

Department of Labor  
Budget in Brief  
Fiscal Year 2012  
Excerpts for Employment and Training Administration (ETA)  
(see Bookmarks)

**FY 2012**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**BUDGET IN BRIEF**

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## *EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION*

Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis has established a vision for the Department of Labor of “*good jobs for everyone*.” The Employment and Training Administration’s (ETA) workforce programs have a critical role to play in realizing the Secretary’s vision of good jobs. ETA provides high quality employment assistance, labor market information, job training, and income support through the administration of the following programs: adults, dislocated workers, youth, and targeted populations authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA); Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; Employment Services authorized by under the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance (UI) authorized by the Social Security Act; Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) activities authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act; Apprenticeship programs authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act; the Office of Job Corps; YouthBuild; the Indian and Native American training program; the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker program; the Workforce Data Quality Initiative; and the Senior Community Service Employment Program authorized by the Older Americans Act. The Department proposes to transfer the Senior Community Service Employment Program to the Department of Health and Human Services in FY 2012.

In FY 2012, ETA proposes the establishment of the Workforce Innovation Fund with contributions from WIA formula grant programs and the Employment Service Grants to States, as well as from the Department of Education. This Fund will reinvigorate the workforce development system to meet the contemporary job training and education needs of workers and provide employers with a highly skilled supply of employees prepared to meet the demands of a global economy. This Fund will test systemic reforms designed to deliver comprehensive and cost-effective services that help individuals acquire skills and succeed in employment. The Departments of Labor and Education will jointly administer the Fund.

### *TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	861,540	861,540	860,527
Formula Grants	861,540	861,540	791,685
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	68,842
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,413,000	1,413,000	1,403,763
Formula Grants	1,183,840	1,183,840	1,080,635
Workforce Innovation Fund	0	0	93,968
National Reserve	229,160	229,160	229,160
Youth Activities	924,069	924,069	923,913
Youth Employment and Training Activities	924,069	924,069	850,000
Youth Innovation Fund	0	0	73,913
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	40,000	40,000	60,000

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	12,500	12,500	13,750
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	108,493	108,493	90,000
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	125,000	125,000	0
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	93,450	93,450	6,616
Evaluation	9,600	9,600	11,600
Women in Apprenticeship	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indian and Native American Programs	52,758	52,758	54,158
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	84,620	84,620	86,620
Youthbuild	102,500	102,500	115,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>3,828,530</b>	<b>3,828,530</b>	<b>3,626,947</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>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	861,540	861,540	860,527
Participants	5,171,158	6,950,148	6,043,397

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 provides employment and workforce development services to adults, especially low-income adults, to increase their incomes through occupational and related skills acquisition. The WIA Adult program prepares workers – particularly disadvantaged, low-skilled, and underemployed adults – for good jobs in three ways:

- The program increases workers' incomes by helping unemployed and underemployed workers obtain employment in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement.
- The program helps workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle-class jobs by helping them match their current skills to better jobs or helping them improve their skills through training so they can compete for better jobs.
- The program helps middle-class families remain in the middle class by helping workers develop the skills they need to succeed on the job and stay employed.

This program helps prepare low-skill adult workers for good jobs through formula grants to states. States use the funds to provide a statutorily prescribed set of employment and training

services at the state and local level. Services are primarily delivered through a network of One-Stop Career Centers, of which there are nearly 3,000 across the United States.

WIA provides employment and training services at three broad levels: core, intensive and training. The program is designed to provide customers with the level of service that most efficiently meets their needs and helps them get a good job. Core services such as a job search and placement assistance and real-time labor market information help workers who have marketable skills, work experience and primarily need information to help them target their job search. Intensive services such as comprehensive skills assessments, career counseling and career planning help workers who need assistance identifying their skills and developing career goals and job search strategies. Training services help workers who need to upgrade their skills to be competitive in the job market. Training services include options such as on-the-job training, skill upgrading and retraining, entrepreneurial training, customized training, occupational training, and training in basic skills.

The FY 2012 budget request for the WIA Adult program will serve over six million adults with core, intensive and/or training services. To effectively serve American workers, the Department will promote and/or implement a number of strategies, including:

- Increasing the rate of industry-recognized credential attainment among customers who receive training.
- Tailoring training strategies to the unique needs of low-skilled adults.
- Increasing training in green jobs, health care and other high growth occupations.
- Developing partnerships between the public workforce system and education, economic development and community-based organizations.
- Prompting States and localities to come forward with promising ideas and ensuring the job training system continues to evolve through the Workforce Innovation Funds.

To encourage States and localities to come forward with promising ideas and make sure the job training system continues to evolve, in FY 2012 the Department will contribute a portion of WIA Adult funds to the Workforce Innovation Fund. Through this Fund, the Department will test new ideas and replicate proven, cost-effective strategies for delivering better employment and training results.

In order to achieve the Department's outcome goals for the WIA Adult program, the budget requests \$860,527,000 in FY 2012, \$1,013,000 less than the FY 2010 enacted level. Eight percent, \$68,842,000, of the WIA Adult funds will be contributed to the Workforce Innovation Fund as described in the budget request. The remaining \$791,685,000 will fund regular WIA Adult core, intensive, and training services in all fifty states and the territories. This represents a \$69,855,000 decrease over the FY 2010 funding level. However, a 50 percent reduction in underutilized statewide funding in each of the WIA funding streams will preserve locally-administered services. At the FY 2012 funding level, 6,043,397 individuals will receive services through formula-funded programs, based on an average cost of \$131 per participant.

## Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,413,000	1,413,000	1,403,763
Participants	647,106	1,158,537	1,030,157

The Dislocated Worker Assistance Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 serves to meet the complementary needs of displaced workers and employers. The program offers employment and training 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 employment in their previous industries; formerly self-employed individuals; and displaced homemakers who have been dependent on the income of another family member but are no longer supported by that income.

The public workforce system delivers services to dislocated and other unemployed workers based on principles that have produced, over time, consistently high rates of reemployment and retention and higher average earnings for participants. These principles recognize a dual customer approach with services to workers and employers alike: that training should lead to credentials in emerging occupational sectors and industries and that well-developed labor market information should be a cornerstone of program planning and design.

WIA offers a variety of service options to dislocated workers, ranging from basic core services, such as job search and placement assistance and real-time labor market information, to more intensive services, such as comprehensive skills assessments, career counseling, and career planning. For dislocated workers needing new or upgraded skills, training services are available. These services include, but are not limited to, occupational skills training, On-the-Job-Training, programs that combine workplace training and related instruction, including Registered Apprenticeship, skill upgrading and retraining, adult education and literacy training, and customized training. In addition, dislocated workers may receive supportive services such as transportation, child care, and needs-related payments to assist them in entering into and remaining in training.

The effectiveness of the services offered to dislocated workers is reflected in the outcome data. In PY 2009, the program provided services to 1,158,537 dislocated workers, an increase of 72 percent from the previous program year and a sign of the tremendous demand for services. During a period of skyrocketing unemployment and massive layoffs, 58.2 percent of those receiving core services found jobs within one quarter of receiving services while 71.3 percent of those receiving intensive services were reemployed within the same time frame. Of the nearly 20 percent of program participants who received training services, 85.3 percent found new jobs (DOL, 2009).

The FY 2012 budget requests \$1,403,763,000 for WIA Dislocated Worker activities in FY 2012. In order to fund core, intensive, and training services in all 50 states and the territories, using the strategies outlined above, the Department requests \$1,080,635,000 in Dislocated Worker formula funds and \$229,160,000 in the National Reserve Account, which provides for NEG's. To prompt States and localities to come forward with promising ideas and make sure the job training system



continues to evolve, in FY 2012 the Department will contribute eight percent, \$93,968,000 of WIA Dislocated Worker funds to the Workforce Innovation Fund.

#### Youth Activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	924,069	924,069	923,913
Participants	282,426	263,456	257,030

Title I of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 authorizes the WIA Youth program. The WIA Youth program aligns with the Secretary's goals of preparing workers for good jobs and assuring the skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. The program targets low-income youth with barriers to employment and provides them with services that prepare them for employment and post-secondary education.

WIA Youth program funds are allocated by formula to state and local areas to deliver a comprehensive array of youth workforce investment activities. These activities help assure that youth obtain skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in growing and emerging industry sectors such as health care and "green" jobs. WIA authorizes services to low-income youth (ages 14 through 21) with barriers to employment. Eligible youth are deficient in basic skills or are homeless, are runaways, are pregnant or parenting, or are ex-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 and year-round work experiences, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

To effectively serve disadvantaged youth, the Department will promote a variety of strategies:

- Engage employers more deeply in the workforce system to ensure that participants get relevant training and have strong employment outcomes,
- Work across program silos to provide comprehensive services,
- Improve and incentivize services to those with the greatest barriers to employment,
- Promote more cost-effective service delivery, better measurement of cost per outcome, and cost/benefit analysis
- Support regional and sectoral collaboration, and
- Encourage use of data and rigorous evaluation to assess outcomes, inform continuous improvement, and provide meaningful information on workforce system and training provider performance.

The FY 2012 budget requests \$923,913,000 for WIA Youth activities, \$156,000 less than the FY 2010 enacted level. Eight percent, \$73,913,000, of the WIA Youth program funds will be contributed to the Workforce Innovation Fund. Through this Fund, the Department will test new

ideas and replicate proven, cost-effective strategies for delivering better employment and training results. The remaining \$850,000,000 will go toward regular WIA Youth activities.

#### Green Jobs Innovation Fund

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	40,000	40,000	60,000
Participants	6,640	6,640	9,960

The Green Jobs Innovation Fund (GJIF) is part of the Department's efforts to ensure that workers have the necessary skills to succeed in the high growth and emerging industry sectors of a knowledge-based economy, including green industries. In response to the demand in local and regional labor markets, states and local workforce investment areas across the country are interested in expanding training opportunities in green industry sectors and occupations to help workers get better jobs and increased compensation. However, undertaking such efforts often requires resources beyond what is available in the regular Workforce Investment Act formula funds. Through competitive grant opportunities, the GJIF helps workers receive job training and access career pathways in green industry sectors and occupations.

The GJIF does three things that will address the Secretary's goal of preparing workers for good jobs and ensuring fair compensation:

- The program helps workers develop the skills and knowledge needed to succeed in a knowledge-based economy by providing training in emerging "green" industry sectors.
- The program helps workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle-class jobs by helping them match their current skills to better jobs or helping them improve their skills through training so they can compete for better jobs.
- The program helps middle-class families remain in the middle class by assisting workers develop the skills they need to succeed in their jobs and stay employed as their current jobs incorporate green technologies.

In FY 2012, the Department is requesting \$60,000,000, which is \$20,000,000 above the enacted funding level of the GJIF for FY 2010. These funds will be used to award grants that are designed to: expand the pipeline of workers with skills needed for green jobs; connect to the ongoing and changing demands of employers; and facilitate pathways to middle class careers. The Department plans to use the requested funds to award approximately 12-15 grants and expects that 9,960 participants will receive training. During FY 2012, the Department will use data gathered from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Labor Market Information Improvement grants to help inform grantees about which industries and occupations to target.

#### Workforce Data Quality Initiative

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	12,500	12,500	13,750

In FY 2010, the Department, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Education, launched the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI). The WDQI enables state workforce agencies to build longitudinal data systems that merge workforce information with education data. The implementation of this initiative complements Education's State Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) Grants funded by the Recovery Act. Longitudinal data systems track individuals as they progress through the education system and into the workforce. These data systems provide valuable information to consumers, practitioners, policymakers, and researchers about the performance of education and workforce development programs and training providers.

The FY 2012 budget requests \$13,750,000 for the WDQI. Funding for this initiative will allow approximately 13 additional states to implement workforce longitudinal databases. In addition, the Department requests to utilize 2 percent, or \$275,000, of the total requested amount, in order to provide technical assistance.

#### Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	108,493	108,493	90,000
Participants	24,725	23,355	22,533

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders (RExO) program is carried out through authority provided in Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for both Adult Ex-Offender grants and Youthful offender grants and Section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 for adult offenders. The RExO program prepares adult and youth offenders and at-risk youth for good jobs in three ways:

- Increasing workers' incomes by helping ex-offenders and youth at-risk of criminal behavior to obtain employment and/or training in industries and occupations that offer good wages and opportunities for advancement.
- Helping participants to gain skills and knowledge that will prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs, through increased training. These training opportunities are focused on providing industry-recognized certifications in high-growth industries, including green sectors, so that participants have increased opportunities for employment and the necessary skills for job growth.
- Helping participants who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs by creating pathways to employment through partnerships with the workforce system and the use of employer tax credits and the Federal Bonding program.

The RExO appropriation provides competitive grant awards and continuation funding for previously awarded grants. Continuation funding is based on meeting performance expectations and facilitating partnerships with other Federal agencies like the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services to ensure participants connect with necessary supportive services. The Department will also make available resources needed to pilot effective service models of employment, training, and career development for participants that also connect them to educational and other necessary supportive services; develop replicable program models that can

be sustained by state and local governments, workforce investment boards, and faith-based and community organizations; and inform future Federal policy aimed at serving juvenile and adult offenders and reducing crime and violence in the country. A portion of the funds will be used for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young ex-offenders and school dropouts for employment, with a priority for projects serving high-crime, high-poverty areas.

The FY 2012 budget requests \$90,000,000 in funding, a decrease of \$18,493,000 from the FY 2010 level. This includes \$20,000,000 for a competitive grant program for national and regional intermediary organizations serving school dropouts and young ex-offenders in high-crime, high-poverty areas. The request reflects the completion of the Persistently Dangerous Schools grants in FY 2011. Lessons learned from this demonstration will be provided to the Department of Education. Funds requested in FY 2012 will serve approximately 22,533 adult and youthful offenders.

#### Career Pathways Innovation Fund

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	125,000	125,000	0
Participants	60,130	60,130	0

The budget eliminates the Career Pathways Innovation Fund, which was last requested in FY 2010 to focus on developing and expanding career pathway programs at community colleges. In FY 2012, the recently enacted Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training Grant Program will be the Department's primary vehicle for funding community college-based workforce training programs, including career pathway programs.

#### Pilots Demonstrations and Research

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	93,450	93,450	6,616

Pilots, Demonstrations, and Research (PD&R) activities are authorized under Section 171 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. Under Section 171, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) conducts pilot, demonstration, and research activities that support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and support continuous improvement of the workforce investment system.

In FY 2012, \$6,616,000 is requested for PD&R projects and initiatives, research grants, dissemination activities, and development of the ETA Five-Year Research Plan. These projects will result in recommendations for continuous improvement, enhancement of public workforce system programs, development of future initiatives, and development of new knowledge about what works in the field of employment and training. The decrease in funding reflects the elimination of earmarks, and the expectation transitional jobs and other program models to assist individuals with barriers to employment could be supported by Workforce Innovation Fund grants.

## Evaluations

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	9,600	9,600	11,600

As authorized under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) carries out evaluations of programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. These evaluations support key areas of program and policy emphases, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and can demonstrate the impacts of the public workforce system. ETA's Office of Policy Development and Research is responsible for developing actionable intelligence to assist ETA leadership, office administrators, and program officials in assessing and improving the operation, effectiveness, and efficiency of the public workforce system. This intelligence is obtained through evaluations conducted by independent third parties using rigorous methodologies (including randomized controlled trials) that help the Department measure the impact of existing workforce development strategies. As such, evaluations are generally designed to increase an understanding of program models and specific interventions that prepare different worker populations to compete in the changing economy.

A total of \$11,600,000 is requested for evaluation in FY 2012. The Department plans to continue implementing the following evaluations:

1. The Random Assignment Evaluation of YouthBuild Program is a random assignment evaluation begun in FY 2010. This evaluation is the first rigorous impact evaluation of the YouthBuild program ever conducted and will be concluded in late 2017.
2. The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Initiative (RExO) Impact Evaluation is a rigorous, random assignment evaluation of a demonstration serving formerly incarcerated individuals through employment-centered programs (formerly known as the Prisoner Reentry Initiative).
3. The WIA Gold Standard Evaluation of the Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs is a random assignment evaluation examining post-program impacts on participants' employment and earnings. The evaluation is being conducted over the course of seven years and represents a major improvement in the specificity and quality of WIA evaluations.
4. The Transitional Jobs Demonstration, which includes a random assignment evaluation, seeks to assess the impacts of an enhanced transitional jobs model on the post-program employment and earnings of non-custodial parents and ex-offenders. The demonstration began in FY 2010.
5. The Young Parents Demonstration random assignment evaluation will attempt to determine the impact of mentoring on young parents' post-program employment, earnings and other outcomes.

In addition, the Department plans to evaluate projects funded under the Workforce Innovation Fund using resources set aside for evaluation.

### Women in Apprenticeship

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,000	1,000	1,000
Participants	300	300	300

Over the past few years, Congress has appropriated approximately \$1,000,000 annually for the Women in Apprenticeship and Non-Traditional Occupations Act (WANTO) of 1992 (Public Law 102-530). The Department's Women's Bureau and the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) have jointly administered the program, which awards competitive grants to recruit, hire, train, and retain women in apprenticeships and nontraditional occupations.

The goal of these grants is to fund innovative projects that improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in registered apprenticeship programs for non-traditional and green-related occupations in a broad range of industries, including advanced manufacturing, transportation, and construction. These projects support the Secretary's goals by providing women opportunities to obtain career pathways into the middle class. Additionally, these projects help address long-standing barriers that women have traditionally experienced as they seek entry into construction jobs. Using comprehensive and collaborative approaches, WANTO projects help create fair and diverse workplaces and support the Secretary's vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*.

A total of \$1,000,000 is requested in FY 2012 for WANTO grants. This request is the same amount as the FY 2010 request 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 registered apprenticeship programs in green industries, which include green construction, transportation, environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, recycling and waste reduction, and energy efficiency and renewable energy. A competitive Solicitation for Grant Applications will be used to award the grants to consortia of community-based organizations and registered apprenticeship program sponsors.

### Indian and Native American Programs

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	52,758	52,758	54,158
Participants	25,000	26,196	25,376

The Indian and Native American Program (INAP) is authorized by Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998. The INAP serves American Indians and Native Americans through a network of 178 grantees through the Comprehensive Service Program (Adult) and Supplemental Youth Service Program (Youth) and the Indian Employment and Training and

Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, Public Law 102-477. The goals of the WIA Section 166 program are twofold: 1) developing more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of Indians and Native Americans to make them more competitive in the workforce; and 2) promoting economic and social development in accordance with the goals and values of participants' communities.

The INAP prepares American Indians and Native Americans for good jobs in three ways:

- Helps participants improve their skills through effective training programs so they can achieve their academic and occupation goals, enabling them to compete for better jobs.
- Increases the literacy skills of the participants to position them to be prepared for occupational training in growth occupations.
- Promotes economic and social development of Native Americans, consistent with community goals and values.

The overall priorities for the WIA Section 166 Program participants in FY 2012 are to:

- Increase skills and knowledge, through education, for underemployed Indian and Native Americans who participate in the program;
- Implement and provide training on priority of service for Indians and Native American veterans and eligible spouses;
- Increase employment and training opportunities for Indians and Native Americans;
- Establish career paths into middle-class jobs;
- Increase program effectiveness, through the use of information technology; and
- Increase compliance and technical assistance.

To meet the employment and training needs of the Indian, Native American, Alaskan Natives and Native Hawaiian population in FY 2012, the Department requests a total of \$54,158,000. At this funding level, the program expects to serve 25,376 unemployed, under-employed and under-skilled Indian and Native American adults and youth.

#### Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	84,620	84,620	86,620
Participants	17,833	17,833	18,283

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) provides job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW) and their dependents to counter the impact of chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by MSFWs and to help them prepare for jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture. Services include classroom and on-the-job training, as well as some supportive services such as nutrition, health, child care and temporary shelter.

The NFJP prepares migrant and seasonal farmworkers for good jobs in the following ways:

- Helps farmworkers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market by providing training to increase their skill levels and offering supportive services to diminish the impact of employment barriers.
- Increases workers' incomes and narrows wage and income inequality by providing a unique array of employment and training services to a hard-to-serve population.
- Helps farmworkers enter the middle class by offering them and their dependents services that help them attain stable, good-paying, year-round jobs.

The Department is required to conduct a grant competition every two years to select the entities that will operate the NFJP. The grants competition is performed through a solicitation for grant applications. The competition is open to state agencies, local workforce investment boards, faith-based and community organizations, institutions of higher education, and other entities capable of delivering services on a statewide basis.

The Department is requesting \$86,620,000 for FY 2012 to fund the National Farmworker Jobs Program. These funds will serve approximately 18,283 participants.

YouthBuild

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	102,500	102,500	115,000
Participants	7,890	6,375	7,140

The YouthBuild program is a workforce development program that provides significant academic and occupational skills training, and leadership development to youth ages 16-24. YouthBuild provides services to approximately 7,000 youth annually by re-engaging them in innovative alternative education programs that provide individualized instruction as they work towards earning either a GED or high school diploma.

In FY 2012, the Department's YouthBuild program will provide education and occupational skills training for approximately 7,140 drop-outs by providing participants with a clear path into a chosen career field; supporting youth in obtaining educational and industry-recognized credentials; and preparing participants for post-secondary education, apprenticeships, and employment.

To assist youth who have dropped out in building the skills necessary to acquire long-term, well-paying career employment, the Department requests \$115,000,000 for the YouthBuild program, of which \$109,250,000 will fund grant awards to approximately 105 programs that will serve approximately 7,140 youth over a two-year period. The remaining funds will support technical assistance. The Department will host a competition for these funds in the Fall of 2011 with funds awarded in Spring 2012.



## Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	114,026	125,000	125,000
Participants	19,593	9,796	4,898

NOTE: BA numbers reflect actual and projected fee revenues, not discretionary appropriations

The Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries Grants are designed to provide training for workers according to need in different sectors of the economy. The funding for this program is provided from employer-paid application fees for H-1B work visas, which are authorized under Section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-277, Title IV), as amended by P.L. 108-447 (codified at 29 U.S.C. 2916a). The fees are collected when prospective employers file applications seeking to hire temporary foreign workers, as needed, in specialty occupations that require highly specialized knowledge. The revenues from H-1B fees authorized for use by the U.S. Department of Labor are not subject to appropriation.

To meet the training needs for high-growth industries and economic sectors, the Department will award grants to projects that: 1) target skills and competencies in demand by industries for which employers are using H-1B visas to hire foreign workers; 2) provide education/training for jobs currently available or job openings that are anticipated during the life of the grant; and 3) result in an employer- or industry-recognized credential. The Department's long-term goal is to decrease the need for H-1B visas by helping American workers develop the high level skills needed by employers.

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
Operations	1,574,015	1,574,015	1,589,817
Construction	105,000	105,000	78,500
Administration	29,190	29,190	31,430
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,708,205</b>	<b>1,708,205</b>	<b>1,699,747</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>179</b>

NOTE: FY 2012 Request represents a \$25,000,000 rescission of the advance appropriation assumed in FY 2011. This lower advance level would continue into FY 2013.

Job Corps is an intensive education and vocational training program that helps eligible at-risk youth, ages 16-24, with academic and career technical training to prepare them for opportunities to enter the workforce, the military or enroll in postsecondary education. Eligible Job Corps participants must also be one or more of the following: basic skills deficient; a school dropout; homeless, a runaway, or a foster child; a parent; or an individual who requires additional education, vocational training, or intensive counseling and related assistance in order to participate successfully in regular schoolwork or to secure and hold employment. The program currently operates in a group setting at 125 centers, both residential and nonresidential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Job Corps serves approximately 60,000 individuals per year. The authorizing statute is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-220, Title I, Subtitle C, Section 141).

Large and small corporations and non-profit organizations manage and operate 97 of the 125 Job Corps centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based service contracting as its primary procurement strategy for these centers. The 28 Civilian Conservation Centers are Federally-operated through the transfer of funds to the Department of Agriculture under an interagency agreement. In FY 2012, the Job Corps reform initiatives are expected to yield improvements in program performance. The Job Corps Reform Agenda will set high standards for all Job Corps centers and outputs will be measurable and evidence-based. The implementation of quick and decisive corrective action will resolve performance concerns and improvement strategies will be replicated system-wide.

The FY 2012 request for Operations is \$1,589,817,000 and includes a program increase of \$5,000,000 to fund 150 additional slots at the new center in Iowa. This increase will allow the center to reach its full capacity of 300 students in FY 2012. Job Corps plans to open the recently completed center in FY 2011 with an initial student population of 150. In addition, the request includes a transfer of approximately \$176,908,580 to the USDA to fund the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers operated by the USDA Forest Service. The majority of the remaining Operations budget will be used to fund student training expenses at the DOL contractor-operated centers.

To offset higher operations costs the Budget requests a reduced level for Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA) of \$78,500,000, a decrease of \$26,500,000. This funding

will be used to rehabilitate current facilities; modernize classroom and training buildings; repair and upgrade deficiencies; address life, safety, and health concerns; and complete emergency repairs. Job Corps received a large infusion of Recovery Act funds, the majority of which was used for construction, and has been spending more slowly from available construction balances. This lower level will be sufficient to meet the program's high-priority construction needs.

This request would be allocated as follows:

- \$1,000,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$225,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,526,000 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$2,500,000, for Green Way projects (sustainability)
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$15,000,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$7,902,000 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$48,317,000 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects

The FY 2012 request for Job Corps Administration is \$31,430,000 and 179 FTE, an increase of \$2,240,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level. This level also shifts \$1,500,000 from CRA to program administration to allow Job Corps to conduct procurement activities in-house, where they can be done less expensively and more effectively.

*COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	825,425	825,425	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>825,425</b>	<b>825,425</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: Although the FY 2010 appropriation provided \$825,425,000 to CSEOA, \$225,000,000 of that amount was a one-time special appropriation.

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program, also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program, supports employment of older workers by providing part-time, paid community service positions and work-based training for unemployed, low-income individuals, age 55 and older. CSEOA grantees serve about 90,000 participants per program year. While the eligibility requirement is 125 percent of the Federal poverty level, nearly 90 percent of participants live at or below the poverty level. The average age of participants at entry is 64 years.

CSEOA has a dual purpose, as authorized by the Older Americans Act (OAA) – “to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and to increase the number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment in the public and private sectors, while maintaining the community service focus of the program.” In PY 2009, 46 percent of participants who exited the program were employed in the quarter following exit. Of those, 70 percent retained employment through the next two quarters. In PY 2009, CSEOA participants contributed more than 51 million hours of service to their communities. CSEOA grantees include 56 units of state and territorial government, and 18 competitively-selected national grantees. CSEOA-funded services are available in all 3,000 U.S. counties and territories. CSEOA funds are equitably distributed by a statutorily-prescribed formula that considers the number of low-income seniors residing in each state.

In FY 2012, the Budget would reduce funding for CSEOA and transfer it to the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Administration on Aging (AoA). This would place the program in an Agency that shares the mission of helping older American’s maintain their independence (both economic independence and living arrangements) and active participation in communities.

The OAA is the primary authorization for delivery of social services to seniors and their caregivers. Administered by DOL since 1965, CSEOA is the only program under the OAA not currently housed within AoA. At the state and local level, other OAA services work hand-in-hand with CSEOA. Of the 56 state and territorial grantees that operate CSEOA programs, 39 house their CSEOA programs within offices on aging, senior services or health and human services departments, while only 17 are in labor departments. A move to HHS would consolidate federal oversight of the OAA under one department, streamlining operations and putting federal administration of CSEOA in alignment with operations in the field.

At AoA, CSEOA will continue to be a pathway to economic self-sufficiency and a means for older workers to contribute meaningful community service. Transferring the program to AoA

will improve CSEOA's coordination with other programs supporting low-income seniors and allow CSEOA to better support not only employment, but also health, wellness, and independence for seniors. Additionally, AoA has an established relationship with the Corporation for National and Community Service's "Senior Corps" – an umbrella term for three federally-administered national service programs which offer an alternative to CSEOA for seniors who wish to be involved in community service. Because of its expertise in senior-focused programs, AoA is well positioned to provide strong support and technical assistance to SCSEP grantees.

The OAA is due for reauthorization in 2011. The Administration looks forward to working with Congress on ways to strengthen CSEOA and other programs providing critical support to seniors.

*FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES*

	2010	2011	2011	2012	2012
		<u>Full Year C.R.</u>	<u>Leg. Proposal.</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Leg. Proposal</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance Alternative/Reemployment TAA	1,818,400	1,818,400	2,228,400	1,100,100	1,671,100
TAA Benefits	65,000	65,000	67,000	35,000	52,000
TAA Training	1,067,000	1,067,000	1,067,000	805,000	932,000
	686,400	686,400	1,094,400	260,100	687,100
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>1,818,400</b>	<b>1,818,400</b>	<b>2,228,400</b>	<b>1,100,100</b>	<b>1,671,100</b>

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. The program, collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance or TAA, provides assistance to workers who have been adversely affected by foreign trade. TAA is a vital tool for helping workers who have lost their jobs as a direct result of increased imports and competitive trade, to upgrade their skills or retrain in new careers leading to good jobs that ensure they remain in America's middle class. The 2012 Budget includes a legislative proposal to continue the program expansions and enhancements enacted in the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act, described below.

The TAA program currently offers the following services to eligible individuals: training, weekly income support, out-of-area job search and relocation allowances, assistance with health insurance coverage through the utilization of the Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC) offered by the Internal Revenue Service, and wage insurance for some workers through RTAA. RTAA is a wage insurance option available to older workers authorized by the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009. Additionally case management and employment services are available to all TAA program participants. At a minimum, TAA participants must be offered the following: comprehensive and specialized assessments of skill levels and needs; individual employment plans for each impacted worker; information on available training and how to apply for training (if appropriate); information on how to apply for financial aid; short-term prevocational services (if appropriate); individual career counseling; employment statistics information (labor market information); and information on the availability of supportive services. These services provided by the TAA program are designed to ensure TAA participants find a path back into middle class jobs.

On February 17, 2009, President Obama signed into law the Trade and Globalization Adjustment Assistance Act of 2009 (TGAAA), as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The TGAAA reauthorized the Trade Adjustment Assistance program and expanded coverage to more workers and firms, including those in the service sector; made benefits available to workers whose jobs have been off-shored to another country, as opposed to only covering countries in a free-trade agreement with the United States; and improved workers' training opportunities and access to health insurance coverage. The reauthorization also expanded the scope of the program to better assist trade-dislocated workers in finding new employment. It raised the cap on the maximum amount of funds that may be allocated to the States for training from \$220,000,000 to \$575,000,000 per year, including additional funding for

employment and case management services that will provide the type of long-term training necessary for jobs in the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy. Included in the expansion of benefits to workers is an extension of income support, an expansion of the wage insurance option available to older workers, and earlier access to training for some employees. The TGAAA extended the TAA program through December 31, 2010, and the Omnibus Trade Act of 2010 further extends TAA through February 12, 2011.

For FY 2012, the Department requests \$1,671,100,000 (\$1,100,100,000 under current law and a legislative proposal for \$571,000,000), which includes funds for training, job search and relocation allowances, employment and case management services, Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA), ATAA, and RTAA, and state administration. The request is a decrease of \$147,300,000 from FY 2010. Although the Department experienced a sharp increase in certified workers in FY 2009 and 2010, that spike begins to level off in FY 2011 and is expected to continue to decline as the economy continues to recover in FY 2012.

In addition, spending on TRA continues to be impacted by Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC). EUC payments substitute for TRA payments for many TAA participants, which decrease overall TRA costs. Current legislation extends EUC through January 3, 2012, after which, a phase-out period of up to five months will occur. As EUC is phased out, TRA will be phased in; however TRA spending in FY 2012 is still expected to be lower during this phase out.

*TAA COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND CAREER TRAINING GRANT FUND*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund	0	500,000	500,000
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>

NOTE: ETA is not requesting an additional \$500,000,000 for the TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund in FY 2012. These funds were appropriated by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010.

The Trade Adjustment Assistance Community College and Career Training (TAACCT) program is funded by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-152), which provides \$500,000,000 annually in Fiscal Years 2011–2014 for competitive grants to eligible institutions of higher education. The program aims to improve education and employment outcomes for students at community colleges and other higher education institutions, helping more Americans prepare to succeed in growing, high-skilled occupations.

This funding will enable DOL to fund between 75-150 grants annually awarded on a competitive basis. The grants will help eligible institutions of higher education expand and improve their ability to deliver education and career training programs that can be completed in two years or less, are suited for workers who are eligible for training under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers program, and prepare program participants for employment in high-wage, high-skill occupations.

This program, implemented in coordination with the Department of Education, is one of several new Federal grant programs which funds projects that use evidence to design program strategies. These initiatives award grants to eligible institutions that will use data to continuously improve the effectiveness of their strategies, and will participate in evaluations that determine program impacts. The Department believes community colleges are an ideal place to apply this new approach, because they have been leaders in seeking out strategies that get results. Community colleges have innovated in many ways, crossing traditional boundaries to collaborate with employers, the public workforce system, Registered Apprenticeship programs, and other service organizations; and have continuously adapted their programs to respond to local economic needs and produce better outcomes for their students.



*STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE  
OPERATIONS*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
Foreign Labor Certification	68,436	68,436	65,666
State Grants	15,129	15,129	15,129
Federal Administration	53,307	53,307	50,537
Unemployment Insurance	3,256,955	3,256,955	3,286,920
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments	50,000	50,000	60,000
State Administration	3,195,645	3,195,645	3,215,610
National Activities	11,310	11,310	11,310
Employment Service	724,570	724,570	785,751
Grants to State	703,576	703,576	703,576
Innovation Fund Contribution	0	0	61,181
Employment Service National Activities	20,994	20,994	20,994
TAT/SWA Retirement	2,474	2,474	2,474
WOTC	18,520	18,520	18,520
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building	63,720	63,720	63,720
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>4,113,681</b>	<b>4,113,681</b>	<b>4,202,057</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>174</b>

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; and Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building.

#### Unemployment Insurance

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,256,955	3,256,955	3,286,920

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, \$2.00 in

economic activity is generated through the multiplier effect and that the program, including benefit extensions, boosted employment by 1.6 million jobs from July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2010.

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. Regular UI benefits and administration are funded by state payroll and Federal taxes, respectively.

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

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

#### State Administration

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,195,645	3,195,645	3,215,610

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 2012 budget request for UI State Administration is \$3,215,610,000, an increase of \$19,965,000 from the FY 2010 appropriated amount of \$3,195,645,000. The funds requested are sufficient to process 4,832,000 continued claims per week (referred to as 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 \$49,700,000,000 in state unemployment taxes and to pay an estimated \$68,800,000,000 in Federal and State UI benefits to 12.5 million beneficiaries, including former Federal military and civilian personnel, recipients of

federal-state extended benefits, and workers adversely affected by imports who may be eligible for benefits under the Trade Act.

The request continues the contingency reserve language which provides for additional funds to meet unanticipated workload. The formula for FY 2012 finances \$28,600,000 per 100,000 increase in the total AWIU. In addition, the appropriation language for FY 2012 continues to allow states up to three years to obligate their UI funds if those funds are used for automation activities and adds similar authority for grant funds to address worker misclassification. This provision effectively allows states to obligate FY 2012 funds used for these two purposes until September 30, 2014.

The FY 2012 Budget Request includes an increase of \$24,711,000 for an initiative focused on establishing capacity to address misclassification within the Federal/state administered Unemployment Insurance program. The first component, which was included in the FY 2011 Budget, which would provide states with the opportunity to compete for grants to: increase their capacity to participate in data sharing activities with the IRS and other Federal and state agencies; implement targeted audit strategies; establish a cross-state agency task force to target egregious employer schemes to avoid taxation through misclassification; and to develop education and outreach programs. The second component would pilot a high performance award program designed to incent states to improve misclassification efforts. States that are most successful (or most improved) at detecting and prosecuting employers that fail to pay their fair share of taxes due to misclassification and other illegal tax schemes that deny the Federal and State UI Trust Funds hundreds of millions of dollars annually will be rewarded. Modeled on a successful Food Stamps program, this initiative will provide a “high performance bonus” to the most successful states. States will be able to use these incentive funds to upgrade their misclassification detection and enforcement programs. In both components, states will be required to capture and report outcomes and cost/benefit information to enable evaluation and analysis of new strategies.

In addition, the Budget includes \$10,000,000 to create incentives for States to improve their UI operations. DOL currently provides non-monetary rewards to the top performing States nationwide in areas most critical to the UI system's success: appeals, eligibility decisions, benefit payments and tax operations. In 2012, the Budget proposes to provide awards to States with the most improved performance in improper payments, timeliness, and productivity.

The FY 2012 budget request includes three legislative proposals for later transmittal that affect spending from the Unemployment Trust Fund. The first proposal would address state Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) account solvency. The Budget proposes legislative reforms that would provide immediate, short-term relief to employers and States from mandated tax increases and interest payments and strengthen the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system over the long run. . Since 2008, 36 states were unable to pay UI benefits at some point in time and had to take advances from the Federal Unemployment Account. As of January 1, 2011, 31 states owed a total of \$41,000,000,000. Employers in those States are now facing tax increases as a result of this indebtedness. Projections show that as many as 40 states may need advances totaling \$80,000,000,000 before solvency of the system begins to improve.

The second proposal will create incentives for States to expand use of the Short-Time Compensation (STC) program. The STC program, also known as work sharing, promotes job retention and prevents workers from being laid off. Work sharing is a voluntary employer program designed to help employers maintain their staff by reducing the weekly hours of their employees, instead of temporarily laying off workers, when the employer is faced with a temporary slowdown in business. Workers with reduced hours under an approved STC plan receive a partial unemployment check to supplement the reduced paycheck. The Administration's proposal will provide temporary Federal financing of STC benefits for those States that have an STC law that meets certain guidelines. It will also create a temporary Federal program that will be available in other States and provide implementation funds for States to operate the program and conduct outreach to employers to expand use of STC.

The third legislative proposal is a multi-part legislative initiative to strengthen the financial integrity of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and to encourage the early reemployment of UI beneficiaries. This proposal builds upon the enactment of two key components of last year's UI integrity proposal that expanded collection of delinquent UI overpayments and employer taxes through garnishment of Federal tax refunds and improved the accuracy and utility of hiring data in the National Directory of New Hires. The 2012 proposal will boost States' ability to recover benefit overpayments and deter tax evasion schemes by permitting them to use a portion of recovered funds to expand enforcement efforts in these areas, including identification of misclassified employees. In addition, the proposal would require States to impose a monetary penalty on UI benefits fraud, which would be used to reduce overpayments, and to prohibit the non-charging of benefits to employers' UI accounts if they are found to be at fault when their actions lead to overpayments. The proposal would also improve the utility and accuracy of hiring data in the National Directory of New Hires by requiring employers to report rehires of employees who have been laid off. These efforts to strengthen the financial integrity of the UI system and encourage early reemployment of UI beneficiaries will keep State UI taxes down and improve the solvency of the State trust funds.

#### Reemployment Eligibility Assessments

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	50,000	50,000	60,000

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

The FY 2012 budget requests \$60,000,000 for the REA initiative, which when combined with the \$10,000,000 included in State Administration would fund 980,000 REAs and save state UI Trust Fund Accounts \$237,000,000. This request level is \$10,000,000 higher than the amount that was appropriated for FY 2010 and will support continuation and expansion of the REA initiative in approximately 40 states.

## National Activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	11,310	11,310	11,310

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

The FY 2012 budget request for UI National Activities (NA) is \$11,310,000, no change from the amount appropriated for FY 2010. In addition to funding activities which support states collectively, NA will support continuation of upgrades to information technology systems and technical assistance activities will continue to focus on three priority areas including program performance and accountability, integrity, and connecting UI claimants to reemployment services through the workforce system.

## Employment Service

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	724,570	724,570	785,751
Participants	22,447,124	22,447,124	22,447,124

NOTE: Participant numbers do not include projected participants for the Workforce Innovation Fund contribution. Those projections are to be determined.

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 and funding to support Technical Assistance and Training activities and to contribute the federal share of State Workforce Agencies Retirement System payments. Eight percent, \$61,181,000, of the increased level of Employment Service funds for FY 2012 will be contributed to the Workforce Innovation Fund.

### Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	20,994	20,994	20,994
Participants	914,491	914,491	914,491

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

### WOTC

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	18,520	18,520	18,520
Participants	914,491	914,491	914,491

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Program was created by Congress through the enactment of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996. The program helps disadvantaged workers gain employment in good jobs by providing businesses with an estimated \$800,000,000 in tax credits for hiring individuals from 12 targeted groups that have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The main objective of this program is to enable the targeted individuals to gradually move from economic dependency to self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers. The participating employers are compensated by being able to reduce their federal income tax liability. WOTC joins other workforce programs that help incentivize workplace diversity and facilitate access to good jobs for American workers.

### TAT-SWA Retirement

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,474	2,474	2,474

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

A total of \$2,474,000 is requested for Employment Service National Activities, the same level of funding as FY 2010, to support TAT activities and to make contributions toward financing unfunded liabilities of independent SWA Retirement Systems in the current program year. The TAT investment in FY 2012 will focus on providing states access to expertise to improve the

provision of core services, job search assistance, and labor market information services to all unemployed workers including those with multiple barriers to employment such as individuals with disabilities and racial and ethnic minorities.

#### Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	703,576	703,576	703,576
Participants	22,447,124	22,447,124	22,447,124

NOTE: Participant numbers do not include projected participants for the Workforce Innovation Fund contribution. Those projections are to be determined.

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.

To address continuing high levels of unemployment and the acute needs of employers seeking qualified workers in FY 2012, the Department requests funds to fully operate the Employment Service nationwide. This includes serving 22,447,124 individuals with core services such as job search assistance, labor market information, career counseling, and other services. It also includes the infrastructure funding for the network of One-Stop Career Centers through which public workforce system services are delivered. Eight percent, \$61,181,000, of the increased level of Employment Service funds for FY 2012 will be contributed to the Workforce Innovation Fund.

#### Foreign Labor Certification

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	68,436	68,436	65,666
FTE	160	174	174

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) assigns specific responsibilities to the U.S. Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs that require a labor certification. The Secretary has delegated the responsibility for the administration of these programs to the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC). As part of these responsibilities, OFLC must certify that there are no able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers for a position for which certification is requested and whether there would be any adverse impact on similarly employed U.S. workers should labor certification be granted. Accordingly, employers seeking a labor certification for either permanent or temporary nonimmigrant labor are required by law to first apply to the Secretary of Labor for certification.

The programs currently administered by the OFLC include: the immigrant Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the “Green Card”; the nonimmigrant H-1B and H-1B1 (Chile and Singapore) Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program (Australia); H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program.

The FY 2012 request of \$50,537,000 for Program Administration represents a decrease of \$2,770,000 and 7 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level of \$53,307,000. The request includes a program decrease of \$2,788,000 and a built-in increase of \$18,000 for rent. Base funding will continue to finance core functions.

Under the State Grant activity, the ETA provides annual grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 55 states and U.S. territories to fund employment-based immigration activities that are required components of the various foreign labor certification programs. These activities include, but are not limited to, SWA posting and circulation of inter-state and intra-state job orders and other assistance to employers in the effective recruitment of U.S. workers, state safety inspection of employer provided H-2A housing, and developing and conducting prevailing practice and wage surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined occupation within their state. For FY 2012, ETA requests \$15,129,000 to support SWA foreign labor certification activities, the same as the FY 2010 appropriated level.

#### Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	63,720	63,720	63,720

U.S. Department of Labor programs funded through the Workforce Information/E-Tools/System Building line item assist working-age individuals, employers, government entities, and non-profit organizations. The resources supported through this line item are foundational to creating innovative workforce strategies to ensure a skilled workforce for renewable energy, energy efficiency, health care, broadband and telecommunications, advanced manufacturing, and other high demand and emerging industries and occupations providing good jobs for workers.

Program strategies that support the goal of providing advice, tools and knowledge about careers, skills and employment include: 1) collecting, producing and analyzing workforce information through activities such as state and local employment projections for occupations and industries; 2) collecting information on the skills necessary to perform work in occupations; and 3) disseminating information through Web-based guidance on how to search for work; where to obtain employment counseling; how to identify related education, training, credentials or licenses to qualify for careers; where to find relevant course offerings; and how to locate and benefit from government-financed employment programs and other assistance.

The FY 2012 budget requests \$63,720,000 for this activity, the same as the FY 2010 enacted appropriation. The Department plans to: 1) develop robust career information, industry competency models, and tools to identify career pathways and assess skills; 2) collect, analyze,



and widely disseminate economic and workforce data, and translate it into strategic intelligence to enable the workforce system and its customers to make informed decisions about careers, education and training; 3) maintain national electronic tools that support both self-service to individuals and provide assistance to One-Stop Career Centers that augment the Department's electronic tools with personalized customer service; 4) maintain the current infrastructure to ensure the system's performance accountability; and 5) bolster technical assistance and capacity building by expanding the use of social media and networking tools to foster the sharing of data, information and best practices.

The Department is requesting a total of \$24,000,000 for the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI). The DEI is funded at \$12,000,000 in this budget activity, and another \$12,000,000 from the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) request. The two agencies will collaborate on implementation. The DEI addresses the continuing problems of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty of persons with disabilities by funding full-time, dedicated staff person(s) with expertise in disability and workforce (Disability Resource Coordinators) in the One-Stop Career Centers to implement successful strategies that promote the meaningful and effective employment of persons with disabilities. The initiative is implemented through three-year competitive grants to fund projects via cooperative agreements with state WIA-administering entities. These grants are designed to improve the training and employment outcomes (especially focusing on career path jobs which lead to economic self-sufficiency) of persons with disabilities who are unemployed, underemployed, or receiving Social Security disability benefits.

*ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	105,000	200,000	0
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>

This account makes available funding for repayable and non-repayable advances (loans) to several accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF) as well as to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances account and the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. Repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the borrowing account and do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and Other Funds account. Non-repayable advances are shown as budget authority and outlays within the Advances account.

The appropriations language for this account contains “such sums as may be necessary” authority. Congress adopted this language to address the potential need for significant, and somewhat unpredictable, advances to various accounts. The request for 2012 continues this language.

This account makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (FECA) to pay the costs of unemployment compensation for former Federal employees and ex-service members, and to the Federal Unemployment and Benefits and Allowances (FUBA) account to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program. Non-repayable advances were needed for FECA in 2010 and are projected again for 2011. Non-repayable advances are not expected to be needed in 2012.

Repayable advances were needed for two UTF accounts in fiscal year 2010 totaling \$26,161,000,000. The Department estimates that an additional \$26,700,000,000 in advances will be needed in 2011 and another \$19,400,000,000 in 2012. These loans are repayable with interest.

*PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION*

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
Adult Services	55,412	55,412	61,537
Youth Services	12,308	12,308	14,442
Workforce Security	42,986	42,986	46,011
Apprenticeship	27,784	27,784	28,718
Executive Direction	9,166	9,166	9,174
<b>Total Budget Authority</b>	<b>147,656</b>	<b>147,656</b>	<b>159,882</b>
<b>Total FTE</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>850</b>

The Program Administration (PA) account finances staff for leadership, policy direction, provision of technical assistance, funds management, and administration of the following programs authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Workforce Information, National Activities, the Indian and Native American Program, the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program, and Women in Non-Traditional Occupations (WANTO). The PA account also finances staff to carry out similar responsibilities for Unemployment Insurance (UI), the Employment Service (ES), Work Opportunity Tax Credits, the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, and the Office of Apprenticeship.

The FY 2012 Budget request of \$159,882,000 supports 850 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$12,226,000 and 76 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level. Additionally, ETA estimates that four FTE and \$542,000 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. In addition to a built-in increase for rent, this request funds: an increase of 55 FTE - 50 FTE for the continued oversight and closeout of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act) funds, 4 FTE for technical assistance and grant management for the Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF), and 1 FTE for the Taskforce for Advancing Regional Innovation Cluster (TARIC); an increase of 1 FTE for the Office of Apprenticeship; an increase of 4 FTE for the Office of Unemployment Insurance to implement the Misclassification Initiative, provide technical assistance to States to improve trust fund solvency, and other new initiatives; an increase of 9 FTE for the expanded TAA program; and, 5 FTE for the Career Training Grant program (TAACCCT).

In addition there is \$1,272,000 for upgrades in IT to support the increased reporting and data validation requirements.

As part of its efforts to improve accountability and increase efficiency, ETA is proposing the conversion of 2 positions in the IT function currently encumbered by contractors to Federal positions. This conversion will result in the development of a stable workforce in a critical area and increased Federal oversight. Additionally, this conversion is financially advantageous to the agency. With the increased FTE in the FY 2012 Budget request, ETA intends to make extensive

use of Term Appointments to allow maximum flexibility in moving the positions to the most mission-critical areas as program needs change from oversight and closeout of the ARRA grants to technical assistance and oversight of the new grants awarded under the TAACCCT Grant Fund and the Workforce Innovation Fund.

### Apprenticeship

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012 Request</u>
BA in Thousands	27,784	27,784	28,718
Participants	367,930	340,765	346,400
FTE	155	155	156

The Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) 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. The NAA, also known as the Fitzgerald Act, created a comprehensive system of partnerships among business, labor, education, and government which have shaped skill training through registered apprenticeship for succeeding generations of American workers.

OA continues to provide leadership and basic oversight functions for the National Apprenticeship System. In cooperation with State Apprenticeship Agencies (SAAs) recognized by the Secretary of Labor, OA administers apprenticeship at the state and local levels by:

- Registering apprenticeship programs that meet federal standards;
- Issuing apprentices nationally recognized and portable certificates of completion;
- Promoting the development and recognition of new programs and occupations;
- Assuring that all programs provide high quality learning;
- Promoting partnerships of registered apprenticeship with other federal programs and agencies including the workforce and education systems;
- Providing oversight and technical assistance to SAAs in 25 states, the District of Columbia and three U.S. Territories;
- Ensuring equal employment opportunity (EEO) in registered apprenticeship programs; and
- Jointly administering the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupation (WANTO) grant program with the Department's Women's Bureau.

The "Earn and Learn" strategy of registered apprenticeship, which represents an effective public-private partnership, contributes to the Department's success in achieving the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone*, the Department's Strategic Goal 1: prepare workers for good jobs and ensure fair compensation, and the Department's FY 2012 program emphasis on creating job opportunities for the long-term unemployed. (See chart below for how registered apprenticeship contributes to the Department's outcome goals). Across the nation there are over 25,900 active registered apprenticeship programs providing apprenticeship opportunities to 429,800 active apprentices.

The FY 2012 Budget request of \$28,718,000 supports 156 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$934,000 and 1 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted budget. The additional FTE will support initiatives related to green jobs, pre-apprenticeship, and updating the regulatory framework for apprenticeship. The request funds a built-in increase totaling \$25,000 for rent and \$759,000 for IT upgrades.

# Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2003-2012

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Summary of Discretionary Funds, Fiscal Years 2003-2012 (dollars in thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Change from	
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 5/	2010 6/	2011	2012 Request	FY2003 - FY2012 Request Amount	Percent
<b>Employment and Training</b>												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	869,949	898,891	890,922	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	861,540	861,540	860,527	-29,422	-3%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve [non-add]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88,842		
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	1,448,001	1,454,419	1,467,584	1,337,553	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,413,000	1,413,000	1,403,763	-44,238	-3%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve [non-add]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,968		
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	124,000	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	125,000	0	0	0%
Youth Activities	994,459	995,059	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	924,069	923,913	-70,546	-7%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve [non-add]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,913		
Youth Opportunity Grants	44,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-44,211	-100%
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	12,500	13,750	13,750	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	54,643	49,705	49,600	49,104	49,104	0	0	0	0	0	-54,643	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	0	0	19,840	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	0	0	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	108,493	90,000	90,000	0%
National Programs	90,923	79,604	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	104,050	19,216	-71,707	-79%
Native Americans	55,636	54,676	54,238	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	52,758	54,168	-1,478	-3%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	76,823	76,370	79,252	79,752	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	84,620	86,620	9,797	13%
Youth Build	0	0	0	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	102,500	115,000	115,000	0%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	3,654,645	3,608,724	3,771,736	3,383,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,828,530	3,828,530	3,626,947	-27,698	-1%
Older Workers 7/	442,306	438,650	436,678	432,311	483,611	521,625	571,925	825,425	825,425	0	-442,306	-100%
Workers Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,607,380	3,647,133	3,636,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,451,368	4,187,367	4,113,681	4,113,681	4,202,057	594,677	16%
Program Administration 1/ 2/	174,510	177,349	170,101	198,000	199,709	172,323	130,463	147,656	147,656	159,882	-14,628	-8%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,000	23,000	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	7,878,842	7,871,856	8,015,224	7,413,285	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	8,915,292	8,915,292	8,248,609	369,767	5%
Job Corps 2/	1,504,603	1,541,151	1,546,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,708,205	1,683,205	1,699,747	195,144	13%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	9,383,444	9,413,007	9,561,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	10,623,497	10,598,497	9,948,356	564,912	6%
<b>Worker Protection</b>												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	116,283	124,040	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	154,861	197,528	81,245	70%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 3/	12,965	20,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12,965	-100%
Employment Standards Administration 4/	381,114	392,015	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	442,654	514,852	133,738	35%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	450,310	457,540	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	558,620	558,620	583,386	133,076	30%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	272,955	268,858	279,135	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	357,293	384,277	111,322	41%
Solicitor	77,483	80,726	80,080	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	117,448	132,909	55,426	72%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,311,110	1,343,733	1,355,432	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,630,876	1,812,952	501,842	38%
<b>Bureau of International Labor Affairs</b>												
Bureau of Labor Statistics	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	92,669	101,504	-45,549	-31%
Bureau of Labor Statistics	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	611,447	647,030	154,796	31%
<b>Other Salaries and Expenses</b>												
Departmental Management, Other	163,306	159,731	147,366	144,613	140,808	123,555	127,415	145,889	145,889	162,141	-1,165	-1%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	47,178	47,024	47,164	27,655	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	39,031	39,031	-8,147	-17%
Office of Inspector General	61,851	65,339	68,995	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	84,014	84,445	22,594	37%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	272,335	272,094	263,515	243,369	241,085	225,173	236,235	268,934	268,934	285,617	13,282	5%
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>												
Working Capital Fund	212,820	218,646	222,832	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	256,127	261,036	48,216	23%
Working Capital Fund	0	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	0	4,620	4,620	0%
<b>Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds</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>13,533,550</b>	<b>13,458,550</b>	<b>12,824,392</b>	<b>1,005,397</b>	<b>9%</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/ Beginning in FY 2010, the Employment Standards Administration was reorganized into 4 separate components: The Wage and Hour Division; Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs; Office of Labor-Management Standards; and Office of Workers' Compensation Programs. See following detail table for further information.

5/ Does not include supplemental budget authority of \$4.8 billion provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, P.L. 111-5.

6/ Excludes \$18.2 million supplemental appropriation to DM (of which \$7.259 million was transferred to MSHA) for mine safety and legal services related to DOL's caseload before the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

7/ Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2012.

# All Purpose Table

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2012 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 Comparable 1/	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law	FY 2012 Proposed Legislation	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2011 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>							
<b>1. Grants to States / Innovation Funds</b>							
<b>(a) Adult Employment and Training</b>							
Annual appropriation	D	149,540	149,540	149,540	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	712,000	642,145	-	-69,855	-10%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve (advance)	D	-	-	68,842	-	68,842	100%
Subtotal		861,540	861,540	860,527	-	-1,013	0%
<b>(b) Dislocated Worker Employment</b>							
Annual appropriation	D	323,840	323,840	323,840	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	860,000	860,000	766,795	-	-103,205	-12%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve (advance)	D	-	-	93,968	-	93,968	100%
Subtotal		1,183,840	1,183,840	1,174,603	-	-9,237	-1%
<b>(c) Youth Activities</b>							
Annual appropriation	D	924,069	924,069	860,000	-	-74,069	-8%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	73,913	-	73,913	100%
Subtotal		924,069	924,069	923,913	-	-156	0%
Subtotal, Grants to States / Innovation Funds		2,969,449	2,969,449	2,969,043	-	-10,406	0%
Annual appropriation		1,397,449	1,397,449	1,323,360	-	-74,069	-5%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,572,000	1,572,000	1,635,663	-	63,663	4%
<b>2. Federally Administered Programs:</b>							
<b>(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:</b>							
Annual appropriation	D	29,160	29,160	29,160	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		229,160	229,160	229,160	-	-	0%
Recovery Act Health Insurance Assistance	M	-110,000	-	-	-	-	100%
(b) Native Americans	D	52,758	52,758	54,158	-	1,400	3%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	D	84,620	84,620	86,620	-	2,000	2%
(d) Women in apprenticeship	D	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	0%
(e) YouthBuild	D	102,500	102,500	115,000	-	12,500	12%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		360,038	470,038	485,938	-	15,900	3%
Mandatory		-110,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		470,038	470,038	485,938	-	15,900	3%
Annual appropriation		270,038	270,038	285,938	-	15,900	6%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
<b>3. National Programs:</b>							
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research (includes Transitional Jobs)	D	93,450	93,450	6,616	-	-86,834	-93%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	D	108,493	108,493	90,000	-	-18,493	-17%
(c) Evaluation	D	9,600	9,600	11,600	-	2,000	21%
(d) Green Jobs Innovation Fund	D	40,000	40,000	60,000	-	20,000	50%
(e) Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly Community Based Job Training Grants)	D	125,000	125,000	-	-	-125,000	-100%
(f) Workforce Data Quality Initiative	D	12,500	12,500	13,750	-	1,250	10%
Subtotal, National Programs		389,043	389,043	181,966	-	-207,077	-53%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		389,043	389,043	181,966	-	-207,077	-53%
1/ FY 2011 amounts reflect the annualized level as provided by the continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended)							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 FY 2012 President's Budget  
 (Dollars in Thousands)

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 Comparable 1/	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law	FY 2012 Proposed Legislation	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2011 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<i>Training and Employment Services: (cont)</i>							
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)	M	114,000	125,000	125,000	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,832,530	3,963,530	3,751,947	-	-201,583	-5%
Mandatory		4,000	125,000	125,000	-	-	0%
Discretionary		3,828,530	3,828,530	3,626,947	-	-201,583	-5%
Annual appropriation		2,056,530	2,056,530	1,791,264	-	-265,246	-13%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	1,772,000	1,835,663	-	63,663	4%
Outlays							
Mandatory		144,000	35,000	90,000	-	55,000	157%
Discretionary		4,965,375	4,750,594	3,900,000	-	-850,594	-18%
<b>Office of Job Corps:</b>							
<i>(a) Operations</i>							
Annual appropriation	D	983,015	983,015	998,817	-	15,802	2%
Advance for succeeding year	D	591,000	591,000	591,000	-	-	0%
<i>(b) Construction and Renovation</i>							
Annual appropriation	D	5,000	5,000	3,500	-	-1,500	-30%
Advance for succeeding year	D	100,000	75,000	75,000	-	-	0%
<i>(c) Administration</i>							
Annual appropriation	D	29,190	29,190	31,430	-	2,240	8%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,708,205	1,683,205	1,699,747	-	16,542	1%
Annual appropriation		1,017,205	1,017,205	1,033,747	-	16,542	2%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		691,000	666,000	666,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		1,848,205	1,711,648	1,707,916	-	-3,732	0%
<b>Workers Compensation:</b>							
<i>1. Workers Compensation</i>							
	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		4,000	-	-	-	-	100%
<b>Community Service Employment for Older Americans:</b>							
<i>(Proposed to be transferred to HHS in FY 2012)</i>							
<i>1. Annual Appropriation</i>							
	D	600,425	600,425	-	-	-600,425	-100%
<i>2. Special Funding</i>							
	D	225,000	225,000	-	-	-225,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		825,425	825,425	-	-	-825,425	-100%
Outlays		718,000	818,000	669,000	-	-149,000	-18%
<b>TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund</b>							
<i>1. Annual Appropriation</i>							
	M	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund		-	500,000	500,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		-	25,000	350,000	-	325,000	1300%
<b>Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances</b>							
<i>1. Annual Appropriation</i>							
	M	1,818,400	1,818,400	1,100,100	571,000	-718,300	-40%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		1,818,400	1,818,400	1,100,100	571,000	-718,300	-40%
Outlays		614,000	1,204,000	1,286,000	415,000	82,000	7%

1/ FY 2011 amounts reflect the annualized level as provided by the continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended)



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**FY 2012 President's Budget**  
**(Dollars in Thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 Comparable 1/	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law	FY 2012 Proposed Legislation	FY 2012 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2011 Comparable	
						Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<b>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</b>							
<b>1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):</b>							
(a) UTF Base	M	154,576,553	134,379,086	97,586,346	-	-36,792,740	-27%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-4,371,553	-4,372,086	-4,395,346	-	-23,260	1%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		150,205,000	130,007,000	93,191,000	-	-36,816,000	-28%
<b>2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):</b>							
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	3,195,645	3,195,645	3,215,610	-56,000	19,965	1%
(b) UI Integrity (Trust funds)	D	50,000	50,000	60,000	-	10,000	20%
(c) AWIU (Trust funds)	D	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	11,310	11,310	11,310	-	-	0%
(e) Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	12,474,000	1,920,000	-	-	-1,920,000	-100%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		15,730,955	5,176,955	3,286,920	-56,000	-1,890,035	-37%
<b>3. Employment Service:</b>							
<b>(a) Allotments to States</b>							
Federal Funds	D	22,683	22,683	22,683	-	-	0%
Federal Funds -- Innovation Fund Contribution	D	-	-	61,181	-	61,181	100%
Trust Funds	D	680,893	680,893	680,893	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		703,576	703,576	764,757	-	-	0%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	20,994	20,994	20,994	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		724,570	724,570	785,751	-	-	0%
<b>4. Foreign Labor Certification:</b>							
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	15,129	15,129	15,129	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	53,307	53,307	50,537	-	-2,770	-5%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)	M	11,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		79,436	81,436	78,666	-	-2,770	-3%
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	63,720	63,720	63,720	-	-	0%
<b>Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations</b>		<b>166,803,681</b>	<b>136,053,681</b>	<b>97,406,057</b>	<b>-56,000</b>	<b>-38,647,624</b>	<b>-28%</b>
Mandatory		162,690,000	131,940,000	93,204,000	-	-38,736,000	-29%
Discretionary		4,113,681	4,113,681	4,202,057	-56,000	88,376	2%
Federal Funds		86,403	86,403	147,584	-	61,181	71%
Trust Funds		4,027,278	4,027,278	4,054,473	-56,000	27,195	1%
<b>Outlays</b>		<b>162,320,125</b>	<b>135,723,100</b>	<b>97,741,801</b>	<b>-100,000</b>	<b>-37,981,299</b>	<b>-28%</b>
Mandatory		157,964,000	131,945,000	93,463,000	-	-38,482,000	-29%
Discretionary		4,356,125	3,778,100	4,278,801	-100,000	500,701	13%
Federal Funds		-335,083	-536,000	98,600	-	634,600	-118%
Trust Funds		4,691,208	4,314,100	4,180,201	-100,000	-133,899	-3%
<b>State Paid Leave Program:</b>							
1. Grants	D	-	-	23,000	-	23,000	100%
<b>Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Program</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Outlays</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</b>							
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	105,000	200,000	-	-	-200,000	-100%
<b>Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds</b>		<b>105,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-200,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Outlays</b>		<b>110,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-200,000</b>	<b>-100%</b>
<b>Payments to the UI Trust Fund:</b>							
1. Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	75,476,000	53,408,000	22,171,000	-	-31,237,000	-58%
<b>Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund</b>		<b>75,476,000</b>	<b>53,408,000</b>	<b>22,171,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-31,237,000</b>	<b>-58%</b>
<b>Outlays</b>		<b>75,282,000</b>	<b>53,408,000</b>	<b>22,171,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-31,237,000</b>	<b>-58%</b>

1/ FY 2011 amounts reflect the annualized level as provided by the continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended)

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FY 2012 President's Budget  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 Comparable 1/	FY 2012	FY 2012	FY 2012 President's Request	
				Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2011 Comparable Amount	Percent
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION</b>							
<i>Program Administration:</i>							
1. Adult Services	D	46,859	46,859	51,577	-	4,718	10%
Trust Funds	D	8,553	8,553	9,960	-	1,407	16%
2. Youth Services	D	12,308	12,308	14,442	-	2,134	17%
3. Workforce Security	D	3,490	3,490	4,713	-	1,223	35%
Trust Funds (beginning in FY 2009, no longer includes Foreign Labor Certification)	D	39,496	39,496	41,298	-	1,802	5%
4. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	27,784	27,784	28,718	-	934	3%
5. Executive Direction	D	7,075	7,075	7,083	-	8	0%
Trust Funds	D	2,091	2,091	2,091	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		147,656	147,656	159,882	-	12,226	8%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		147,656	147,656	159,882	-	12,226	8%
Federal Funds		97,516	97,516	106,533	-	9,017	9%
Trust Funds		50,140	50,140	53,349	-	3,209	6%
Outlays		161,457	175,903	162,329	-	-13,574	-8%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		161,457	175,903	162,329	-	-13,574	-8%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		250,716,897	198,589,897	126,811,733	515,000	-71,778,164	-36%
Mandatory		240,093,400	187,991,400	117,100,100	571,000	-70,891,300	-38%
Discretionary		10,623,497	10,598,497	9,711,633	-56,000	-886,864	-8%
Federal Funds		6,546,079	6,521,079	5,603,811	-	-917,268	-14%
Annual appropriation		4,083,079	4,083,079	3,102,148	-	-980,931	-24%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		2,463,000	2,438,000	2,501,663	-	63,663	3%
Trust Funds		4,077,418	4,077,418	4,107,822	-56,000	30,404	1%
Total Outlays		246,167,162	198,051,245	128,083,046	315,000	-69,968,199	-35%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		234,114,000	186,817,000	117,360,000	415,000	-69,457,000	-37%
Discretionary		12,053,162	11,234,245	10,723,046	-100,000	-511,199	-5%
<b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION</b>							
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance 1/	D	129,199	129,199	149,884	-	20,685	16%
2. Poly and Compliance Assistance	D	18,994	18,994	40,926	-	21,932	115%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	6,668	6,668	6,718	-	50	1%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		154,861	154,861	197,528	-	42,667	28%
Total Outlays		161,730	161,000	187,000	-	26,000	16%
<b>PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION</b>							
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	74,506	74,506	86,023	-	11,517	15%
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	242,300	242,300	243,372	-	1,072	0%
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	147,261	147,261	147,506	-	245	0%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		464,067	464,067	476,901	-	12,834	3%
Total Outlays (Program)		-1,332,768	-619,000	-782,000	-	-163,000	26%
<b>WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION</b>							
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	227,606	227,606	240,937	-	13,331	6%
2. H-1B	M	20,000	60,000	51,000	-	-9,000	-15%
3. H-1B Balance Cancellation	D	-	-50,000	-	-	50,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		247,606	237,606	291,937	-	54,331	23%
Mandatory		20,000	60,000	51,000	-	-9,000	-15%
Discretionary		227,606	177,606	240,937	-	63,331	36%
Total Outlays		230,109	294,535	286,500	-	-8,035	-3%
Mandatory		1,000	75,000	46,000	-	-29,000	-39%
Discretionary		229,109	219,535	240,500	-	20,965	10%

1/ FY 2011 amounts reflect the annualized level as provided by the continuing resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended)

## FY 2012 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FULL - TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT  
FY 2012 President's Budget

	FY 2010 Actual Non-ARRA	FY 2010 Actual ARRA	FY 2010 Actual Total	FY 2011 Comparable	Program Increases	Program Decreases	FY 2012 Pres Bud	FY '12 Pres Bud vs. '11 Comp
Employment and Training Administration	915	190	1,105	983	78	0	1,061	78
Job Corps	156	11	167	168	11	0	179	11
Employee Benefits Security Administration	878	43	921	910	179	0	1,089	179
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	899	0	899	912	0	0	912	0
Employee Standards Administration	4,130	79	4,209	4,318	127	(12)	4,433	115
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,140	0	1,140	1,172	9	0	1,181	9
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Comp	540	0	540	540	0	0	540	0
Wage-Hour Division	1,495	43	1,538	1,582	107	(12)	1,677	95
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	662	34	696	775	11	0	786	11
Office of Labor-Management Standards	254	2	256	249	0	0	249	0
Program Direction	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	0
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,170	19	2,189	2,319	72	0	2,391	72
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,362	0	2,362	2,400	64	(36)	2,428	28
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,347	0	2,347	2,340	138	(16)	2,462	122
Departmental Management	1,335	34	1,369	1,494	113	(87)	1,520	26
Office of Disability Employment Policy	49	0	49	52	0	0	52	0
Office of Inspector General	418	2	420	420	0	0	420	0
Veterans' Employment and Training	224	0	224	227	0	0	227	0
Working Capital Fund	642	0	642	654	20	0	674	20
<b>Total FTE Employment</b>	<b>16,525</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>16,903</b>	<b>17,197</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>17,848</b>	<b>651</b>