Department of Labor for short-term assistance to help address worker rights, training, and workplace issues. These requests generally ask for DOL staff to visit specific countries for several days, or to have key officials visit the United States for training. The requests frequently entail requests to help train officials in Labor Ministries improve the enforcement of labor laws by strengthening the capabilities of their departments, improving their inspectorates, and learning about how to comply with standards dealing with wage and hour issues, safety and health plans, and other laws. They may also include effort to learn about training and retraining programs and other social protection programs, such as unemployment insurance or pensions. The FY 2010 budget will allow ILAB to facilitate these activities.

Administration and Management

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	30,261	32,506	5,451	33,707
FTE	111	111	23	111

OASAM develops Departmental policy, administrative programs, systems, and procedures in the areas of information resources; budget formulation and resource analysis; performance planning; procurement; human resources; equal opportunity; safety and health; homeland security and emergency management; and administrative services. OASAM manages the Frances Perkins Building (FPB) headquarters in conjunction with the General Services Administration (GSA), and manages the rental of regional and field office space through the arrangement of GSA leases. OASAM also provides support for all programs in the DOL regions through activities of the Departmental Budget Center (DBC) and Human Resources Center (HRC).

Adjudication

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	43,691	45,599	0	46,599
FTE	245	250	0	250

The Adjudication activity reviews and determines several thousand appeals each year under workers' compensation and employee protection statutes. Appellants include injured federal and longshore workers, disabled coal industry employees, and whistleblowers under safety and environmental protection laws. Adjudication components include the Office of Administrative Law Judges, Benefits Review Board, Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, and the Administrative Review Board. They make legal interpretations, establish legal precedents, and set standards within jurisdictional areas for the entire nation.

Women's Bureau

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	9,465	10,419	0	10,604
FTE	52	52	0	52

The Women's Bureau was established by Congress in 1920 and continues its responsibility to carry out Public Law 66-259 to "...formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The Women's Bureau works to promote an environment that is responsive to the demands of the 21st century workforce addressing issues of importance to working women, providing information about women in the labor force to stakeholders and customers, and advising and assisting in the development of DOL policies and programs.

Civil Rights

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,182	6,535	0	6,812
FTE	33	42	0	42

The Civil Rights Center (CRC) ensures compliance with Federal civil rights laws and their implementing regulations. These laws and regulations cover DOL employees and applicants for employment; DOL conducted programs and programs and activities receiving or benefiting from DOL financial assistance. Core activities of the CRC include: administering DOL's equal

employment opportunity (EEO) program consistent with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's directives; overseeing the implementation of DOL employee rights policies; investigating complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability in DOL conducted programs and activities; providing compliance assistance to DOL employees on their responsibilities under applicable EEO laws and regulations; conducting equal opportunity (EO) compliance reviews of DOL financial assistance recipients; investigating discrimination complaints filed against DOL financial assistance recipients as well as certain complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability by State and local governments; and providing EO compliance assistance and training to DOL financial assistance recipients. CRC's programs also include: affirmative employment programs; coordination of the Department's special emphasis programs; targeted recruitment efforts; and management of the assistive services and technology initiatives.

Chief Financial Officer

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	5,098	5,278	700	5,361
FTE	23	23	2	23

The OCFO oversees all financial management activities relating to the Department's programs and operations. The OCFO was created as a result of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990. The OCFO supports the President's Management Agenda through effective stewardship of DOL's financial resources. It is OCFO's mission to foster effective stewardship of public funds, safeguard fiscal integrity through effective internal controls, and provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information to decision makers.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has achieved an unqualified audit opinion on its Annual Financial Statements since 1997. DOL has also received the Association of Government Accountants' Certificate of Excellence and Accountability.

Information Technology Systems

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	19,651	21,286	0	21,392
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Departmental information technology (IT) crosscut was established in FY 2001 to fund Department-wide technology initiatives. These initiatives include Enterprise-wide Solutions, e-Government, and IT Infrastructure. By unifying its entire IT infrastructure and streamlining processes, DOL will improve organizational performance and customer service through collaboration, communication, effective information management and deployment of IT resources, while reducing and eliminating duplicate and/or redundant IT infrastructure components. The IT crosscut is formulated through a zero based budget process in which each project must annually justify its funding request.

Departmental Program Evaluation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	0	5,000
FTE	0	0	0	0

In FY 2010, \$5,000,000 is requested to fund the Department's high-quality evaluation programs. The Administration and the Department recognize the need to conduct rigorous-evaluations, including random assignment studies, to determine which programs and interventions work and inform its policy, management, and resource allocation decisions. The Department's research and evaluation efforts have historically been focused on job training and employment. The new initiative will allow expansion of evaluation activities to other programs, with a priority on large, lightly examined, and/or high-priority programs.

I. Office of Job Corps

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,459,408	1,540,276	35,854	1,557,199
Construction	110,947	115,000	211,646	115,000
Administration	28,079	28,662	2,500	29,190
Total Budget Authority	1,598,434	1,683,938	250,000	1,701,389
Total FTE	188	179	12	179

Job Corps is an intensive education and vocational training program that helps eligible at-risk 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 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. In Program Year 2009, the program will expand to its 123rd center in Pinellas Park, Florida. Job Corps' 124th center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is scheduled to open in Program Year 2010. Three additional centers in Iowa, New Hampshire and Wyoming are under development. The authorizing statute for this program is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-220, Title 1, Subtitle C, Section 141).

To be eligible for Job Corps services, a youth must be economically disadvantaged and one or more of the following: 1) basic skills deficient, 2) a high school dropout, 3) homeless, 4) a runaway, or a foster child, 5) a parent, or 6) 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. In Program Year 2007, Job Corps enrolled 63,343 youth, of which 75.6 percent were high school dropouts, and 33.8 percent came from families on public assistance. To date, over 2.6 million students have graduated from the Job Corps program. Approximately 73 percent of Job Corps graduates go on to careers in the private sector, enlist in the military, or move on to higher education or advanced training programs.

The Operations activity funds student training expenses at the DOL Contractor and Federal Agency (Interior and Agriculture) centers, including meals and lodging for students, student medical care, basic education, vocational training, social skills training, and program administration. The Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition 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 2010 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,557,199,000, an increase of \$16,923,000 over the 2009 enacted level. This request includes an increase of \$8,000,000 to fund slots at the new Milwaukee Job Corps center, scheduled to open in Program Year 2010.

The majority of the \$115,000,000 requested for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition 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.

Job Corps received \$250,000,000 from the Recovery Act. Job Corps has identified two primary uses for Recovery Act funds:

A. Create jobs and stimulate economic activity across the nation through construction and rehabilitation of Job Corps centers. Job Corps will use \$211,646,333 of Recovery Act ARRA funds on shovel-ready projects in center communities.

B. Support the Administration's priority of environmental stewardship through the development of green-collar job training and the incorporation of energy-efficient practices in Job Corps facilities and center culture. Job Corps will fund \$35,853,667 in operations for project to include green training and technology enhancements, center green projects, and fleet efficiency.

Job Corps will use the remaining \$2,500,000 for Federal oversight and monitoring of Recovery Act projects.

J. Office of Disability Employment Policy

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	27,228	26,679	0	37,031
Total Budget Authority	27,228	26,679	0	37,031
Total FTE	47	41	0	49

The 2010 Budget requests \$37,031,000 for the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP), a \$10,352,000 (39 percent) increase over the 2009 level. Congress authorized ODEP in the Labor Department's FY 2001 appropriation. ODEP develops policy and fosters its implementation to reduce barriers to employment for people with disabilities.

Recent BLS data on the low labor force participation rate and high unemployment rate for individuals with disabilities point to a clear need to develop policy and build effective practices for reaching out to individuals with disabilities who want to obtain, maintain and advance in jobs with access to the employment-related supports and accommodations afforded all workers. The FY2010 request will enable ODEP to undertake a new \$10,000,000 initiative that will focus on working with One-Stops, employers, labor-management partnerships, labor unions, and other stakeholders to improve the employment process for individuals with disabilities utilizing pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, and career-related community service opportunities. In developing this program, ODEP will build upon the lessons learned from the Disability Navigator Program and partner with Department of Education's Rehabilitative Services Administration and others.

In addition, ODEP will continue its on-going efforts to increase the workforce participation of people with disabilities by developing policies and practices that remove barriers found in workforce systems, in corporate cultures and workplaces, and in programs and organizations that provide employment-related supports (e.g. health care, transportation and technology). ODEP's success requires the active involvement of Federal agencies, state and local governments, employers, and individuals with disabilities. The agency collaborates with key stakeholders in the private and public sectors to develop policy that:

- Expands access to service systems (such as employment and training, education, vocational rehabilitation);
- Addresses employer needs for recruiting, hiring and retaining job seekers and workers with disabilities, and,
- Increases the availability and accessibility of employment-related supports (such as health care and mental health support, transportation, and assistive technology).

K. Veteran's Employment and Training Service

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	161,894	168,894	0	172,394
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	23,620	26,330	0	35,330
Veterans Workforce Investment Program	7,351	7,641	0	9,641
National Veterans Employment and Training Service Institute	1,949	1,949	0	2,449
Federal Administration	33,282	34,625	0	35,313
Total Budget Authority	228,096	239,439	0	255,127
Total FTE	234	234	0	234

The Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) provides veterans and transitioning service members with the resources and services to succeed in the civilian workforce by maximizing their employment opportunities, protecting their employment rights and meeting labor market demands with qualified veterans. VETS was established by Secretary's Order No. 5-81 in December 1981, and the agency's programs are authorized through 38 U.S.C. 4100-4110 A, 4212, 4214 and 4321-4327; as amended, and P.L. 103-353; Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and 38 U.S.C. 4111; and the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Section 168. In addition, VETS administers and enforces the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA).

VETS helps veterans obtain positive employment outcomes through services provided at One-Stop Career Centers and other locations. State Grants are provided by formula to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to support approximately 2,100 Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists and Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff, and also for Transition Assistance Program (TAP) Employment Workshops and services. Under the Jobs for Veterans Act of 2002 (JVA) funding formula, fund allocation is determined by the number of veterans residing in the State that are seeking employment compared to the total number of veterans seeking employment in the State. In FY 2008, the State Grant program served 850,800 veterans. A set-aside in the funding formula supports the delivery of TAP Employment Workshops and provides VETS with the flexibility to respond to exigent circumstances. Funding is also made available from the set aside to provide TAP Employment Workshops at military installations overseas and to continue the National Hire Veterans campaign.

The Department of Defense set a goal for TAP Employment Workshop participation of 85 percent of separating service members and demobilizing National Guard and Reserve Forces. TAP Employment Workshop participation is expected to increase during FY 2009 and FY 2010. In FY 2009, VETS expects to deliver over 5,300 TAP Employment Workshops to 160,000 service members and spouses at military installations within the United States and overseas. In FY 2010, VETS expects to deliver over 6,100 TAP Employment Workshops to approximately 185,000 participants worldwide.

To meet the anticipated increased demand for TAP Employment Workshops, and maximize efficiency and effectiveness, VETS will need to increase the number of contract staff who facilitate TAP Employment Workshops

VETS protects the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of USERRA so that they can serve on active duty without harm to their employment status. In FY 2007, VETS resolved 1,500 USERRA complaints, and contacted 122,514 veterans in connection with their rights under USERRA. The agency also endeavors to ensure compliance with veterans' preference requirements for Federal employment. In FY 2007, VETS opened 496 veterans' preference cases.

The National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (NVTI) was established in 1986 and authorized in 1988 by P.L. 100-323. NVTI develops and delivers competency-based training to the State DVOP and LVER veteran service providers. The purpose of NVTI is to guarantee the universality of services for veterans by ensuring that all direct client service providers have been properly trained on their job, thereby, increasing their productivity and knowledge of services available to veterans. NVTI is currently administered by VETS staff through a contract with the University of Colorado at Denver (UCD). The training provided by NVTI is evaluated for effectiveness through post-training follow-up with participants and their supervisors to determine the impact of the training. In FY 2008, NVTI provided training to 2,000 participants. The increase in the NVTI activity will ensure the statutory requirement of all DVOP and LVER staff attend core training within three years of appointment to their positions is met.

The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) was the first nationwide Federal program focused on placing homeless veterans into jobs. The program was authorized under Section 738 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (MHAA) of July 1987, and amended by Section 5 of the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Assistance Act (HVCAA) of 2001. HVCAA provides that "the Secretary . . . shall conduct, directly or through grant or contract, such programs as the Secretary determines appropriate to provide job training, counseling, and placement services (including job readiness and literacy and skills training) to expedite the reintegration of homeless veterans into the labor force." VETS administers the program through a competitive grant process. Eligible organizations may apply to DOL/VETS for grant dollars to fund program activities that carry out the mission of assisting homeless veterans to re-enter the labor force. Through these competitive grant awards, the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) provided employment and training services to an estimated 14,000 homeless veterans in FY 2008 at an average cost of \$1,560. This increase in funding will allow VETS to serve an additional 7,200 homeless veterans. This supports the President's initiative to end chronic homelessness among veterans

The Veterans' Workforce Investment Program (VWIP) activity supports efforts to ensure veterans' lifelong learning and skills development, under 29 U.S.C. 2913 (Veterans' Workforce Investment Programs - Sec. 168, Workforce Investment Act, P.L. 105-220) in programs designed to serve current eligible and targeted veteran subgroups with severe employability barriers. VWIP is a program year, competitive grant program where funds are awarded to veterans and

eligible persons with emphasis on Special Disabled veterans, and veterans with other barriers to employment. About 4,600 participants are targeted to receive employment and training services through this program in FY 2010, which provides competitive grants to various eligible organizations. Awards are approved annually by a Department of Labor Grant officer for the Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment and Training, and are based on reviews and recommendations by Regional Administrators for VETS.

The goal of VWIP was refined to provide services to veterans that will result in new skills and employment in Green Jobs as referenced in the Green Jobs Act of 2007. Green Jobs include jobs in the energy-efficient building, construction, and retrofits industries; the renewable electric power industry; the energy efficient and advanced drive train vehicle industry; the bio-fuels industry; the deconstruction and materials use industries; the energy-efficiency assessment industry serving the residential, commercial, or industrial sectors; and manufacturers that produce sustainable products using environmentally sustainable processes and materials.

L. Office of the Inspector General

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	68,848	76,326	6,000	78,093
Trust Funds	5,542	5,815	0	5,921
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	74,390	82,141	6,000	84,014
Office of Inspector General, OIG Program Activity, BLDTF	335	325	0	327
Total Budget Authority	74,725	82,466	6,000	84,341
Total FTE	407	415	2	415

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) is an independent agency within the Department of Labor (DOL) and was created by the Inspector General Act of 1978. The OIG is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of DOL programs and operations; identifying actual and potential problems or abuses; developing and making recommendations for corrective action; and informing the Secretary and the Congress of problems or concerns. The OIG is also responsible for carrying out a criminal investigations program to eliminate the influence of organized crime and labor racketeering on employee benefit plans, labor-management relations, and internal union affairs.

In FY 2010, the OIG requests a total of \$84,341,000. This level of funding will enable the OIG to carry out its mandate under the Inspector General Act. In addition, the OIG received \$6 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which is available for obligation through September 30, 2012.

In FY 2008, the OIG issued 52 audits and questioned \$14,900,000 in costs. With respect to investigative work, the OIG completed approximately 422 program fraud and labor racketeering investigations. The OIG's work led to 698 indictments, 301 convictions and over \$68,200,000 in investigative monetary accomplishments.

M. Working Capital Fund

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	111,161	139,309	0	142,613
Field Services	39,647	41,895	0	42,731
Human Resources	15,365	17,513	0	19,747
Telecommunications	20,911	21,000	0	21,000
Investment in Reinvention Fund	557	557	0	557
Non-DOL Reimbursables	200	573	0	573
Total Budget Authority	187,841	220,847	0	227,221
Total FTE	625	634	0	662

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established by Public Law 85-67 and amended by Public Laws 86-703 and 91-204 to provide authority, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary to provide certain services and activities on a centralized basis. As an intra-governmental revolving fund, the WCF is authorized to finance a cycle of operations in which expenditures generate receipts that are available for continuous use without annual appropriation by Congress. The Working Capital fund is comprised into five budget activities including Financial and Administrative Services, Field Services, Human Resources Services, Telecommunications, and the Investment in Reinvention Fund (IRF). Some of the essential administrative functions that are financed through the WCF are Frances Perkins Building (DOL's national headquarters) operations and maintenance, payroll operations, procurement services, and invoice payment services. These centralized services are performed at rates that will return all expenses of operations in full, including reserves for accrued leave and depreciation of property and equipment. The Investment in Reinvention Fund (IRF) which was established in the DOL Appropriations Act of 1996 is intended to provide a self-sustaining source of financing to DOL agencies for investment in projects designed to produce measurable improvements in agency efficiency and achieve cost savings. Public Law 105-78 amended the WCF authorization in 1997 to authorize an annual transfer of up to \$3.0 million from unobligated balances in the Department's salaries and expenses account to the unobligated balances of the WCF.

The FY 2010 Agency Request level of \$227,221,000 and 662 FTE includes program increases in the amount of \$2.0 million and 14 FTE to support increased human resources workload and \$2.0 million and 14 FTE to support procurement services increased workload.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2001-2010 – U. S. Department of Labor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2001-2010												
Program (dollars in thousands)	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Change from
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 5/	2010 Request	FY2001 - FY2010 Request	Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	950,000	950,000	889,949	898,891	890,922	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	861,540	-88,460	-9%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	1,412,540	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	460	0%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	0	0	124,000	0	0	0	125,000	135,000	135,000	0%
Youth Activities	1,127,965	1,127,965	994,459	995,059	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	-203,896	-18%
Youth Opportunity Grants	250,000	225,100	44,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-250,000	-100%
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	55,000	55,000	54,643	49,705	49,600	49,104	49,104	0	0	0	-55,000	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	0	0	0	0	19,840	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,493	108,493	115,000	115,000	0%
National Programs	126,030	159,766	90,923	79,604	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	70,100	-55,930	-44%
Native Americans	55,000	57,000	55,636	54,676	53,696	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	-2,242	-4%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	76,770	79,751	76,823	76,370	75,759	79,252	79,752	79,668	82,620	82,620	5,850	8%
Youth Build	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	114,476	114,476	0%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	4,053,305	4,203,582	3,654,645	3,608,724	3,771,736	3,383,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,833,563	-219,742	-5%
Older Workers	440,200	445,100	442,306	438,650	436,678	432,311	483,611	521,625	571,925	575,425	135,225	31%
Workers Compensation	0	175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,449,994	3,698,556	3,607,380	3,647,133	3,636,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,101,556	651,562	19%
Program Administration 1/ 2/	158,863	161,031	174,510	177,349	170,101	198,000	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,906	-10,957	-7%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	8,102,362	8,683,269	7,878,842	7,871,856	8,015,224	7,413,285	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	8,658,450	556,068	7%
Job Corps 2/	1,399,148	1,458,732	1,504,603	1,541,151	1,546,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,701,389	302,241	22%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,501,510	10,142,001	9,383,444	9,413,007	9,561,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	10,359,839	858,329	9%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	107,633	110,752	116,283	124,040	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	156,060	48,427	45%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 3/	11,652	11,690	12,965	20,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11,652	-100%
Employment Standards Administration	362,716	370,048	381,114	392,015	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	440,267	503,456	140,740	39%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	425,386	443,897	450,310	457,540	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	563,621	138,235	32%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	246,306	253,143	272,955	268,858	279,135	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	353,693	107,387	44%
Solicitor	74,694	77,410	77,483	80,726	80,080	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	42,754	57%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,228,387	1,266,940	1,311,110	1,343,733	1,355,432	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,694,278	465,891	38%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	147,982	147,341	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	91,419	-56,563	-38%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	450,887	474,613	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,623	160,736	36%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	157,680	158,581	163,306	159,731	147,356	144,613	140,608	123,555	127,415	146,287	-11,393	-7%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	0	37,766	47,178	47,024	47,164	27,655	27,712	27,228	26,679	37,031	37,031	0%
Office of Inspector General	54,683	56,873	61,851	65,339	68,995	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	29,331	54%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	212,363	253,220	272,335	272,094	263,515	243,369	241,085	225,173	236,235	267,332	54,969	26%
Veterans' Employment and Training	211,656	212,516	212,820	218,646	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	255,127	43,471	21%
Working Capital Fund 4/	0	0	0	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	0	0%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	11,752,785	12,496,631	11,818,995	11,889,606	12,035,509	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	13,279,618	1,526,833	13%

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/ Represents direct discretionary funding for LEAP.

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 – U. S. Department of Labor

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law	FY 2010 Proposed Legislation	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>								
1. Grants to States:								
(a) Adult Employment and Training								
Annual appropriation	D	149,540	149,540	500,000	149,540	0	0	0%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	(12,439)	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	-	712,000	0	0	0%
Subtotal		849,101	861,540	500,000	861,540	0	0	0%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment								
Annual appropriation	D	335,840	335,840	1,250,000	335,840	0	0	0%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	(14,815)	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	848,000	848,000	-	848,000	0	0	0%
Subtotal		1,169,025	1,183,840	1,250,000	1,183,840	0	0	0%
(c) Youth Activities								
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,942,196	2,969,449	2,950,000	2,969,449	0	0	0%
Annual appropriation		1,382,196	1,409,449	2,950,000	1,409,449	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,560,000	1,560,000	-	1,560,000	0	0	0%
2. Federally Administered Programs:								
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:								
Annual appropriation	D	68,867	71,051	200,000	17,160	0	-53,891	-76%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	(3,704)	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	212,000	87,000	-	212,000	0	125,000	144%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year (Community Based Job Training Grants)	D	-	125,000	-	-	0	-125,000	-100%
Subtotal		277,164	283,051	200,000	229,160	0	-53,891	-19%
Skills Training Grants	M	125,000	125,000	-	125,000	0	0	0%
Recovery Act Health Insurance Assistance	M	-	-	150,000	-	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance		402,164	408,051	350,000	354,160	0	-53,891	-13%
(b) Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly Community Based Job Training Grants)								
Annual appropriation	D	-	-	-	135,000	0	135,000	0%
(c) Green Jobs Innovation Fund								
Annual appropriation	D	-	-	500,000	50,000	0	50,000	0%
(d) High Growth / Emerging Industries								
Annual appropriation	D	-	-	250,000	-	0	0	0%
(e) Workforce Data Quality Initiative								
Annual appropriation	D	-	-	-	15,000	0	15,000	0%
(f) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders								
Annual appropriation	D	73,493	108,493	-	115,000	0	6,507	6%
(g) Native Americans								
Annual appropriation	D	52,758	52,758	-	52,758	0	0	0%
(h) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers								
Annual appropriation	D	79,668	82,620	-	82,620	0	0	0%
(i) YouthBuild								
Annual appropriation	D	58,952	70,000	50,000	114,476	0	44,476	64%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		667,035	721,922	1,150,000	919,014	0	197,092	27%
Mandatory		125,000	125,000	150,000	125,000	0	0	0%
Discretionary		542,035	596,922	1,000,000	794,014	0	197,092	33%
Annual appropriation		330,035	384,922	1,000,000	582,014	0	197,092	51%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		212,000	212,000	-	212,000	0	0	0%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law	FY 2010 Proposed Legislation	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
3. National Activities:								
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research (includes Transitional Jobs)	D	48,508	48,781	-	57,500	0	8,719	18%
(b) Evaluation	D	4,835	6,918	-	11,600	0	4,682	68%
(c) Denali Commission	D	6,755	3,378	-	-	0	-3,378	-100%
(d) Women in apprenticeship	D	983	1,000	-	1,000	0	0	0%
Subtotal, National Activities		61,080	60,077	-	70,100	0	10,023	17%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,670,311	3,751,448	4,100,000	3,958,563	0	207,115	6%
Mandatory		125,000	125,000	150,000	125,000	0	0	0%
Discretionary		3,545,311	3,626,448	3,950,000	3,833,563	0	207,115	6%
Annual appropriation		1,773,311	1,854,448	3,950,000	2,061,563	0	207,115	11%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	-	1,772,000	0	0	0%
Outlays		3,504,000	3,814,399	842,900	5,664,375	0	1,849,976	48%
Mandatory		121,000	125,000	3,000	111,000	0	-14,000	-11%
Discretionary		3,383,000	3,689,399	839,900	5,553,375	0	1,863,976	51%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:								
1. Grants	D	521,625	571,925	120,000	575,425	0	3,500	1%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		521,625	571,925	120,000	575,425	0	3,500	1%
Outlays		517,000	531,000	24,000	664,000	0	133,000	25%
Workers Compensation:								
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Outlays		22,000	2,000	-	2,000	0	0	0%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances								
1. Grants	M	929,700	703,000	256,000	1,818,400	0	1,115,400	159%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		929,700	703,000	256,000	1,818,400	0	1,115,400	159%
Outlays		834,000	489,000	77,000	1,593,000	0	1,104,000	226%

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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:								
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):								
(a) UTF Base	M	38,301,056	103,683,181	5,067,000	92,866,000	0	-10,817,181	-10%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	(3,541,056)	(4,430,673)	(400,000)	(4,371,961)	-102,000	58,712	-1%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		34,760,000	99,252,508	4,667,000	88,494,039	-102,000	-10,758,469	-11%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):								
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,564,134	2,822,145	-	3,245,645	0	423,500	15%
(b) AWIU (Trust funds)	D	75,504	492,492	-	-	0	-492,492	-100%
(c) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	9,727	11,310	-	11,310	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		2,649,365	3,325,947	-	3,256,955	0	-68,992	-2%
3. Employment Service:								
(a) Allotments to States								
Federal Funds	D	22,483	22,683	-	22,683	0	0	0%
Trust Funds	D	680,893	680,893	400,000	680,893	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		703,377	703,576	400,000	703,576	0	0	0%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	32,194	20,869	-	20,869	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		735,570	724,445	400,000	724,445	0	0	0%
4. Foreign Labor Certification:								
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	-	15,129	-	15,129	0	0	0%
(b) Program Administration (Trust funds)	D	-	52,021	-	53,307	0	406	1%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		-	67,950	-	68,436	0	486	1%
4. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	52,059	51,720	-	51,720	0	0	0%
5. Work Incentives Grants	D	14,393	17,295	-	-	0	-17,295	-100%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		38,211,388	103,439,865	5,067,000	92,595,595	-102,000	-10,844,270	-10%
Mandatory		34,760,000	99,252,508	4,667,000	88,494,039	-102,000	-10,758,469	-11%
Discretionary		3,451,388	4,187,357	400,000	4,101,556	0	-85,801	-2%
Federal Funds		88,936	91,698	-	74,403	0	-16,809	-18%
Trust Funds		3,362,452	4,095,659	400,000	4,027,153	0	-68,992	-2%
Outlays		38,263,729	103,387,684	5,067,000	92,592,897	-102,000	-10,794,787	-10%
Mandatory		34,760,000	99,252,007	4,667,000	88,493,468	-102,000	-10,758,539	-11%
Discretionary		3,503,729	4,135,677	400,000	4,099,429	0	-36,248	-1%
Federal Funds		301,829	73,220	-	136,683	0	63,463	87%
Trust Funds		3,201,900	4,062,457	400,000	3,962,746	0	-99,711	-2%
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:								
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	437,000	-	-	120,000	0	120,000	0%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		437,000	-	-	120,000	0	120,000	0%
Outlays		-	-	-	120,000	0	120,000	0%
Payments to the UI Trust Fund:								
1. Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	1,479,000	11,229,000	12,942,000	0	11,463,000	775%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		-	1,479,000	11,229,000	12,942,000	0	11,463,000	775%
Outlays		-	1,479,000	11,229,000	12,942,000	0	11,463,000	775%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2010 Proposed Legislation	FY 2010 President's Request		
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EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION									
<i>Program Administration:</i>									
1. Adult Employment and Training	D	42,683	43,250	5,875	47,109	0	3,859	9%	
Trust Funds	D	7,709	7,811	-	8,553	0	742	9%	
2. Youth Employment and Training	D	10,789	10,932	-	12,558	0	1,626	15%	
3. Employment Security	D	6,243	3,669	4,125	3,740	0	71	2%	
Trust Funds (beginning in FY 2009, no longer includes Foreign Labor Certification)	D	75,655	35,276	-	39,496	0	4,220	12%	
4. Apprenticeship Services	D	21,166	21,447	-	27,784	0	6,337	30%	
5. Executive Direction	D	6,025	6,025	-	6,575	0	550	9%	
Trust Funds	D	2,053	2,053	-	2,091	0	38	2%	
6. H1B Fee Revenue	M	13,000	13,000	-	13,000	0	0	0%	
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		185,323	143,463	10,000	160,906	0	17,443	12%	
Mandatory		13,000	13,000	-	13,000	0	0	0%	
Discretionary		172,323	130,463	10,000	147,906	0	17,443	13%	
Federal Funds		86,906	85,323	10,000	97,766	0	12,443	15%	
Trust Funds		85,417	45,140	-	50,140	0	5,000	11%	
Outlays		189,369	139,194	2,762	165,887	0	26,693	19%	
Mandatory		16,000	13,000	-	13,000	0	0	0%	
Discretionary		173,369	126,194	2,762	152,887	0	26,693	21%	
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		43,955,347	110,000,701	20,702,000	112,170,009	-102,000	2,002,100	2%	
Mandatory		36,264,700	101,572,508	16,302,000	103,512,439	-102,000	1,939,931	2%	
Discretionary		7,690,647	8,516,193	4,480,000	8,658,450	0	142,257	2%	
Federal Funds		4,242,778	4,375,394	4,080,000	4,581,157	0	206,249	5%	
Annual appropriation		2,470,778	2,603,394	4,080,000	2,809,157	0	206,249	8%	
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	-	1,772,000	0	0	0%	
Trust Funds		3,447,869	4,140,799	400,000	4,077,293	0	-63,982	-2%	
Total Outlays		43,330,098	109,842,277	17,242,662	113,744,159	-102,000	3,901,882	4%	
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		35,731,000	101,358,007	15,976,000	103,272,468	-102,000	1,914,461	2%	
Discretionary		7,599,098	8,484,270	1,266,662	10,471,691	0	1,987,421	23%	
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION									
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance 1/	D	116,590	119,691	9,705	130,398	0	10,707	9%	
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	17,545	18,198	-	18,994	0	796	4%	
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	5,178	5,530	-	6,668	0	1,138	21%	
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		139,313	143,419	9,705	156,060	0	12,641	9%	
Total Outlays		142,000	155,000	4,000	159,000	0	4,000	3%	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION									
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	68,285	70,590	-	86,412	0	15,822	22%	
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	214,557	232,337	-	234,005	0	1,668	1%	
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	128,309	141,795	-	143,650	0	1,855	1%	
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		411,151	444,722	-	464,067	0	19,345	4%	
Total Outlays (Program)		332,000	(229,000)	-	(104,000)	0	125,000	-55%	

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				American Recovery and Reinvestment	President's Request Current Law		Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Salary and Expenses:</i>								
1. Enforcement of Wage and Salary Standards	D	175,658	193,092	21,987	227,656	0	34,564	18%
2. Office of Labor-Management Standards	D	44,938	44,938	581	40,557	0	-4,381	-10%
3. Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	D	81,001	82,107	7,200	109,521	0	27,414	33%
4. Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	D	100,086	100,809	-	106,378	0	5,569	6%
Trust Funds	D	2,022	2,101	-	2,124	0	23	1%
5. Program Direction and Support	D	17,220	17,220	-	17,220	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Salary and Expenses		420,925	440,267	29,768	503,456	0	63,189	14%
Federal Funds		418,903	438,166	29,768	501,332	0	63,166	14%
Trust Funds		2,022	2,101	-	2,124	0	23	1%
Outlays		422,593	448,723	10,405	510,479	0	61,756	14%
<i>Special Benefits:</i>								
1. Federal employees' compensation benefits	M	200,000	160,000	-	184,000	0	24,000	15%
2. Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	M	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Special Benefits		203,000	163,000	-	187,000	0	24,000	15%
Outlays		203,000	163,000	-	187,000	0	24,000	15%
<i>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:</i>								
1. Benefit payments	M	271,000	245,000	-	220,000	0	-25,000	-10%
2. Administration	M	5,221	5,130	-	5,180	0	50	1%
3. Less funds advanced in prior year	M	(68,000)	(62,000)	-	(66,000)	0	6,000	-10%
Subtotal		208,221	188,130	-	189,180	0	-18,950	-10%
4. New advances, 1st quarter next fiscal year	M	62,000	56,000	-	45,000	0	-11,000	-20%
Total Appropriation, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		270,221	244,130	-	214,180	0	-29,950	-12%
Outlays		270,221	244,130	-	214,180	0	-29,950	-12%
<i>Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund:</i>								
1. Part B, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	549,628	464,120	-	428,225	0	-35,895	-8%
2. Part B, Administrative Expenses	M	104,745	57,189	-	51,197	0	-5,992	-10%
3. Part E, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	507,256	533,325	-	522,280	0	-11,045	-2%
4. Part E, Administrative Expenses [non-add]	M	53,533	58,524	-	60,012	0	1,488	3%
Total Appropriation, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund		1,215,162	1,113,158	-	1,061,714	0	-51,444	-5%
Outlays		1,109,198	1,113,601	-	1,059,109	0	-54,492	-5%
EEOIC Benefits		930,198	997,445	-	947,900	0	-49,545	-5%
EEOIC Administrative Expenses		179,000	116,156	-	111,209	0	-4,947	-4%

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EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:</i>								
1. Benefit payments and interest on advances	M	1,007,763	2,765,000	-	241,605	0	-2,523,395	-91%
2. Employment Standards Administration, Salaries and expenses	M	32,761	32,308	-	32,720	0	412	1%
3. Departmental Management, Salaries and expenses	M	24,785	24,694	-	25,091	0	397	2%
4. Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	335	325	-	327	0	2	1%
5. BLTF Refinancing	M	-	6,498,000	-	-	0	-6,498,000	-100%
Subtotal		1,065,644	9,320,327	-	299,743	0	-9,020,584	-97%
6. Treasury Department, Administrative Costs	M	356	356	-	356	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		1,066,000	9,320,683	-	300,099	0	-9,020,584	-97%
Outlays		1,066,000	9,320,683	-	300,099	0	-9,020,584	-97%
<i>Panama Canal Commission:</i>	M	6,200	6,000	-	6,000	0	0	0%
Outlays		6,000	6,000	-	6,000	0	0	0%
<i>H-1B Fees:</i>	M	(71,000)	(18,000)	-	78,000	0	96,000	-533%
Outlays		31,000	11,000	-	56,000	0	45,000	409%
<i>Special Workers' Compensation:</i>	M	142,978	136,899	-	136,876	0	-23	0%
Outlays		74,978	138,899	-	138,876	0	-23	0%
Total Appropriation, Employment Standards Administration		3,253,485	11,406,137	29,768	2,487,325	0	-8,918,812	-78%
Mandatory		2,832,561	10,965,870	-	1,983,869	0	-8,982,001	-82%
Discretionary		420,925	440,267	29,768	503,456	0	63,189	14%
Federal Funds		418,903	438,166	29,768	501,332	0	63,166	14%
Trust Funds		2,022	2,101	-	2,124	0	23	1%
Total Outlays		3,184,990	11,446,036	10,405	2,471,743	0	-8,974,293	-78%
Mandatory		2,762,397	10,997,313	-	1,961,264	0	-9,036,049	-82%
Discretionary		422,593	448,723	10,405	510,479	0	61,756	14%
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
1. Safety and Health Standards	D	16,597	17,204	-	19,569	0	2,365	14%
2. Federal Enforcement	D	182,136	197,946	9,221	227,150	0	29,204	15%
3. State Programs	D	89,502	92,593	3,750	106,393	0	13,800	15%
4. Technical Support	D	21,681	22,632	-	25,920	0	3,288	15%
5. Compliance Assistance:						0		
(a) Federal Assistance	D	71,390	72,659	-	73,380	0	721	1%
(b) State Consultation Grants	D	52,425	54,531	-	54,798	0	267	0%
(c) Training Grants	D	9,939	10,000	-	10,000	0	0	0%
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance		133,754	137,190	-	138,178	0	988	1%
6. Safety and Health Statistics	D	31,523	34,128	600	34,875		747	2%
7. Executive Direction and Administration	D	10,809	11,349	-	11,536		187	2%
Total Appropriation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration		486,000	513,042	13,571	563,621	0	50,579	10%
Total Outlays		486,000	509,545	4,256	564,958	0	55,413	11%

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MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
1. Coal Enforcement	D	150,123	154,491	-	156,662	0	2,171	1%
2. Metal / Non-Metal Enforcement	D	74,420	82,427	-	85,672	0	3,245	4%
3. Standards Development	D	3,180	3,031	-	3,081	0	50	2%
4. Assessments	D	6,134	6,134	-	6,233	0	99	2%
5. Educational Policy and Development	D	36,239	38,605	-	38,605	0	0	0%
6. Technical Support	D	29,476	30,117	-	30,642	0	525	2%
7. Program evaluation and information resources	D	15,936	16,514	-	16,857	0	343	2%
8. Program Administration	D	16,339	15,684	-	15,941	0	257	2%
Total Appropriation, Mine Safety and Health Administration		331,847	347,003	-	353,693	0	6,690	2%
Total Outlays		331,000	342,410	-	353,324	0	10,914	3%
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS								
1. Employment and Unemployment Statistics	D	166,993	188,206	-	198,028	0	9,822	5%
2. Labor Market Information (Trust funds)	D	75,721	78,264	-	78,264	0	0	0%
3. Prices and Cost of Living	D	177,986	198,464	-	201,081	0	2,617	1%
4. Compensation and Working Conditions	D	82,251	87,281	-	88,553	0	1,272	1%
5. Productivity and Technology	D	10,870	11,706	-	11,904	0	198	2%
6. Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	30,431	33,261	-	33,793	0	532	2%
Total Appropriation, Bureau of Labor Statistics		544,251	597,182	-	611,623	0	14,441	2%
Federal Funds		468,530	518,918	-	533,359	0	14,441	3%
Trust Funds		75,721	78,264	-	78,264	0	0	0%
Total Outlays		544,721	593,264	-	609,264	0	16,000	3%
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
<i>Salaries and Expenses:</i>								
1. Program Direction and Support	D	26,337	22,831	4,140	34,125	0	11,294	49%
2. Departmental IT Crosscut	D	19,651	21,286	-	21,392	0	106	0%
3. Departmental Management Crosscut	D	-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
4. Legal Services	D	89,020	100,382	6,665	117,121	0	16,739	17%
Trust Funds	D	303	327	-	327	0	0	0%
5. International Labor Affairs	D	81,074	86,074	-	91,419	0	5,345	6%
6. Administration and Management	D	30,261	32,506	5,451	33,707	0	1,201	4%
7. Adjudication	D	26,561	28,560	-	29,286	0	726	3%
8. Women's Bureau	D	9,465	10,419	-	10,604	0	185	2%
9. Civil Rights Activities	D	6,182	6,535	-	6,812	0	277	4%
10. Departmental Program Evaluation	D	-	-	-	5,000	0	5,000	0%
11. Chief Financial Officer	D	5,098	5,278	700	5,361	0	83	2%
Total Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses		293,952	314,198	16,956	355,154	0	40,956	13%
Federal Funds		293,649	313,871	16,956	354,827	0	40,956	13%
Trust Funds		303	327	-	327	0	0	0%
Outlays		287,303	331,303	8,268	353,993	0	22,690	7%
Office of Disability Employment Policy:								
1. Salaries and expenses	D	27,228	26,679	-	37,031	0	10,352	39%
Total Appropriation, Office of Disability Employment Policy		27,228	26,679	-	37,031	0	10,352	39%
Outlays		23,000	26,500	-	37,000	0	10,500	40%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law	FY 2010 Proposed Legislation	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted	
							Amount	Percent
Office of Job Corps:								
(a) Administration	D	28,079	28,662	2,500	29,190	0	528	2%
(b) Operations								
Annual appropriation	D	878,733	949,276	35,854	966,199	0	16,923	2%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	(10,325)	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	591,000	591,000	-	591,000	0	0	0%
(c) Construction and Renovation								
Annual appropriation	D	12,694	15,000	211,646	15,000	0	0	0%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	(1,747)	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	100,000	100,000	-	100,000	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,598,434	1,683,938	250,000	1,701,389	0	17,451	1%
Annual appropriation		907,434	992,938	250,000	1,010,389	0	17,451	2%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		691,000	691,000	-	691,000	0	0	0%
Outlays		1,490,000	1,622,493	41,808	1,825,375	0	202,882	13%
Veterans Employment and Training:								
1. State Administration, Grants (Trust funds)	D	161,894	168,894	-	172,394	0	3,500	2%
2. Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	33,282	34,625	-	35,313	0	688	2%
3. National Veterans Training Institute (Trust funds)	D	1,949	1,949	-	2,449	0	500	26%
4. Homeless Veterans Program	D	23,620	26,330	-	35,330	0	9,000	34%
5. Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	D	7,351	7,641	-	9,641	0	2,000	26%
Total Appropriation, Veterans Employment and Training		228,097	239,439	-	255,127	0	15,688	7%
Federal Funds		30,971	33,971	-	44,971	0	11,000	32%
Trust Funds		197,126	205,468	-	210,156	0	4,688	2%
Outlays		221,125	224,468	-	236,156	0	11,688	5%
Office of the Inspector General:								
1. Program Activities	D	68,848	76,326	6,000	78,093	0	1,767	2%
Trust Funds	D	5,542	5,815	-	5,921	0	106	2%
Total Appropriation, Office of the Inspector General		74,390	82,141	6,000	84,014	0	1,873	2%
Federal Funds		68,848	76,326	6,000	78,093	0	1,767	2%
Trust Funds		5,542	5,815	-	5,921	0	106	2%
Outlays		74,542	78,672	1,000	86,476	0	7,804	10%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law	FY 2010 Proposed Legislation	FY 2010 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted	
							Amount	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Working Capital Fund:								
1. Working Capital Fund	D	-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Mandatory Funds	M	3,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Working Capital Fund		3,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Mandatory		3,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Discretionary		-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Outlays		(9,000)	(13,000)	-	-	0	13,000	-100%
Mandatory		4,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Discretionary		(13,000)	(13,000)	-	-	0	13,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Departmental Management		2,225,101	2,346,395	272,956	2,432,715	0	86,320	4%
Mandatory		3,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Federal Funds		2,019,130	2,134,785	272,956	2,216,311	0	81,526	4%
Annual appropriation		1,328,130	1,443,785	272,956	1,525,311	0	81,526	6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		691,000	691,000	-	691,000	0	0	0%
Trust Funds		202,971	211,610	-	216,404	0	4,794	2%
Total Outlays		2,086,970	2,270,436	51,076	2,539,000	0	268,564	12%
Mandatory		4,000	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Discretionary		2,082,970	2,270,436	51,076	2,539,000	0	268,564	12%
RECEIPTS								
Unemployment Trust Fund	M	(7,000)	(3,000)	-	(3,000)	0	0	0%
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	M	(2,000)	(2,000)	-	(2,000)	0	0	0%
Panama Canal Compensation	M	(6,200)	(6,000)	-	(6,000)	0	0	0%
Other / Miscellaneous	M	(778,000)	(20,256,000)	-	(14,182,000)	0	6,074,000	-30%
Total, Receipts		(793,200)	(20,267,000)	-	(14,193,000)	0	6,074,000	-30%
Total Outlays		(793,000)	(20,267,000)	-	(14,193,000)	0	6,074,000	-30%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
		50,142,144	105,174,879	21,108,000	104,582,926	-102,000	-591,953	-1%
Mandatory		38,307,061	92,271,378	16,302,000	91,303,308	-102,000	-968,070	-1%
Discretionary		11,835,083	12,903,501	4,806,000	13,279,618	0	376,117	3%
Federal Funds		8,106,500	8,470,727	4,406,000	8,905,533	0	435,292	5%
Annual appropriation		6,334,500	6,698,727	4,406,000	7,133,533	0	435,292	6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	-	1,772,000	0	0	0%
Trust Funds		3,728,583	4,432,774	400,000	4,374,085	0	-59,175	-1%
TOTAL OUTLAYS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
		49,644,779	104,662,968	17,312,399	106,144,448	-102,000	1,481,480	1%
Mandatory (includes Advances to UTF and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp)		38,036,397	91,859,320	15,976,000	90,936,732	-102,000	-922,588	-1%
Discretionary		11,608,382	12,803,648	1,336,399	15,207,716	0	2,404,068	19%

FY 2010 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table – U. S. Department of Labor

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT FY 2010 President's Budget

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY '10 Pres Bud vs. '09 Enacted	ARRA
Employment and Training Administration	928	932	978	46	248
Employee Benefits Security Administration	837	835	910	75	30
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	858	928	931	3	0
Employment Standards Administration	3,370	3,447	3,940	493	166
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Compensation	544	598	598	0	0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,089	2,155	2,368	213	76
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,271	2,361	2,376	15	0
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,284	2,406	2,416	10	0
Office of Inspector General	412	415	415	0	2
Departmental Management	1,307	1,315	1,421	106	69
Job Corps	177	179	179	0	12
Office of Disability Employment Policy	47	41	49	8	0
Veterans' Employment and Training	231	234	234	0	0
Working Capital Fund	598	634	662	28	0
Total FTE Employment	15,953	16,480	17,477	997	603