

Department of Labor
Budget in Brief
Fiscal Year 2009
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)
(See Bookmarks)

FY 2009

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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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; and Apprenticeship programs, which are authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008 b/</u>	<u>2009 Current Law</u>	<u>2009 Legislative Proposal</u>
Career Advancement Accounts	0	0	0	2,826,000
Adult Employment and Training Activities	864,199	849,101	712,000	0
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,223,823	0
Youth Activities	940,500	924,069	840,500	0
WIA Competitive Grants - Ex-Offender Activities	68,746	73,493	39,600	39,600
Prisoner Reentry Initiative	19,642	0	0	0
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	73,493	39,600	39,600
Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders	49,104	0	0	0
WIA Competitive Grants - Community Based Job Training a/	0	0	125,000	125,000
WIA National Activities	21,101	54,326	25,000	25,000
Evaluation	4,921	4,835	9,000	9,000
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	14,700	48,508	16,000	16,000
Technical Assistance	480	0	0	0
Women in Apprenticeship	1,000	983	0	0
Denali Commission	6,875	6,755	0	0
Indian and Native American Programs	53,696	52,758	45,000	45,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,752	79,668	0	0
YouthBuild	49,500	58,952	50,000	50,000
Total Budget Authority	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,060,923	3,110,600

a/ Funded from the Dislocated Workers National Reserve in 2007 and 2008.

b/ FY 2008 does not reflect \$250M rescission for unexpended balances to WIA.

The Training and Employment Services (TES) appropriation funds 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.

Career Advancement Accounts

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	0	2,826,000
Participants	0	0	0	11,401,000
FTE	0	0	0	0

In April, 2007, the Administration transmitted to Congress the “Workforce Investment Act Amendments of 2007,” a proposal that would reauthorize and reform the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA). These reforms, which are re-proposed in the FY 2009 Budget, include:

- Maintaining the existing nationwide system of comprehensive One-Stop Career Centers, but reducing duplication and increasing efficiency by consolidating funding for WIA Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth, and Employment Service programs into a single funding stream to states for Career Advancement Accounts (CAA) and employment services for job seekers and employers.
- Establishing CAAs and increasing education and training opportunities by simplifying complex eligibility requirements and increasing the proportion of WIA funds devoted to education and training activities.
- Giving greater flexibility to states and local areas to design systems that align with economic development strategies and respond to the unique workforce needs and challenges of their regional economies.
- Strengthening the One-Stop system by financing the operational costs of One-Stop Career Centers through dedicated infrastructure funding and streamlining the membership requirements for state and local Workforce Investment Boards.
- Under a new feature, requiring states to contribute to the investment in training with a 20 percent match of Federal funds used for CAAs.

CAAs are self-directed accounts of up to \$6,000 over two years that would be available to adults and out-of-school youth entering or re-entering the workforce or transitioning between jobs, or incumbent workers in need of new skills to remain employed or to move up the career ladder.

The rationale for this request and the Administration’s proposed “Workforce Investment Act Amendments of 2007” is that Federal job training dollars should be put in the hands of the individuals in need of assistance, by replacing the current siloed system of separate training programs serving different populations with a single state grant for the provision of employment and training services. Under the current system, too many resources are being used to pay for administrative functions, overhead costs, and multiple levels of staff. The public workforce investment system should be redesigned to give individuals control over the resources they need to support their careers in the 21st century economy. With more clearly defined administrative costs and the majority of funding used to finance the accounts, this proposal means that more individuals will participate in job training and attain new and higher level job skills.

Adult Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	864,199	849,101	712,000	0
Participants	293,945	291,787	247,222	0
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, and is designed to increase employment, as measured by entry into employment, retention in employment, and average earnings. 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 Act authorizes three types of services: 1) “Core” services, for which all adults 18 years and older are eligible, which include initial assessment, job search and placement assistance, and workforce and economic information; 2) “Intensive” services, which include more comprehensive assessments, development of individual employment plans, and career guidance and planning; and 3) “Training” services, which are linked to employment in demand, including occupational training, skills upgrading, and adult literacy training. Priority for intensive and training services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals where funds are limited. States and local areas are responsible for establishing procedures for applying the priority requirements.

For FY 2009, the Administration proposes that funds previously appropriated for the WIA Adult Program, together with funds previously appropriated for the WIA Dislocated Worker and Youth Programs and the Employment Service, be allocated to states as a single funding stream. States would use these funds primarily to provide Career Advancement Accounts to individuals in need of employment assistance. A portion of this funding would also be used by states to provide employment services such as career assessments, workforce information, and job placement assistance.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,223,823	0
Participants	388,364	385,650	329,205	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Dislocated Worker Assistance 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 of 1998, Title I, Subtitle B, Chapter 5, Public Law 105-220, 20 U.S.C. 9201, and provides the three types of services described above in the Adult Employment and Training program. Participants use Individual Training Accounts 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.

For FY 2009, the Administration proposes that funds previously appropriated for the WIA Dislocated Worker Program, together with funds previously appropriated for the WIA Adult and Youth Programs and the Employment Service, be allocated to states as a single funding stream. States would use these funds primarily to provide Career Advancement Accounts to individuals in need of employment assistance. A portion of this funding would also be used by states to provide employment services such as career assessments, workforce information, and job placement assistance.

Under the Administration's proposal, a portion of the funds appropriated for CAAs would be reserved at the Federal level for a National Reserve Fund. The Secretary would have the discretion to use this funding to address unanticipated events, such as natural disasters and mass layoffs, and for innovative projects for adults and youth. In addition, states would still be able to carry out rapid response activities in response to large-scale layoffs and plant closings. However, unlike current law, there would be no specific amount reserved for rapid response activities at the state level. States would apply to ETA for rapid response funding in a manner similar to National Emergency Grant applications.

Youth Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	940,500	924,069	840,500	0
Participants	251,470	249,411	229,155	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Youth Activities program is authorized by Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2851). The program allots funds to States and local areas by statutory formulas to deliver a comprehensive array of workforce development services to youth with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are ages 14-21, low-income, and have one or more of the following barriers to employment: 1) deficient in basic literacy skills; 2) a school dropout; 3) homeless, runaway, or a foster child; 3) pregnant or a parent; 4) an offender; or 5) requires additional assistance to complete an education 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.

Consistent with the FY 2008 Budget request, ETA proposes that in FY 2009 funds previously appropriated for the WIA Youth program, together with funds previously appropriated for the

WIA Dislocated Worker and Adult programs and the Employment Service, be allocated to states as a single funding stream. States would use these funds primarily to provide Career Advancement Accounts (CAAs) to individuals, including out-of-school youth. A portion of this funding would also be used by states to provide basic employment services such as career assessments, workforce information, and job placement assistance.

WIA Competitive Grants

WIA Competitive Grants are authorized and funded under sections 170-172 of the Workforce Investment Act and various appropriations acts. Funds are used for Community-Based Job Training Grants and the following prisoner re-entry programs: Reintegration of Ex-Offenders, Responsible Reintegration of Youth Offenders (RRYO), and the Prisoner Re-entry Initiative.

Community Based Job Training Grants

	<u>2007 a/</u>	<u>2008 a/</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	125,000	125,000
Participants	0	0	50,000	50,000
FTE	0	0	0	0

a/ Program funded from the Dislocated Workers National Reserve in 2007 and 2008.

Community-Based Job Training Grants seek to address a critical shortage of workforce development capacity in many regions by supporting community colleges to create new curriculum and train workers for jobs in high-growth, high-demand industries. Due to their close connection to local labor markets, community colleges are well positioned to understand the intricacies of local economies and better prepare workers for occupations in these localized industries. These grants are authorized under the general authority of Title I-D of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and by specific appropriations language. The grants take advantage of community colleges' accessibility, affordability, and adaptability and position them to support talent development strategies that optimize innovation and successful regional economic transformation. To date, three rounds of Community-Based Job Training Grants have been awarded to support or engage in a combination of capacity building and training.

The requested funding level for FY 2009 of \$125,000,000 will allow DOL to make approximately 70 to 75 new grant awards of between \$500,000 and \$2,000,000. Based on evaluation of current grant outcomes and continuous analysis of workforce challenges facing high-growth, high-demand industries, the Department will continue to focus its future investments through Community-Based Job Training Grants on:

- Training individuals in the skill and competency needs of local high-growth, high-demand industries as defined in the context of the regional economy.
- Flexible education strategies that promote multiple pathways for workers to gain skills incrementally, including supporting efforts of community colleges and their education partners to become modular in their delivery, offering multiple entry and exit points for workers in need of continuous training.

- Strategies to further integrate community college workforce education and talent development activities with regional economic development, with an increased emphasis on coordination of these grants with state, local, and community workforce development strategies.
- Partnerships between community colleges, the workforce investment system, employers, and the continuum of education (including K-12 and 4-year educational institutions) to implement new and innovative education and learning models that support workers in receiving the training they need, promoting life-long learning, and personal accountability for skill development. Examples of these models include on-the-job and apprenticeship training, distance and technology-based learning, and simulation applications that enhance clinical experiences in industries such as health care, biotechnology, energy, and advanced manufacturing.

Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	19,642	0	0	0
Participants	6,200	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) provides funds to eligible applicants in order to reduce recidivism by helping inmates find work when they return to their communities. Eligible service providers are faith-based and community organizations that are located in, or have a staff presence in, the urban community being served, and that have the capacity to serve as the lead agency under this initiative. In some cases, lead agencies provide technical assistance and oversight to other faith-based community organizations. This program is authorized through appropriations bills. In FY 2008, the Administration proposed to merge the RRYO Program and the Prisoner Reentry Initiative into a new, consolidated Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program that serves both youth and adults a proposal that was adopted in the 2008 Omnibus appropriation. The 2009 Budget continues this approach. The PRI grants funded in FY 2006 and FY 2007 will be completed by FY 2009.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	0	73,493	39,600	39,600
Participants	0	17,440	9,491	9,491
FTE	0	0	0	0

In FY 2008, the Department proposed to merge funding for the Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) and the Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders (RRYO) into a single, consolidated program that serves adult and juvenile ex-offenders and strengthens communities by reducing recidivism. The FY 2009 Budget Request is based on continuation of this approach.

The Department's request will continue the single, consolidated approach to serving the ex-offender population in FY 2009. The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Program will continue to capitalize on the lessons learned from both RRYO and PRI projects. It will continue to promote

the use of the robust performance accountability system developed by the PRI and extend the mechanisms developed in that project to new Federal efforts to support re-integration of ex-offenders. The consolidated program will also continue its focus on the adoption of specific practices developed through RRYO and PRI that have shown the greatest promise in boosting employment and reducing recidivism among classes of offenders most at-risk of re-offending.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders will continue to serve both adult and youthful offenders. The priorities for serving adults will continue to be placing returning offenders into employment and providing mentors for returning offenders. The priorities of the youth grants will be to address the low educational achievement of youth offenders and to offer multiple education pathways to high school graduation and post-secondary education.

Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	49,104	0	0	0
Participants	9,486	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders (RRYO) Program, authorized by the pilot and demonstration authority under the Workforce Investment Act (section 171 (P.L. 105-220)), funded a variety of projects aimed at serving youthful offenders and youth who are at-risk of becoming involved in the justice system.

Projects funded under this appropriation include: 1) projects using demand-driven strategies to move youth into high-growth occupations, 2) demonstration projects to provide employment to youthful offenders and youth who are at-risk of criminal involvement in selected cities, 3) projects that provide training in construction and other trades with apprenticeship programs and use community services for youthful offenders returning to their communities from correctional facilities, 4) state-operated projects aimed at improving the academic and workforce preparation components for youth in correctional facilities, and 5) local demonstration projects that involve faith-based and community organizations in assisting released prisoners returning home.

In FY 2008, the Administration proposed to merge the RRYO Program and the Prisoner Reentry Initiative into a new, consolidated Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program that serves both youth and adults. Per the Administration's FY 2008 proposal, there will be no new RRYO activity in FY 2009. However, the RRYO grants started with FY 2006 and FY 2007 funds will continue in FY 2009. RRYO activities include district based grants to reduce the involvement of youth in violence and gangs, multiple education pathway grants for your offenders, and grants allowing successful projects serving youth offenders to expand additional sites.

WIA National Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	21,101	54,326	25,000	25,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

ETA is authorized, under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act to conduct pilots, demonstrations, research and evaluations. These pilots, demonstrations, research and evaluations support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and support continuous improvement of the workforce investment system. The Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act are also a part of WIA National Activities.

Evaluations

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	4,921	4,835	9,000	9,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916), ETA carries out the 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 of and inform policy and investment decisions.

The FY 2009 Request restores funding for evaluations to the levels appropriated between FY 2001 and FY 2005. Evaluation efforts in FY 2009 focus on evaluating key ETA programs and initiatives, as well as responding to PART findings and the President's Management Agenda Program Improvement initiative. This includes oversight of multi-year evaluations of the Senior Community Service Employment Program and the Trade Adjustment Assistance program; an impact analysis evaluation of the WIA Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth programs (the WIA Gold Standard Evaluation); evaluations of the Individual Training Account experiments, Community-Based Job Training Grants, and the WIRED initiative; and completion of evaluations of the Veteran's Priority of Service Provision, the H-2A Program, and the High Growth Job Training Initiative.

Pilots, Demonstrations and Research

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	14,700	48,508	16,000	16,000
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2916) authorizes ETA to conduct pilot, demonstration, and research (PD&R) 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. The overall goal of these activities is twofold: (1) “seed” promising practices for national policy application; and (2) incubate pilot projects that can be launched on a larger scale. ETA evaluates new and promising programs and policies to better understand the efficacy of the intervention. Projects must include the provision of direct services to individuals to enhance employment opportunities and an evaluation component and may include (1) building a demand driven workforce investment system; (2) building the capacity of workers to obtain good jobs with good wages; (3) focusing on key segments of the workforce; (4) building a comprehensive workforce system through new strategic approaches; and (5) evaluating program effectiveness.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis, announced in Solicitation for Grant Applications in the Federal Register and also on ETA’s Internet Website. In certain instances, for particular solicitations or groups of awards, matching requirements may be imposed because of statutory requirements and/or administrative decisions.

Priority for FY 2009 PD&R funds will be directed towards the WIA Gold Standard Random Assignment Study – a new priority project that began in FY 2007 and is included in the Department's Five-Year Research, Demonstration and Evaluation Strategic Plan for 2007-2012, as well as in the President's Management Agenda Performance Improvement initiative.

Technical Assistance

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	480	0	0	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Following the enactment of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 funds were appropriated for activities authorized under Section 170, including providing training, technical assistance, staff development and other activities to states and localities, and in particular, activities to assist in making transitions to the new law. Since the enactment of this legislation in 1998, the need for such technical assistance has diminished. No funds are requested for WIA National Activities – Technical Assistance in FY 2009.

Women in Apprenticeship

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	1,000	983	0	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Women in Apprenticeship grants are awarded competitively to community-based, union, or employer organizations that provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to prepare them to recruit, select, train, and retain women in apprenticeship and nontraditional occupations, as authorized under the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-530).

Denali Commission

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	6,875	6,755	0	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The purpose of the Denali Commission is to provide critical utilities, infrastructure and economic support to distressed rural communities in Alaska. The authorizing legislation for this effort is the Denali Commission Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 3121, as amended).

The 2009 Budget proposes to terminate direct funding for this earmark, which is unnecessary and duplicative. The President's 2009 Budget requests \$6 million (\$2 million in the Energy and Water appropriations bill, and \$4 million in a trust fund) for the Denali Commission, which will allow it to continue the constructive role the Commission plays as a regional planner and coordinator of other Federal investments in Alaska. Alaska will receive Federal support for job training and employment services through Workforce Investment Act (WIA) formula grants, Native Americans training grants, and a Job Corps center.

Indian and Native American Program

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	53,696	52,758	45,000	45,000
Participants	21,916	21,756	18,750	18,750
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Indian and Native American Program supports employment and training activities for Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to develop more fully their academic, occupational, and literacy skills; and to promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities. The program is authorized by section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, 29 U.S.C. 2801 et seq. Supplemental youth funding is also authorized to help low-income Native American and Native Hawaiian youth between the ages of 14 and 21 to acquire

the educational skills, training and support needed to achieve academic and employment success and transition to careers and productive adulthood. Competitions are conducted to select Native American tribes and organizations that are awarded funds for a two-year period to carry out these programs.

ETA's priorities for the Native American Section 166 program in FY 2009 will be to:

- Increase program efficiency;
- Increase the amount of program funds spent on training participants and reduce funding spent on overhead costs;
- Increase performance outcomes;
- Emphasize training and talent development in high-growth and high-demand occupations; and
- Integrate the program with the One-Stop Career Center system.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

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). These fees are available to the Department without appropriations action by Congress and, in part, are 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. Funds may also be used for activities that enhance the provision of job training services and information, such as supporting talent development related to entrepreneurship and small business development; developing and implementing model activities to build core competencies and train workers; identifying and disseminating career and skill information; and integrated regional planning, such as increasing the integration of community and technical college activities with activities of businesses and the public workforce investment system to meet the training needs of business.

Fee revenues are also used to support activities under two major initiatives – the High Growth Job Training Initiative (HGJTI) and the Workforce Innovation in Regional Economic Development (WIRED) Initiative.

Based on continuous evaluation and analysis of the kinds of workforce challenges facing high growth, high demand industries, DOL has identified the following areas of focus for future investments for this funding:

- Talent Development in Regional Economies. Identify strategies to further integrate workforce, education and talent development with economic development, particularly at the regional level, to ensure workers have the skills they need to compete in the global marketplace.
- Technology-Based Learning Models. Invest in new and innovative education and learning models, including technology-based learning curricula and programs to promote better access to education and training programs.

- Enhancing Capacity of Talent Development Institutions. Enhance new and expanded pathways to post-secondary education, develop competency-based apprenticeships and internships, and build a framework for competencies across industries that can be customized within sectors and easily updated to accommodate changing technology and business practices.
- Expanding Access to Human Capital. Work with industry to develop strategies for engaging untapped labor pools and overcoming barriers to employment.

In addition to identifying new funding opportunities, during FY 2009, ETA will provide third-year funds to the Second and Third Generations of WIRED regions.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	79,752	79,668	0	0
Participants	18,655	18,811	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) serves economically disadvantaged persons who are primarily dependent on agricultural employment for their livelihood. The authorizing legislation for this program is section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2912). Eligible participants are those persons employed on a seasonal or part-time basis in the unskilled and semi-skilled manual labor occupations in crop and animal production. Through training and other services, the program assists migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. Service providers are selected by DOL through a competitive process.

Funds appropriated for the NFJP are subject to a biennial grants competition that is open to state agencies, local workforce investment boards, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher learning, and other entities capable of delivering services on a statewide basis. Formula funds are allocated to states that approximate through estimation the relative proportion of eligible farmworkers in each state. In addition, appropriations language requires that approximately six percent of the NFJP appropriated funding be used to support a Housing Assistance program for farmworkers. The Housing Assistance program is a supportive service offered to assist migrants and seasonal farmworkers to retain employment or enter into or complete training.

For the past six fiscal years, the Administration has not requested budget authority for the NFJP. It became apparent that those being served by NFJP had the same type of barriers to full-time employment that other workers do, and that the relatively small NFJP program did not provide its participants with the full array of benefits they would derive from a more fully integrated workforce investment system. No budget authority is requested for the NFJP in FY 2009 as ETA continues to pursue this integration strategy.

YouthBuild

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	49,500	58,952	50,000	50,000
Participants	3,135	3,771	3,231	3,231
FTE	0	0	0	0

The YouthBuild program was transferred to DOL from the Department of Housing and Urban Development in FY 2007, under the authority of the YouthBuild Transfer Act, and is now authorized by section 173A of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

YouthBuild helps at-risk youth ages 16 to 24 years acquire high school credentials and receive skills training through the construction and rehabilitation of affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in their own neighborhoods. Youth divide their time between the construction site and the classroom, where they earn their GED or high school diploma, learn to be community leaders, and prepare for college and other postsecondary training opportunities. Grant funds can be used to fund eligible educational and supportive services and activities composed of basic skills development, and counseling, referral and support services. Grantees are selected on a competitive basis in accordance with criteria published in the Solicitation for Grant Applications, which are also published in the Federal Register. Eligible entities for this grant funding include: (a) a community-based organization, (b) a faith-based organization, (c) a local workforce investment board, (d) a community action agency; (e) a State or local housing development agency, (f) an Indian tribe or other agency primarily serving Indians, (g) a community development corporation, (h) a State or local youth service or conservation corps, and (i) any other entity eligible to provide education and employment training under other Federal programs.

With the transfer of the YouthBuild Program from HUD to DOL in FY 2008, ETA's attention focused on providing training for the new YouthBuild grantees on DOL's administrative procedures, regulations, and performance expectations during this transition year. While the agency will continue to work with grantees on these areas, in FY 2009, the Department of Labor will focus on performance outcomes for the YouthBuild Program. In FY 2009, ETA will hold its second YouthBuild grant competition. Under the competition, 90-100 new grants will be awarded to serve approximately 3,200 participants. In addition, since the core components of the YouthBuild program remained the same under the YouthBuild Transfer Act, ETA will continue to emphasize improved academic programming, provision of industry recognized skill training, project based learning that connects education and skill training, collaboration with a broad range of business and community partners, and seamless transitions to post-secondary education and training.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
Senior Community Service Employment Program	483,611	521,625	350,000	350,000
Total Budget Authority	483,611	521,625	350,000	350,000

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) program is authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act. The program offers wage-based community service training opportunities to low-income individuals age 55 and older who want to remain in or re-enter the workforce. Participants must have incomes of no more than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level. 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.

While the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2006 (P.L. 109-365) reauthorized and made some improvements in this program, the program still suffers from inadequate competition, duplication of other federal programs, and low levels of performance in getting participants into unsubsidized employment. The Department also notes that the Older Americans Act Amendments prohibited competition beyond the current pool of national grantees until 2010.

The FY 2009 President's Budget level of \$350,000,000 will serve approximately 71,795 low-income older workers in part-time work-based community service training opportunities. The increase in the minimum wage will raise the cost per slot in PY 2009 to \$9,642. The additional cost per slot will be offset in part by changes to program sought by the Department in the 2006 Reauthorization that will move participants more quickly into unsubsidized employment, allowing the program to serve more participants with the same number of slots.

In FY 2009, the workforce investment system will play a stronger role in placing job-ready older workers in unsubsidized employment as an alternative to placing them in SCSEP subsidized employment.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
Trade Adjustment Assistance	837,600	888,700	958,800	964,800
Total Budget Authority	837,600	888,700	958,800	964,800

The Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account finances the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) programs, which are authorized by Part I, Subchapter B and D, Chapter 2, Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2101); and Part II, Subchapter B and D, Chapter 2, Title II, of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2101). Programs in the FUBA account are financed through mandatory appropriations. Funding for training is capped in the authorizing legislation at \$220 million annually.

The FY 2009 Budget includes legislation to reauthorize and reform the TAA program. The Department identified four overarching principles to guide the reauthorization of the TAA program to ensure its relevance for the 21st century economy. Trade-affected workers must have: (1) greater flexibility and enhanced access to training, including post-reemployment education and training, and transitional income support; (2) improved access to education and training; (3) access to education and training prior to a trade-impacted layoff; and (4) access to services through a streamlined and efficient workforce investment system – one that is customer focused and does not arbitrarily limit services.

The request represents an increase of \$76,100,000 from the FY 2008 level. The request under current law is \$958,800,000, which provides sufficient funds to continue the TAA for Workers programs through FY 2009 (including issuing certifications for new workers) and cover the phase-out costs of the ATAA demonstration program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	837,600	888,700	958,800	964,800
Participants	91,701	98,244	107,068	107,738
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program provides assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by international trade. To be eligible for TAA, a group of workers, a company official, a union or other duly authorized representative, or a One-Stop Career Center operator must file a petition with the Department of Labor. In response to the petition, the Department institutes an investigation to determine whether the workers were laid off as a direct result of foreign trade. If the Department determines that the workers meet the statutory criteria, it issues a certification of eligibility for the workers in the group to apply for benefits and services through the One-Stop Career Center system. Once covered by a certification, individual workers apply for benefits and services through the One-Stop Career Center system. Each

benefit and service has specific, individual eligibility criteria that must be met, such as previous work history, unemployment insurance eligibility, and individual skill levels.

The TAA program offers the following services to certified individuals: training, weekly income support, out-of-area job search and relocation allowances, and the Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC). Reemployment services, including assessment and placement services, are not provided with TAA funds. These services are often provided as “wrap-around” services to TAA participants who are co-enrolled in the Workforce Investment Act and other partner programs.

Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 also established a demonstration program of Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA) for older workers. The ATAA program offers a wage supplement and a Health Coverage Tax Credit to workers age 50 years and over within the TAA population. ATAA eases the transition to reemployment by making up part of any earnings losses. ATAA provides a wage supplement that represents up to 50 percent of the difference between a worker’s wages on the pre-layoff job and the post-layoff job, with a maximum of \$10,000 payable over up to two years. The authorization of the Alternative TAA program expires in September 2008.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
Unemployment Insurance	2,507,670	2,463,861	2,636,038	2,636,038
National Activities	9,900	9,727	12,893	12,893
State Administration	2,497,770	2,454,134	2,623,145	2,623,145
Employment Service	749,311	735,571	20,026	2,349
Employment Service National Activities	33,428	32,194	20,026	2,349
FLC	13,013	12,518	0	0
TAT/SWA Retirement	2,738	2,308	2,349	2,349
WOTC	17,677	17,368	17,677	0
Grants to State	715,883	703,377	0	0
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	63,855	52,059	48,880	16,880
Work Incentive Grants	19,514	14,393	0	0
Total Budget Authority	3,340,350	3,265,884	2,704,944	2,655,267

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>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	2,507,670	2,463,861	2,636,038	2,636,038
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 between jobs to unemployed workers and helps to stabilize the national and local economies in response to layoffs. To be eligible for benefits, unemployed workers must have worked recently, be involuntarily unemployed, and be able to and available for work. UI benefits and administration are funded by Federal and state payroll taxes.

An integral part of the public workforce system, the UI program is the entry point for unemployed workers to One-Stop Career Center services that helps expedite their return to work. Reemployment is essential to maintaining workers' long-term economic security. States administer the UI program directly and are responsible for establishing specific policies and operating methods that conform to Federal law. The states also administer Federal programs for payments to former Federal military and civilian personnel; to claimants who qualify for

extended or special Federal unemployment benefits; to workers certified under the Trade Adjustment Assistance program; and to individuals unemployed due to disasters.

For FY 2009, the request includes \$40,000,000 for Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs), which were included in the FY 2008 request as a cap adjustment item. REAs are in-person interviews with selected UI claimants to review their adherence to state UI eligibility criteria, develop an individual service plan that the claimant will follow to secure future employment, refer the individual to reemployment services, as appropriate, and provide labor market information which addresses the claimant's specific needs.

The request also includes a legislative proposal (identical to that included in the President's 2008 Budget) addressing UI Integrity and UI Innovation which would give states new tools to reduce improper payments and to collect delinquent benefit overpayments and employer taxes. There will be no discretionary cost associated with this proposal. It would provide new tools and additional resources to reduce overpayments by \$5.0 billion and reduce employer tax evasion by over \$400 million over 10 years. More specifically, it would:

- Permit states to use a small percentage of unemployment compensation (UC) overpayments or delinquent UC taxes collected to augment funding for activities related to deterring, detecting, and collecting overpayments or employer fraud/tax evasion.
- Authorize the U.S. Treasury Department to recover UC overpayments, uncollected state UC taxes, and associated penalties/interest through offset from Federal income tax refunds.
- Require employers to report the first day of earnings for new hires to the National Directory of New Hires to more easily identify individuals who collect UC after returning to work.
- Require states to assess a penalty of not less than 15% on any UC overpayment due to the claimant's fraud and use it to deter, detect, and recover overpayments.
- Give employers an incentive to respond timely and adequately to requests for information about why former employees are unemployed.
- Enable states to follow standard industry practice to pay a debt collection agency that collects UC overpayments due to claimant fraud or delinquent UC taxes.

In addition, ETA proposes the Secretary of Labor be authorized to grant waivers requested by states of certain Federal UC requirements in order for states to run cost-neutral demonstration projects that would accelerate the reemployment of UC claimants or improve the effectiveness of the state in administering its UC program.

State Administration

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	2,497,770	2,454,134	2,623,145	2,623,145
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Unemployment Insurance (UI) State Administration funds are awarded to finance the administrative costs of the UI program for eligible workers through Federal and State cooperation; and to administer payment of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and Unemployment Compensation for Federal employees and ex-service members. The request is based on the projected number of Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) claims, including processing benefit payments for the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. If the projection for UI claims proves to be too low, the budget provides a mechanism to “trigger on” additional funds to finance the unanticipated workload.

UI State Administration includes funding for Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, which seek to reduce erroneous UI benefit payments, decrease the avoidance of unemployment tax liability, and improve overpayments collections and tax assessments. The funds support in-person interviews of unemployed workers at the One-Stop Career Centers. These interviews are designed to offer services to help workers become employed and determine their continued eligibility to receive weekly UI benefits.

Authorization for this program is the Social Security Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 501- 504, 1101-1109; Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat . 2024, 19 U.S.C.2311; Federal Unemployment Tax Act , as amended, 26 U.S.C. 3404 note; Federal Employees and Ex-Service Members, 5 U.S.C. 8501 and 8521; Robert T . Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, Public Law 100-707, 88 Stat . 153, 42 U.S.C. 5171.

For FY 2009, the funds requested for UI are sufficient to process 2.790 million Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) including processing benefit payments for the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The request continues the contingency reserve language which provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated workload.

National Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	9,900	9,727	12,893	12,893
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Unemployment Insurance 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) financing the purchase of standard hardware and software used by states to report critical economic and other data/reports to the Department electronically, (4) supporting training, and (5) contracting for 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).

In FY 2009, funding is requested to convert the existing IT infrastructure that supports the collection and storage of critical data on claims, payments, taxes and other UI activities to a database system which conforms to DOL's database standards. The initial claims data collected through the IT infrastructure and reported weekly are a leading economic indicator closely monitored by economists and a key component of the Composite Index of Leading Economic Indicators. In addition, analysis of these data is an integral component in ETA's responsibility to ensure proper and efficient administration of Federal grants, to measure state performance, and to provide information for monitoring and fiscal management.

Employment Service

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	749,311	735,571	20,026	2,349
Participants	13,016,054	13,025,500	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

Authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Employment Service helps jobseekers to secure employment by providing a variety of job search assistance and information services without charge. Such services can be provided through self-help or are staff-assisted. Employers are also a primary customer of the Employment Service and are provided with access to regional workforce and economic information, job listing services, referral of qualified applicants, support in applicant screening, support for job fairs, tax credits for hiring targeted populations, and customized services. Under the Workforce Investment Act, the public Employment Service has evolved from a nationwide system of state-administered local employment offices to participating as a One-Stop delivery system for educating and employing a prepared workforce.

The FY 2009 budget includes a legislative proposal, in which funds previously appropriated for the Employment Service, together with funds previously appropriated for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Programs, be allocated to states as a single funding stream. States would use these funds primarily to provide Career Advancement Accounts to individuals in need of employment assistance. A portion of this funding would also be used by states to provide employment services such as career assessments, workforce information, and job placement assistance. The FY 2009 budget also proposes to end funding for Employment Service state grants.

Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	33,428	32,194	20,026	2,349
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities that build the capacity of the workforce investment system to provide critical core services such as career guidance and connecting businesses to the workers they need. These funds also finance unfunded liabilities in those states where independent retirement plans for State Workforce Agency employees were established prior to the introduction of state employee retirement systems. This account also provides funding for the administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit. Employment Service National Activities are funded through the State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations appropriation.

The FY 2009 Budget includes no funding for this account except for state employee retirement systems. The Administration proposes that funds previously appropriated for the Employment Service, together with funds previously appropriated for the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth Programs, be allocated to states as a single funding stream for Career Advancement Accounts and employment services. Also, as part of the President's job training reform proposal, funding for administration of the WOTC program would be moved from the Employment Service National Activity request to the Career Advancement Account line item.

Foreign Labor Certification State Grants

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	13,013	12,518	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

ETA administers several foreign labor certification programs. In prior years appropriations authorized from the SUIESO/National Activities account funded state responsibilities for processing temporary labor certification applications under the H-2A agricultural and H-2B non-agricultural worker programs and for providing employers with prevailing wage determinations for the H-1B and Permanent (PERM) programs. Starting in FY 2009 funds for state responsibilities will be appropriated in a new Foreign Labor Certifications account along with funds for Federal Administration (see page 28).

TAT-SWA Retirement

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	2,738	2,308	2,349	2,349
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Employment Service National Activities appropriation provides funding to support Technical Assistance and Training (TAT) activities that build the capacity of the workforce investment system to provide core services such as workforce and economic information and career guidance, and connect businesses to skilled workers. These funds also finance unfunded liabilities in those states where independent retirement plans for State Workforce Agency employees were established prior to the introduction of state employee retirement systems.

WOTC

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	17,677	17,368	17,677	0
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

State administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) has traditionally been funded from this line item. Congress reauthorized the tax credit through August 31, 2011. Under the President's legislative proposal for job training reform, the funding previously requested for the WOTC Program would be consolidated with WIA Adult, WIA Dislocated Worker, WIA Youth, and Employment Service funding and allocated to states as a single funding stream for Career Advancement Accounts and employment services. Governors would draw from this single funding stream as necessary for the administration of the WOTC program.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	715,883	703,377	0	0
Participants	13,016,054	13,025,500	0	0
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.

Under the current law request, the FY 2009 Budget includes no funds for Employment Service Grants to States. The Administration believes these labor exchange/employment services should

be provided exclusively through the One-Stop Career Center system. This should be the case whether or not the Congress accepts the Administration's consolidation proposal. Given the severe constraints on funding for employment and training programs, we cannot afford to continue funding these duplicative services and programs.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Legislative</u> <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	63,855	52,059	48,880	16,880
Participants	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

To ensure that America's workers are able to successfully and independently navigate their careers, the Department of Labor has created services, electronic tools (E-tools), and information focused on the high-growth, high-demand jobs of today and the future. E-tools are also available to provide information on industry-defined skills, competencies, and credentials needed to be successful in those jobs, and to help provide the workforce investment system with information resources to work with business and industry to develop workforce solutions that grow local, state, and regional economies. These tools are critical to youth and transitioning adults as they make decisions regarding their workforce preparation and careers and to the workforce and human resource professionals who provide career guidance. This budget item supports investments in information, tools, and infrastructure development for the workforce investment system to achieve its goals. These investments change over time as new technologies and strategies are identified and developed. These activities are authorized under Title I-D of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act.

The FY 2009 request for workforce information reflects the legislative proposal to appropriate as a single funding stream to states the amounts previously separately appropriated in this line item for state core data products and services as part of the Career Advancement Account (CAA) appropriation, which combines funding for WIA Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Programs, as well as other Employment Service Programs. Funds appropriated under CAAs will be available to support the development of standardized information across states for purposes of state, local area, and regional economic analysis, talent development, and investment decision-making. They will also support the workforce system's strategic planning and the system's customers, including business, economic developers, educators, and individuals who are planning careers and pursuing skill training.

The FY 2009 request also reflects increased efficiencies due to the use of new technology and collaborative strategies in the development of E-tools and a shift toward greater emphasis on refreshing the data and maintaining the sites over expanded functionality. These efficiencies include expanding the use of Web services as a standardized means to exchange information between Web sites and the implementation of a content management system. The increased use of Web services will allow for a low cost and low maintenance means to widely disseminate E-tools' content to partner organizations and other Federal and state-sponsored Web sites. The content management system will diminish the need to employ information technology staff to make routine content changes and will significantly reduce the development time to make

content updates. E-tools and associated systems for tracking performance and outcomes, as described above, will continue to be funded under this line item in FY 2009.

Work Incentive Grants

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	19,514	14,393	0	0
Participants	11,478	8,541	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0

The Work Incentive Grants (WIGs) program was established to increase the labor force participation and career advancement of persons with disabilities by effecting systemic change in the One-Stop Career Centers. This program supports the capacity of the One-Stop Career Center system to achieve integrated, seamless, and comprehensive services for people with disabilities, thereby increasing their employment, retention, and earnings. Funds are used for establishing Disability Program Navigators (DPN) in One-Stop Career Centers and improving the centers' physical and programmatic access for customers with disabilities. Key authorizing provisions are included in Sections 121, 134(c), and 189(c)(c) of the Workforce Investment Act (29 U.S.C 2841, 2864 (c), and 2939(c) and the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C.49f).

As in FY 2007 and FY 2008, no budget authority is requested for the Work Incentive Grants in FY 2009. Several years of WIGs have successfully demonstrated approaches to improve the accessibility to One-Stop services for job seekers with disabilities. States and localities are now expected to finance these approaches through their base resources or other Federal, state, or local funding. ETA is also working closely with states on potential sustainability options and opportunities to incorporate a “navigator” role and disability expertise into their on-going delivery structure using alternative funding. A shift in emphasis toward DPNs has led to the training of One-Stop Career Center staff to more effectively serve people with disabilities. Initial indications from WIA performance data suggest a significant increase in workforce service levels to job seekers with disabilities. ETA fully expects this increase to continue even after this program ends.

FOREIGN LABOR CERTIFICATION

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009 Current Law</u>	<u>2009 Legislative Proposal</u>
Program Administration	0	0	59,497	59,497
State Grants	0	0	18,473	18,473
Total Budget Authority	0	0	77,970	77,970
Total FTE	0	0	111	111

ETA determines in accordance with provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), 8 U.S.C. §§ 1101 et seq, whether there are U.S. workers available to meet the workforce requirements of employers requesting foreign workers prior to employers being approved to hire workers from international labor markets. In addition, and prior to a labor certification being granted ETA also ascertains whether there would be any adverse impact upon similarly employed U.S. workers should the foreign worker be admitted to perform the work noted in the employer filed application.

ETA processes applications from U.S. employers who desire to hire foreign workers to fill critical permanent or temporary vacancies that are going unfilled due to a local shortage of qualified workers. FLC programs include the Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM), H-1B Specialty (Professional) Worker Program, H-1B1 Specialty Worker Program, E-3 Specialty Worker Program, H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program, H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program, and D-1 Crewmember Program. Funds under this account support Federal program administration, as well as state responsibilities for processing of temporary labor certification applications under the H-2A agricultural and H-2B non-agricultural worker programs and for providing employers with prevailing wage determinations for the H-1B, H-2B and Permanent (PERM) programs.

For FY 2009, the Budget request for the Foreign Labor Certification program activities totals \$90,770,000. This amount includes:

- \$59,497,000 to cover Federal administrative costs;
- \$18,473,000 to support state foreign labor certification activities; and
- \$13,000,000 in anticipated revenues resulting from DOL's portion of the H-1B fees authorized to support processing activities under the H-1B Visa Reform Act.

The 2009 Budget proposes to authorize three cost-based fees to ensure adequate resources are in place for future increases in workloads. The proposals would:

- Authorize the Secretary to retain existing H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program Processing fee revenue to offset the Department's costs in carrying out these certification activities, and subsequently raise the fee to cover program costs.
- Authorizing a fee structure in the H-2B temporary labor certification program to cover the Department's direct costs of administering the H-2B temporary labor certification program.

- Re-proposing a fee on employers for the processing of Permanent Labor Certifications to recover the direct costs to the Department of carrying out permanent foreign labor certification activities.

These fee proposals will ensure the timely processing of foreign labor certifications, contributing to an efficient, functioning national immigration system. In addition, to improve transparency, the 2009 Budget establishes a separate account for these activities, combining funding that was formerly included in SUIESO and Program Administration.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 <u>Current Law</u>	2009 <u>Legislative Proposal</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	465,000	437,000	422,000	2,710,000
Total Budget Authority	465,000	437,000	422,000	2,710,000

This appropriation provides general fund advances to several trust and general fund accounts for the purposes authorized under various Federal and state Unemployment Compensation laws whenever the balances in such accounts prove insufficient or whenever reimbursement of an account for expended funds is provided for by law. The accounts are the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account, the Federal Employees Compensation Account and the Federal Unemployment Account, all of which are in the Unemployment Trust Fund; the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund; and the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances general fund appropriation account. The legislative proposal reflects the prepayment premium associated with the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund debt refinancing proposal.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
Adult Services	43,442	42,683	48,544	48,544
Trust Funds	7,846	7,709	8,655	8,655
Youth Services	10,776	10,789	12,932	12,932
Workforce Security	6,354	6,243	3,705	3,705
Trust Funds	34,633	34,168	37,023	37,023
Apprenticeship	21,542	21,166	23,130	23,130
Executive Direction	6,967	6,025	7,734	7,734
Trust Funds	2,090	2,053	2,288	2,288
Foreign Labor Certification	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	37,480	41,487	0	0
Total Budget Authority	171,130	172,323	144,011	144,011
Total FTE	907	898	850	850

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, Senior Community Service Employment Program, 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).

In FY 2009, ETA staff will continue working to raise business awareness of the workforce investment system through the establishment of innovative partnerships and targeted outreach. Joint ventures with related Federal agencies (HHS, DOD, HUD, and DOJ) will improve coordination and enable better linkages between the economic and workforce development systems nation-wide. Staff will develop and implement pilots, demonstrations and research to inform ETA decision-makers and to support continuous improvement of the public workforce investment system. If the Career Advancement Account proposal is enacted by Congress, in FY 2009, ETA staff will focus on implementing the reforms of the workforce investment system included in the proposal and providing assistance to states and local areas as they work to implement the required changes.

Apprenticeship

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	2009 Current <u>Law</u>	2009 Legislative <u>Proposal</u>
BA in Thousands	21,542	21,166	23,130	23,130
Participants	291,108	289,945	321,250	321,250
FTE	137	127	135	135

ETA administers the National Apprenticeship Act, which established the foundation for developing and expanding the nation's skilled workforce through apprenticeship programs and establishing standards for safeguarding the welfare of 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 and state standards;
- Issuing nationally recognized and portable certificates of completion to apprentices;
- Promoting the development and recognition of new programs and occupations;
- Assuring that all programs provide high quality learning; and
- Assuring that all programs produce skilled and competent workers.

The current Federal/state partnership is based on the Secretary of Labor's recognition of State Apprenticeship Agencies as the entities for state registration and /or approval of local apprenticeship programs and agreements for Federal purposes. ETA registers apprentice programs in 23 states, and State Apprenticeship Agencies register apprentice programs in 27 states.

In FY 2009, ETA will continue five major activities designed to modernize registered apprenticeship, including revising the regulatory framework, enhancing integration of the national apprenticeship system and the workforce investment system, expanding apprenticeship into high growth industries, re-engineering data management system, and improving program quality.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2001-2009

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2001-2009												
Program (dollars in thousands)	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Change from									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 3/	2009 Request 3/	FY2001 - FY2009 Request Amount	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	-	-950,000	-100%	
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	-	-1,412,540	-100%	
Youth Activities	1,127,965	1,127,965	994,459	995,059	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	-	-1,127,965	-100%	
Youth Opportunity Grants	250,000	225,100	44,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-250,000	-100%	
Job Corps	1,399,148	1,458,732	1,504,603	1,541,151	1,546,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,570,355	1,564,699	165,551	12%	
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	55,000	55,000	54,643	49,705	49,600	49,104	49,104	-	-	-55,000	-100%	
Prisoner Re-entry	-	-	-	-	19,840	19,642	19,642	-	-	0	0%	
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,493	39,600	39,600	0%	
Youth Build	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,500	58,952	50,000	50,000	0%	
Native Americans	55,000	57,000	55,636	54,676	54,238	53,696	53,696	52,758	45,000	-10,000	-18%	
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	76,770	79,751	76,823	76,370	75,759	79,252	79,752	79,668	-	-76,770	-100%	
Community Based Job Training Grants	-	-	-	-	124,000	-	-	-	125,000	125,000	0%	
Career Advancement Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,826,000	2,826,000	0%	
National Programs	126,030	159,766	90,923	79,604	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	25,000	-101,030	-80%	
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	5,452,453	5,662,314	5,159,248	5,149,875	5,318,069	4,940,507	5,134,549	5,115,666	4,675,299	-777,154	-14%	
Older Workers	440,200	445,100	442,306	438,650	436,678	432,311	483,611	521,625	350,000	-90,200	-20%	
Workers Compensation	-	175,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services	3,449,994	3,698,556	3,607,380	3,647,133	3,636,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,265,884	2,733,237	-716,757	-21%	
Program Administration	158,863	161,031	174,510	177,349	170,101	198,000	199,708	200,402	144,011	-14,852	-9%	
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	9,501,510	10,142,001	9,383,444	9,413,007	9,561,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,103,577	7,902,547	-1,598,963	-17%	
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	107,633	110,752	116,283	124,040	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	147,871	40,238	37%	
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 1/	11,652	11,690	12,965	20,553	-	-	-	-	-	-11,652	-100%	
Employment Standards Administration	362,716	370,048	381,114	392,015	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	468,660	105,944	29%	
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	425,386	443,897	450,310	457,540	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	501,674	76,288	18%	
Mine Safety and Health Administration	246,306	253,143	272,955	268,858	279,135	277,685	301,570	333,925	332,061	85,755	35%	
Solicitor	74,694	77,410	77,483	80,726	80,080	80,451	85,796	87,245	100,859	26,165	35%	
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	1,551,125	322,738	26%	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	147,982	147,341	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	14,822	-133,160	-90%	
Bureau of Labor Statistics	450,887	474,613	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	592,806	141,919	31%	
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	157,680	158,581	163,306	159,731	147,356	144,613	140,608	123,555	147,802	-9,878	-6%	
Office of Disability Employment Policy	-	37,766	47,178	47,024	47,164	27,655	27,712	27,228	12,441	12,441	0%	
Office of Inspector General	54,683	56,873	61,851	65,339	68,995	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	27,458	50%	
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	212,363	253,220	272,335	272,094	263,515	243,369	241,085	225,173	242,384	30,021	14%	
Veterans' Employment and Training	211,656	212,516	212,820	218,646	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	238,439	26,783	13%	
Working Capital Fund 2/	-	-	-	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	-	-	0	0%	
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	11,752,785	12,496,631	11,818,996	11,889,606	12,035,509	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,649,579	10,542,123	-1,210,662	-10%	
1/ Beginning in FY 2005, PBGC's funding is all mandatory.												
2/ Represents direct discretionary funding for LEAP.												
3/ Excludes rescissions of prior year unobligated balances.												

All Purpose Table

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Request	FY 2009 President's Request Compared to FY 2008 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	152,199	149,540	0	-149,540	-100%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	0	-12,439	0	12,439	-100%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	0	-712,000	-100%
Subtotal		864,199	849,101	0	-849,101	-100%
(b) Youth Activities						
	D	940,500	924,069	0	-924,069	-100%
(c) Dislocated Worker Employment						
Annual appropriation	D	341,811	335,840	0	-335,840	-100%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	0	-14,815	0	14,815	-100%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	848,000	848,000	0	-848,000	-100%
Subtotal		1,189,811	1,169,025	0	-1,169,025	-100%
(d) Career Advancement Accounts						
Annual appropriation	D	0	0	1,054,000	1,054,000	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	0	0	1,772,000	1,772,000	0%
Subtotal		0	0	2,826,000	2,826,000	0%
Subtotal, Grants to States		2,994,510	2,942,196	2,826,000	-116,196	-4%
Annual appropriation		1,434,510	1,382,196	1,054,000	-328,196	-24%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,560,000	1,560,000	1,772,000	212,000	14%
2. Federally Administered Programs:						
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:						
Annual appropriation	D	70,092	68,867	0	-68,867	-100%
Applied rescission for prior year advance	D	0	-3,704	0	3,704	-100%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	212,000	212,000	0	-212,000	-100%
Subtotal		282,092	277,164	0	-277,164	-100%
Community-based Job Training Grants	D					0%
Skills Training Grants	M	134,199	125,000	125,000	0	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance		416,291	402,164	125,000	-277,164	-69%
(b) Native Americans						
	D	53,696	52,758	45,000	-7,758	-15%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers						
	D	79,752	79,668	0	-79,668	-100%
(d) Women in apprenticeship						
	D	1,000	983	0	-983	-100%
(e) YouthBuild						
	D	49,500	58,952	50,000	-8,952	-15%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		466,040	469,525	95,000	-374,525	-430%
Mandatory		134,199	125,000	125,000	0	0%
Discretionary		466,040	469,525	95,000	-374,525	-80%
Annual appropriation		254,040	257,525	95,000	-162,525	-330%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		212,000	212,000	0	-212,000	-100%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Request	FY 2009 President's Request Compared to FY 2008 Enacted	
					Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						
3. National Activities:						
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	D	14,700	48,508	16,000	-32,508	-67%
(b) Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders	D	49,104	0	0	0	0%
(c) Prisoner Re-entry	D	19,642	0	0	0	0%
(d) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	D	0	73,493	39,600	-33,893	-46%
(e) Evaluation	D	4,921	4,835	9,000	4,165	86%
(f) Community-based Job Training Grants	D	0	0	125,000	125,000	0%
(g) Denali Commission	D	6,875	6,755	0	-6,755	-100%
(h) Other	D	480	0	0	0	0%
Subtotal, National Activities		95,722	133,591	189,600	56,009	42%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,690,471	3,545,311	3,110,600	-434,711	-12%
Mandatory		134,199	125,000	125,000	0	0%
Discretionary		3,556,272	3,545,311	3,110,600	-434,711	-12%
Annual appropriation		1,784,272	1,773,311	1,338,600	-434,711	-25%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	0	0%
Outlays		3,553,300	3,504,000	3,653,677	149,677	4%
Mandatory		88,533	121,000	114,000	-7,000	-6%
Discretionary		3,464,766	3,383,000	3,539,677	156,677	5%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:						
1. Grants	D	483,611	521,625	350,000	-171,625	-33%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		483,611	521,625	350,000	-171,625	-33%
Outlays		436,863	517,000	489,000	-28,000	-5%
Workers Compensation:						
1. Workers Compensation	D	0	0	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		0	0	0	0	0%
Outlays		2,615	22,000	25,000	3,000	14%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances						
1. Grants	M	837,600	888,700	964,800	76,100	9%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		837,600	888,700	964,800	76,100	9%
Outlays		758,975	834,000	917,000	83,000	10%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Request	FY 2009 President's Request Compared to FY 2008 Enacted	
					Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						
<i>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</i>						
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):						
(a) UTF Base	M	36,439,019	38,301,056	40,326,573	2,025,517	5%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-3,593,019	-3,541,056	-2,974,573	566,483	-16%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		32,846,000	34,760,000	37,352,000	2,592,000	7%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):						
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,497,770	2,454,134	2,623,145	169,011	7%
(b) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	9,900	9,727	12,893	3,166	33%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		2,507,670	2,463,861	2,636,038	172,177	7%
3. Employment Service:						
(a) Allotments to States						
Federal Funds	D	22,883	22,483	0	-22,483	-100%
Trust Funds	D	693,000	680,893	0	-680,893	-100%
Subtotal, Employment Service		715,883	703,377	0	-703,377	-100%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	33,428	32,194	2,349	-29,845	-93%
Subtotal, Employment Service		749,311	735,570	2,349	-733,221	-100%
4. Foreign Labor Certification:						
(a) State Grants	D	0	0	18,473	18,473	0%
(b) Program Administration	D	0	0	59,497	59,497	0%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		0	0	77,970	77,970	0%
4. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	63,855	52,059	16,880	-35,179	-68%
5. Work Incentives Grants	D	19,514	14,393	0	-14,393	-100%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		36,186,350	3,265,884	2,733,237	-532,647	-16%
Mandatory		32,846,000	34,760,000	37,352,000	2,592,000	7%
Discretionary		3,340,350	3,265,884	2,733,237	-532,647	-16%
Federal Funds		106,252	88,936	94,850	5,914	7%
Trust Funds		3,234,098	3,176,948	2,638,387	-538,561	-17%
Outlays		36,371,106	38,263,729	41,171,150	2,907,421	8%
Mandatory		32,483,399	34,760,000	37,352,000	2,592,000	7%
Discretionary		3,887,707	3,503,729	3,819,150	315,421	9%
Federal Funds		223,666	301,829	649,100	347,271	115%
Trust Funds		3,664,041	3,201,900	3,170,050	-31,850	-1%
<i>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</i>						
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	39,000	437,000	2,710,000	2,273,000	520%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		39,000	437,000	2,710,000	2,273,000	520%
Outlays		17,500	0	2,710,000	2,710,000	0%

Office, Account, Program and Activity In \$thousands	Category Code	FY 2007 Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Request	FY 2009 President's Request Compared to FY 2008 Enacted	
					Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION						
<i>Program Administration:</i>						
1. Adult Employment and Training	D	43,442	42,683	48,544	5,861	14%
Trust Funds	D	7,846	7,709	8,655	946	12%
2. Youth Employment and Training	D	10,776	10,789	12,932	2,143	20%
3. Employment Security	D	6,354	6,243	3,705	-2,538	-41%
Trust Funds	D	72,113	75,655	37,023	-38,632	-51%
4. Apprenticeship Services	D	21,542	21,166	23,130	1,964	9%
5. Executive Direction	D	6,967	6,025	7,734	1,709	28%
Trust Funds	D	2,090	2,053	2,288	235	11%
6. H1B Fee Revenue	M	13,000	13,000	108,000	95,000	731%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		184,130	185,323	252,011	66,688	36%
Mandatory		13,000	13,000	108,000	95,000	731%
Discretionary		171,130	172,323	144,011	-28,312	-16%
Federal Funds		89,081	86,906	96,045	9,139	11%
Trust Funds		82,049	85,417	47,966	-37,451	-44%
Outlays		126,457	189,369	252,966	63,597	34%
Mandatory		11,589	16,000	109,000	93,000	581%
Discretionary		114,867	173,369	143,966	-29,403	-17%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		41,421,162	43,728,843	47,597,648	3,868,805	9%
Mandatory		33,869,799	36,223,700	41,259,800	5,036,100	14%
Discretionary		7,551,363	7,505,143	6,337,848	-1,167,295	-16%
Federal Funds		4,235,216	4,242,778	3,651,495	-591,283	-14%
Annual appropriation		2,463,216	2,470,778	1,879,495	-591,283	-24%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,772,000	0	0%
Trust Funds		3,316,147	3,262,365	2,686,353	-576,012	-18%
Total Outlays		41,266,815	43,330,098	49,218,793	5,888,695	14%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		33,359,997	35,731,000	41,202,000	5,471,000	15%
Discretionary		7,906,818	7,599,098	8,016,793	417,695	5%
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION						
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance 1/	D	119,418	116,590	122,792	6,202	5%
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	16,885	17,545	18,851	1,306	7%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	5,270	5,178	6,228	1,050	20%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		141,573	139,313	147,871	8,558	6%
Total Outlays		136,006	142,000	150,000	8,000	6%
1/ Does not include \$7 million transfer received from PBGC via supplemental appropriation (FY 2007).						
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION						
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	80,357	74,884	68,548	-6,336	-8%
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	196,567	218,553	240,406	21,853	10%
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	128,466	133,209	135,768	2,559	2%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation [non-add]		405,391	426,647	444,722	18,075	4%
Total Outlays		457,148	332,000	-597,000	-929,000	-280%