

Department of Labor  
Budget in Brief  
Fiscal Year 2010  
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)  
(see Bookmarks)

**FY 2010**

**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 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
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,545,311</b>	<b>3,626,448</b>	<b>3,950,000</b>	<b>3,833,563</b>

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
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>521,625</b>	<b>571,925</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>575,425</b>

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
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>929,700</b>	<b>958,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,818,400</b>

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 21<sup>st</sup> 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
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,492,874</b>	<b>4,187,357</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>4,101,556</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>

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 21<sup>st</sup> 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
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>437,000</b>	<b>422,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120,000</b>

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
<b>Total Budget Authority 1/</b>	<b>172,323</b>	<b>130,463</b>	<b>54,700</b>	<b>147,906</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>812</b>

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.

# 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	Change from										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 5/	2010 Request	FY2001 - FY2010 Request	Percent
<b>Employment and Training</b>												
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	556,088	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%
<b>Worker Protection</b>												
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%
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>	147,982	147,341	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	91,419	-56,563	-38%
<b>Bureau of Labor Statistics</b>	450,887	474,613	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,623	160,736	36%
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>												
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%
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>	211,656	212,516	212,820	218,646	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	255,127	43,471	21%
<b>Working Capital Fund 4/</b>	0	0	0	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	0	0%
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds</b>	<b>11,752,785</b>	<b>12,496,631</b>	<b>11,818,995</b>	<b>11,889,606</b>	<b>12,035,509</b>	<b>11,426,974</b>	<b>11,686,034</b>	<b>11,835,083</b>	<b>12,903,501</b>	<b>13,279,618</b>	<b>1,526,833</b>	<b>13%</b>

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
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>								
<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								
	D	924,069	924,069	1,200,000	924,069	0	0	0%
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)								
	D	-	-	-	135,000	0	135,000	0%
(c) Green Jobs Innovation Fund								
	D	-	-	500,000	50,000	0	50,000	0%
(d) High Growth / Emerging Industries								
	D	-	-	250,000	-	0	0	0%
(e) Workforce Data Quality Initiative								
	D	-	-	-	15,000	0	15,000	0%
(f) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders								
	D	73,493	108,493	-	115,000	0	6,507	6%
(g) Native Americans								
	D	52,758	52,758	-	52,758	0	0	0%
(h) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers								
	D	79,668	82,620	-	82,620	0	0	0%
(i) YouthBuild								
	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
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>								
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%
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans:</b>								
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%
<b>Workers Compensation:</b>								
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	0	0	0%
Outlays		22,000	2,000	-	2,000	0	0	0%
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>								
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%

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
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>								
<i>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</i>								
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%
<b>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</b>								
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%
<b>Payments to the UI Trust Fund:</b>								
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	
				American Recovery and Reinvestment	President's Request Current Law		Current Law versus FY 2009 Enacted Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>								
<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%
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION</b>								
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%
<b>PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION</b>								
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%

## 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
<b>Total FTE Employment</b>	<b>15,953</b>	<b>16,480</b>	<b>17,477</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>603</b>