

FY 2011

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUDGET IN BRIEF

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Budget Summary

The Department of Labor (DOL) FY 2011 request is \$13.98 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,800 full-time equivalent employees (FTE). The FY 2011 budget request marks a transitional year in the development of the Department's new strategic framework and performance goals. As part of this transition, the Department's budget supports the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone* and defined by five new strategic goals and its 13 supporting outcome goals.

Job creation is a top Administration priority as it seeks to spur growth in the U.S. economy. However, it is important to promote the creation of "good jobs," and the Department of Labor plays a vital role in this goal by serving as a champion for workers' rights and enforcing statutory rules that protect wages, working conditions, retirement security, and workers' safety and health.

Specifically, "good jobs" are those that can support families by increasing incomes and narrowing wage gaps; jobs that are safe and secure and give people a voice at the workplace and at the table; jobs that are sustainable and innovative; jobs that export products, not paychecks; and, jobs that rebuild and restore a strong middle class.

In support of the Secretary's vision, the FY 2011 budget includes the following initiatives that cut across multiple programs at DOL:

- **Worker Protection:** The budget builds on the momentum begun in FY 2010 to restore the capacity of our worker protection programs, after years of decline. The FY 2011 request provides a total of \$1.7 billion for the Department's worker protection agencies, including resources necessary to return all of these programs to FY 2001 staffing levels and strengthen their regulatory and enforcement activities.
- **Employee Misclassification:** Individuals wrongly classified as independent contractors are denied access to critical benefits and protections to which they may be entitled as regular employees. Worker misclassification also generates substantial losses to the Treasury and the Social Security, Medicare and Unemployment Insurance Trust Funds. To address this problem, the FY 2011 Budget includes a joint Labor-Treasury initiative to strengthen and coordinate Federal and State efforts to enforce statutory prohibitions, identify, and deter misclassification of employees as independent contractors. The Department of Labor's budget includes \$25 million to support this initiative, comprised of:
 - o *Wage and Hour Division.* An additional \$12 million and 90 FTE are requested to focus on misclassification during targeted WHD investigations.
 - o *Employment and Training Administration.* \$11.25 million and 2 FTE are requested for competitive grants to States to increase their capacity to focus on misclassification and reward the States that are most successful at detecting and prosecuting employers that fail to pay their fair share of taxes due to misclassification.

- o *Solicitor of Labor.* \$1.6 million and 10 FTE are requested to pursue misclassification litigation, including multi-State litigation to coordinate enforcement with States and leverage their groundbreaking work.
- o *Occupational Safety and Health Administration.* \$150 thousand is requested to modify training curriculum and investigation guidelines to allow inspectors to identify potential employee misclassification and share information with WHD.

In addition, the budget proposes legislation to ensure the proper classification of employees by: (1) shifting the burden of proof to employers to demonstrate that their employees are classified correctly, (2) closing the loophole created by Section 530 of the Revenue Act of 1978, and (3) making misclassification a violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, with appropriate penalties.

- **Innovation:** All programs in the Department are examining their service delivery models for innovative ways to improve program outcomes. Wherever possible, programs will test promising approaches for possible inclusion in their service strategies.
 - o The budget proposes a new Partnership for Workforce Innovation between the Departments of Labor and Education. The budget for the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) includes a *Workforce Innovation Fund* in the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and a new *Youth Innovation Fund* in the Youth program. The federal-state-local partnership that exists under WIA holds enormous potential for exploring alternative service strategies. Ideas for new strategies most often originate with state and local service providers, who work face-to-face with customers every day. This proposal is consistent with the Department's three-part strategy for program reform and continuous improvement, which calls for Innovation, Evaluation/Data-Driven Strategies, and Improved Implementation.
 - o The *Workforce Innovation Fund* and the *Youth Innovation Fund* will allow ETA to foster competition in the creation and evaluation of innovative means of providing improved job training and placement services to a larger population of workers at a low marginal cost. ETA will also work with the Department of Education and other federal agencies to encourage innovations that cross program silos to deliver more seamless services. Ultimate employment outcomes and the size and diversity of the population served will be the principal measures of success.
- **Program Evaluation:** Rigorous, independent evaluation drives results, and produces programs that are more efficient and effective. In order to drive evidence-based decisions about what works and what doesn't, the Administration is aggressively expanding its program evaluation efforts. Across Government, the President's Budget funds 23 of the most promising new program evaluations and makes targeted investments to build agencies' evaluation capacity. Evaluation results will be published online, and an interagency task force will help to shape the evaluations. The budget for DOL includes \$40.3 million to fund five rigorous evaluations, including:

- o WIA Performance Measures
- o Effects of Job Counseling
- o Use of Administrative Data in Workforce Programs
- o Incentives for Dislocated Workers
- o Effects of OSHA Inspections

In addition, the Department's budget includes \$10 million in the DM account and \$11.6 million in the Training and Employment Services (TES) account to continue to pursue a robust, Department-wide evaluation agenda. The Department will continue to conduct rigorous evaluations to determine which programs and interventions work and inform its policy, management, and resource allocation decisions. All of the Department's evaluation activity will be overseen by a new Chief Evaluation Office, which will be established in FY 2010. This Office will directly manage the evaluation resources provided in DM, and work with the other components of the Department to ensure a high level of rigor and quality in the evaluations they fund.

***Good Jobs for Everyone* — Strategic and Outcome Goals**

Strategic Goal 1: Prepare workers for good jobs and ensure fair compensation.

- Increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality.
- Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like “green” jobs.
- Help workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs.
- Help middle-class families remain in the middle class.
- Secure wages and overtime.

Strategic Goal 2: Ensure workplaces are safe and healthy.

- Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.

Strategic Goal 3: Assure fair and high quality work-life environments.

- Break down barriers to fair and diverse workplaces so that every worker's contribution is respected.
- Provide workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving.
- Ensure worker voice in the workplace.

Strategic Goal 4: Secure health benefits and, for those not working, provide income security.

- Facilitate return to work for workers experiencing workplace injuries or illnesses who are able to work.
- Ensure income support when work is impossible or unavailable.
- Improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers.

Strategic Goal 5: Foster fair working conditions in the global marketplace.

- Assure that global markets are governed by fair market rules that protect vulnerable people including women and children, and provide workers a fair share of productivity and a voice in their work lives.

<i>FY 2011 DOL Request</i> <i>(Budget Authority in Billions)</i>			
	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>Change</u>
Discretionary:			
Non-Recovery Act	\$14.3	\$14.0	-\$0.3
Mandatory:			
Non-Recovery Act	\$179.3	\$102.5	-\$76.8
Recovery Act	\$12.5	\$0.8	-\$11.7
<i>Total</i>	\$191.8	\$103.3	-\$88.5
Total			
Non-Recovery Act	\$193.6	\$116.5	-\$77.1
Recovery Act	\$12.5	\$0.8	-\$11.7
<i>Total</i>	\$206.0	\$117.2	-\$88.8
<i>Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</i> <i>Non-Recovery Act</i>	17,442	17,800	+358
<i>Full Time Equivalent (FTE)</i> <i>Recovery Act</i>	543	2	-541

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

SUMMARY OF DISCRETIONARY RECOVERY ACT RESOURCES BY APPROPRIATION (Dollars in Thousands)			
	FY 2009 / 2010 Availability	FY 2009 Obligations	FY 2010 Plan
Training and Employment Services	\$3,910,500	\$2,992,457	\$918,043
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	118,800	118,800	0
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	396,000	396,000	0
Program Administration	59,668	9,659	50,009
Office of Job Corps	250,000	150,681	99,319
Employee Benefits Security Administration	8,105	2,005	6,100
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	15,119	2,339	12,780
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	7,282	580	6,702
Office of Labor and-Management Standards	470	280	190
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	12,995	4,310	8,685
Departmental Management	21,061	1,961	19,100
Office of Inspector General ^{1/}	6,000	548	5,452
Total, Recovery Act	4,806,000	3,679,620	1,126,380

1/ OIG funding available through September 30, 2012

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) aims to create or save millions of jobs and to jumpstart and transform our economy in the process. Since our nation's greatest resource is its workers, the Recovery Act targets investments to key areas that will create and preserve good jobs. DOL has two key roles in this recovery effort: providing worker training for these jobs; and easing the burden of the recession on workers and employers by providing extended and expanded unemployment benefits and assisting and educating them regarding expanded access to continued health benefits.

The Recovery Act provided funding for DOL employment and training programs to help Americans acquire new skills that will help them qualify for good jobs. To this end, the Department is overseeing the allocation and expenditure of over \$4 billion for training and employment services targeting adults, dislocated workers, and youth – including State formula grants and competitive grants for training in health care and “green” jobs. The Department is also using Recovery Act funds to create youth summer employment opportunities. The Employment and Training Administration also provides oversight, and coordinating activities related to the significant unemployment insurance investments authorized in the Recovery Act.

The Department's responsibilities under the Recovery Act also include the enforcement of worker protection laws and regulations, as follows:

- To help Americans who have lost their jobs retain access to health care, the Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) is implementing provisions of the Recovery

Act that expand COBRA (Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986) eligibility via premium assistance.

- The Wage and Hour Division ensures that grantees and other Recovery Act fund recipients have information on prevailing wage labor standards applicable to construction projects funded under the Recovery Act.
- The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) provides guidance through compliance evaluations and outreach activities to ensure that federal contractors are aware of their roles and responsibilities to provide equal employment opportunities.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) ensures that worker protection laws are enforced as recovery infrastructure investments are carried out.

Employment and Training Administration

Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis has established a vision for the Department of “*good jobs for everyone.*” The Employment and Training Administration’s (ETA’s) 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 under the Wagner-Peyser Act; Unemployment Insurance (UI) authorized by the Social Security Act; Foreign Labor Certification activities authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act; the Senior Community Service Employment Program authorized by the Older Americans Act; and Apprenticeship programs, authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act, and the new program of Competitive Grants for Worker Training and Placement in High Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors authorized under the Recovery Act.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884
Formula Grants	861,540	495,000	861,540	861,540
Innovation Fund Contribution (5%)	0	0	0	45,344
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,341,891	1,435,500	1,413,000	1,475,307
Formula Grants	1,183,840	1,237,500	1,183,840	1,183,840
Innovation Fund Contribution (5%)	0	0	0	62,307
National Reserve	158,051	198,000	229,160	229,160
Youth Activities	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000
Innovation Fund Contribution (15%)	0	0	0	153,750
Youth Employment and Training Activities	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	871,250
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	40,000	85,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	12,500	13,750
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	108,493	0	108,493	98,000
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	125,000	0	125,000	0
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research Evaluation	48,781	0	93,450	46,556
Evaluation	6,918	0	9,600	11,600
Women in Apprenticeship	1,000	0	1,000	1,000
Denali Commission	3,378	0	0	0
Indian and Native American Programs	52,758	0	52,758	55,000
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	82,620	0	84,620	87,378
Youthbuild	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries	0	742,500	0	0
Total Budget Authority	3,626,448	3,910,500	3,828,530	3,925,475

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>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884
Participants	2,697,041	0	5,171,158	5,443,323

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for WIA Adults includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA formula funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

The Adult Program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 provides employment and workforce development services to adults, primarily low-income adults, to increase their incomes through increased occupational and related skills acquisition. Local workforce investment boards are charged with strategic planning and oversight activities in support of workforce development. Adults purchase training services with Individual Training Accounts from qualified training providers or through customized or on-the-job training where they obtain the skills and competencies that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy. Adults can also choose to participate in training provided by higher education institutions or other eligible providers under contract with local workforce investment boards.

WIA specifies that services for adults will be provided through One-Stop Career Centers. Services such as career guidance and workforce information may also be provided virtually. WIA authorizes a variety of service options depending on the needs of the customer. “Core services” include initial assessment, job search and placement assistance, and workforce and labor market information. “Intensive services” include more comprehensive assessments, individualized career guidance and planning. Participants may also receive training services which provide a wide range of activities, including occupational training, skills upgrading, on-the-job training, entrepreneurial training, job readiness training, adult education (such as basic skills, literacy, GED attainment, or English as a Second Language classes), and technology literacy. These services are particularly critical for disadvantaged populations, including low-income individuals, in search of the education and industry-based credentials needed to open up new pathways out of poverty.

The FY 2011 budget request includes the creation of a *Workforce Innovation Fund (WIF)*, to be administered at the national level, totaling \$107,651,000. The Fund is comprised of five percent contributions from the WIA Adult Program (\$45,344,000) and the Dislocated Worker Program (\$62,307,000). WIF grants will be awarded competitively through Solicitations for Grant Applications to states or localities for the demonstration of promising new ideas and for the replication of proven practices.

The federal-state-local partnership that exists under WIA has demonstrated enormous potential for exploring and testing alternative service strategies; however, there are limited resources available to fund the testing, evaluation, dissemination, and replication of these ideas. WIF resources will be used to support competitive grant opportunities targeted at the demonstration and replication of such ideas. Additionally, not more than five percent of WIF funds will be used to conduct rigorous evaluations of these ideas. These activities will help promote a workforce system that is consistent with the Department’s larger strategic framework of “Innovation, Evaluation/Data-Driven Strategies, and Improved Implementation.”

ETA is requesting \$906,884,000 for the WIA Adult program. Of this amount, \$861,540,000 would finance formula grants to states and localities, and \$45,344,000 would be reserved for the WIF.

The Recovery Act provided \$500,000,000 in additional funding for the WIA Adult program. ETA encouraged states to align their use of WIA Adult program formula funds with their spending strategies for other funding streams provided through the Recovery Act to ensure the most efficient and effective use of all funding. ETA also encouraged states to align their WIA Adult formula activities with state and regional economic recovery plans, particularly those connected with the Recovery Act, to ensure that training and employment services support anticipated industry growth, and corresponding expected employment opportunities and required skill competencies for those most in need. States and local areas were encouraged to develop comprehensive regional partnerships to facilitate this alignment.

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,341,891	1,435,500	1,413,000	1,475,307
Participants	338,238	0	647,106	675,640

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for WIA Dislocated Workers includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA formula funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

The Dislocated Worker program under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) offers employment and training services to eligible 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 WIA Dislocated Worker program is assuming a critical role in developing locally and regionally-driven reemployment and training solutions at a time when there are many laid-off workers throughout the country. As discussed in the previous section, WIA authorizes a variety of service options depending on the individual needs of the customer. All these services help participants gain skills and knowledge that prepare them to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including high growth and emerging industries, such as those in green sectors.

Additionally, the WIA Dislocated Worker program will continue to implement a more proactive model of pre- and post-layoff services to impacted workers. In this model, comprehensive skills assessments; improved workforce information and career guidance; and improved access to postsecondary education will provide opportunities for individuals to acquire the skills and knowledge needed to become employable in middle class jobs. This focus will facilitate the transition of dislocated workers from unstable, lower-paying jobs to promising career pathways.

ETA is requesting \$1,475,307,000 to fund the WIA Dislocated Worker program, of which \$1,183,840,000 would support formula grants to States and localities, \$229,160,000 would finance the National Reserve Account to fund National Emergency Grants (NEGs), and \$62,307,000 would be reserved for the **Workforce Innovation Fund**.

The Recovery Act appropriated \$1,250,000,000 for the WIA Dislocated Worker formula program. ETA encouraged states to align their use of WIA Dislocated Worker formula funds with their spending strategies for other funding streams provided through the Recovery Act to ensure the most efficient and effective use of all funding. In particular, states were urged to integrate their WIA Dislocated Worker services with Reemployment Services and Unemployment Insurance programs to provide individuals with easy access to all programs, regardless of their point of entry into the workforce system. An additional \$200,000,000 was made available in the National Reserve Account to respond to plant closings, mass layoffs, and other worker dislocations. These additional NEG resources also enabled ETA to create two new types of NEGs that provided states and local areas with additional options to address the economic downturn in a manner appropriate to their specific economic situation and labor markets.

Youth Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000
Participants	247,408	355,497	282,426	266,274

NOTE: Through October 31, 2009 a total of 355,497 youth have been served with WIA Youth Recovery Act funds, including a total of 314,732 in summer employment opportunities

Under Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Youth Activities 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 high growth and emerging industry sectors like 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 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 postsecondary education by stressing linkages between academic and occupational learning. They also assist youth by providing tutoring, alternative secondary school services, summer and year-round employment

opportunities, occupational training, supportive services, leadership development opportunities, mentoring, counseling, and follow-up services.

In 2011, ETA will focus on helping youth overcome a multitude of barriers to employment, provide new opportunities for summer work experiences, and target assistance toward skills needed to secure good jobs, especially in high growth industries. The FY 2011 budget request also includes a new *Youth Innovation Fund*. This fund will allow ETA to support and evaluate innovative means of providing improved youth services to at-risk youth, particularly out-of-school youth.

The *Youth Innovation Fund* will have two components:

- **Summer and Year-Round Employment Opportunities.** These grants will create an estimated 20,124 summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth.
- **Work Experience Plus program.** These competitive grants to local workforce investment boards, in partnership with youth service providers (including community-based organizations), governors and state workforce boards, will serve exclusively out-of-school youth ages 16 to 24.

ETA is requesting \$1,025,000,000 for the WIA Youth program in FY 2011, which includes a program increase of \$100,931,000 over the FY 2010 appropriation level. The increase is specifically targeted to create the *Youth Innovation Fund*, which will be administered at the national level.

Green Jobs Innovation Fund

	2009	Recovery Act	2010	2011 Request
BA in Thousands	0	0	40,000	85,000
Participants	0	0	6,640	14,110

NOTE: The Recovery Act provided \$500 million for Green Jobs as part of the appropriation for Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries.

The Green Jobs Innovation Fund is part of the Department's vision for ensuring that workers have the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to succeed in a knowledge-based economy that includes high growth and emerging industry sectors, including green industries. Green industries are comprised of the energy efficiency and renewable energy industries as well as industries that impact our environment, such as transportation, green construction, environmental protection, sustainable agriculture, forestry, and recycling and waste reduction. Through competitive grant opportunities, the Fund will help workers receive job training in green industry sectors and occupations, and access green career pathways.

ETA has identified several strategies to help workers access green training and green career pathways, including: (1) enhanced pre-apprenticeship and registered apprenticeship programs in green industry sectors and occupations; (2) targeted sector strategy and partnership efforts; (3)

connecting existing education opportunities in green industry sectors and occupations to green jobs; and, (4) support for existing partnerships that effectively connect community-based organizations in underserved communities with the workforce investment system to better serve targeted populations through a new focus on career advancement in green industry sectors. ETA expects to develop additional strategies, based on the lessons learned from the green investments funded by the Recovery Act.

ETA is considering a range of approaches for the \$85,000,000 requested in FY 2011 for the Green Jobs Innovation Fund that will build on the successful strategies and lessons learned from grant projects funded through FY 2010 appropriations and the series of green job training grants funded by the Recovery Act. Based on these initial investments, and activities conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to define green sectors and jobs, ETA will have a clearer understanding of the workforce needs associated with green jobs for FY 2011 and will target its efforts with a focus on further development of green curricula, competency models, career pathways, and other valuable training tools. In addition, other Federal agencies will be investing in complementary green industry activities and leveraging Department of Labor resources will be critical to developing the green workforce as jobs are emerging in state and regional economies. ETA plans to use the requested funds to award approximately 40-50 grants and expects that 14,110 participants will receive training.

Workforce Data Quality Initiative

		Recovery		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
BA in Thousands	0	0	12,500	Request 13,750

In partnership with the Department of Education, ETA launched in FY 2010 the Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI). The WDQI provides resources for state workforce agencies to build longitudinal data systems that match workforce with education data. 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. Some states have developed comprehensive data systems that link individuals’ demographic information, high school transcripts, college transcripts, and quarterly wage data. These data systems can provide valuable information to consumers, practitioners, policymakers, and researchers about the performance of education and workforce development programs and training providers.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$13,750,000 for the WDQI. This is a \$1,250,000 increase from the FY 2010 appropriated level. In FY 2010, up to 12 states will receive grants to implement workforce longitudinal administrative databases over a three-year grant period. The FY 2011 budget request will be used to fund the participation of up to 12 additional states in the WDQI during the second year of the three-year plan of action for the WDQI. A third year of funding is planned for this initiative for FY 2012 in order to make these grants available to as many states as possible.

ETA will issue a second competitive grant solicitation for state grant applications. Applicants in FY 2011 will be required to:

- Submit a detailed plan for use of the grant funds, including an estimated timetable for reaching project benchmarks;
- Demonstrate commitment to cooperation and data quality improvement by relevant parties, such as state and local workforce and education agencies, educational institutions, and training providers; and
- Clearly articulate measurable outcomes for data system development and improvement.

Reintegration of Ex-Offenders

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	108,493	0	108,493	98,000
Participants	24,725	0	24,725	23,355

The Reintegration of Ex-Offenders 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 Adult Ex-Offender grants seek to strengthen urban communities characterized by large numbers of returning prisoners through an employment-centered program that incorporates mentoring, job training, and other comprehensive transitional services. Youthful Offender grants support a set of multi-site demonstrations, some aimed at juvenile offenders, others at young adult offenders, and still others at youth highly at risk of involvement in crime and violence. Both the adult and youth programs aim to assure that participants have the skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industries like green sectors.

The FY 2011 budget is requesting \$98,000,000 for the Reintegration of Ex-Offenders program. These funds will support new and continuing competitive grant awards to provide employment-focused services to ex-offenders. This is a \$10,493,000 decrease from the FY 2010 enacted level, which reflects funding of a unified Transitional Jobs initiative in the Pilots, Demonstrations and Research Account. With these funds, the Reintegration of Ex-Offender program will serve 23,355 individuals at a cost per-participant of \$4,196.

New and continuing grants will be employment-focused and may include transitional job opportunities, occupational skills training, mentoring, and case management. Activities will be consistent with Section 212 of the Second Chance Act. ETA will also reserve funds for technical assistance to support new and continuing grantees. A key area for technical assistance will be directed towards developing and supporting partnerships for necessary ancillary services, such as housing, substance abuse treatment, family reunification and responsible fatherhood programs, and other supportive services.

Reintegration of Ex-Offender activities will be coordinated with the Department of Justice as well as other Federal agencies whose mission is to support returning ex-offenders.

Career Pathways Innovation Fund

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	125,000	0	125,000	0
Participants	60,130	0	60,130	60,130

NOTE: In FY 2011, funds will be provided through the American Graduation Initiative.

The Career Pathways Innovation Fund is a competitive grant program that focuses on existing career pathway programs at community colleges. Career pathway programs are clear sequences of coursework and credentials, each helping workers advance in their careers in a particular field, such as health care, transportation, and clean energy. These programs can have multiple entry and exit points and often include links to services such as basic adult education and English as a Second Language classes that make them accessible to individuals who are not yet prepared to enroll in college courses. Career pathways are a relatively new strategy for community colleges, but several existing programs have shown promising outcomes.

Beginning in FY 2010, funding for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund replaced earlier funding of the Community Based Job Training Grants, a program intended to help individuals of varying skill levels access education and career pathways in high-demand and emerging industries. While the FY 2011 budget does not request separate funding for the Career Pathways Innovation Fund, the Administration strongly supports the American Graduation Initiative, contained in student aid legislation pending in Congress. The bill would make significant resources available to community colleges to fund career pathways and other innovative programs.

Pilots Demonstrations and Research

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	48,781	0	93,450	46,556

Under Section 171 of WIA, ETA conducts Pilot, Demonstration, and Research (PD&R) projects that support key areas of program and policy emphasis, inform workforce investment policies and investment decisions, and promote continuous improvement of the workforce investment system. Pilots, demonstrations, and applied research contribute to each of the new six outcome goals applicable to ETA programs by identifying the best strategies and approaches for achieving these goals. ETA will pursue PD&R projects that increase understanding of program models and specific interventions that best prepare different populations of workers to compete in a dynamic economy.

In the summer of 2007, the Department transmitted to Congress a Five-Year Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Strategic Plan for 2007 – 2012. Priority areas for the Five-Year Plan include using state-level administrative data to measure progress and outcomes, postsecondary education and training, Unemployment Insurance, among other critical priority areas.

The FY 2011 request of \$46,556,000 will support the following PD&R activities: 1) \$40,000,000 will fund further activities to demonstrate and evaluate Transitional Job program models; 2) the Transitional Jobs Demonstration Technical Assistance project will provide information and training to help grantees successfully implement their projects; 3) PD&R resources to complement evaluation activities related to the Net Impact Evaluation of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs; 4) Printing and Publications support dissemination activities; and 5) Development of the ETA Five-Year Research Plan for 2012-2017. ETA plans rigorous evaluations of new and existing pilots and demonstration projects to understand the efficacy of the piloted interventions.

Evaluations

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,918	0	9,600	11,600

Under Section 172 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, ETA carries out rigorous evaluations of programs and activities authorized by Title I of WIA. ETA program evaluations contribute to the improvement of service delivery interventions by state and local WIA programs, and ultimately contribute to improved outcomes. Evaluations contribute to each of the new six Departmental outcome goals applicable to ETA programs by identifying the best strategies and approaches for achieving these goals. Results from evaluation studies support continuous improvement and inform policy and investment decisions.

In FY 2011, \$11,600,000 is requested for Evaluations, an increase of \$2,000,000 above the FY 2010 appropriation. The request will support the Department's employment and training-related evaluation activities, which focus on evaluating key agency programs and initiatives:

1. The evaluation of the Recovery Act-funded High Growth Healthcare initiative may include an intensive process study of grantee operations, analysis of project data, and an experimental impact analysis.
2. The random assignment evaluation of the YouthBuild program, launched in FY 2010, will measure the program's impacts on employment and earnings compared to receiving traditional WIA services.
3. The Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) Impact Evaluation, a rigorous, random assignment evaluation of a demonstration serving formerly incarcerated individuals through employment-centered programs, will examine impacts on participants' post-program labor market outcomes and rates of criminal recidivism by comparing outcomes of PRI

participants to the outcomes of randomly-assigned individuals who are eligible for but do not receive PRI services.

4. The Net Impact Evaluation of the WIA Adult and Dislocated Worker programs, which represents a major improvement in the specificity and quality of WIA evaluations, will measure the post-program impacts on employment and earnings of receiving services funded through WIA, as compared to those receiving services funded through other sources or those who received no services.
5. The Recovery Act Green Jobs Innovation Fund evaluation will seek to identify effective strategies for training workers in green jobs.
6. The Transitional Jobs Demonstration will test the impact of different transitional job program models, which combine subsidized or supported employment with case management to help those with multiple barriers to employment.

Women in Apprenticeship

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	1,000	0	1,000	1,000

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

The goal of these grants is to fund innovative projects that improve the recruitment, selection, training, employment, and retention of women in the construction industry, and most recently in the emerging green industries and occupations. These projects provide women with opportunities to find paths into middle class jobs because many construction and green-related occupations often provide good wages. 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 in the construction industry and support the Secretary’s vision of Good Jobs for Everyone.

WANTO grants are awarded to community-based organizations, which form partnerships with labor organizations, apprenticeship program sponsors, community colleges, and employer-related non-profit organizations. Performance of current projects is being measured through wage gains and nine month retention of participants. Additional outcome information includes success in meeting recruitment and placement goals as well as achievement of education and outreach efforts.

A total of \$1,000,000 is requested in FY 2011 for WANTO grants. This request is the same amount as the FY 2010 enacted funding level. ETA will continue to jointly administer the grants with the Women's Bureau, and will work with community-based organizations, education institutions, and Registered Apprenticeship program sponsors to expand the placement and retention of women in apprenticeship programs in 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.

Denali Commission

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,378	0	0	0

The Denali Commission is a Federal-state partnership that provides utilities and infrastructure throughout Alaska, particularly in distressed communities. The authorizing legislation for this program is the Denali Commission Act of 1998, Public Law 105-227, 42 U.S.C. 3121. One of the stated purposes of the Act is to provide job training and other economic development services in Alaskan rural communities, with a particular emphasis on distressed communities.

Under the Act, the Commission makes available grants to state and local governments, private, public, profit, nonprofit organizations and institutions or individuals eligible in the state. No DOL funding was provided for the Denali Commission in FY 2010. As with the FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 Budget requests, the 2011 Budget proposes no directed funding for the Denali Commission because it duplicates the millions of dollars that Alaska receives through other Federal workforce development programs.

Indian and Native American Program

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	52,758	0	52,758	55,000
Participants	11,800	0	25,000	26,196

Through Section 166 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, the Indian and Native American Program (INA) makes funds available to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, Alaska Native entities, Indian-controlled organizations serving Indians, and Native Hawaiian organizations to support employment and training activities. Goals for those receiving services include helping them develop more fully their academic, occupational, and literacy skills to make them more competitive in the workforce and promoting their economic and social development in accordance with the goals and values of their communities.

The INA program serves Indian and Native Americans through a network of 178 grantees

through the WIA Section 166 Comprehensive Services Program (Adult) and Supplemental Youth Services Programs (Youth) and the Indian Employment, Training and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, Public Law 102-477.

The FY 2011 request of \$55,000,000 is an increase of \$2,242,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. Intensive training and support services are needed to enhance worker preparation and help Native Americans succeed in a high growth and knowledge-based economy. ETA will fund grantees which provide employment and training services to Native American adults and disconnected youth.

The FY 2011 request includes a one percent set-aside of funding for training and technical assistance (TAT), and other discretionary spending. TAT funding will be made available for projects such as, but not limited to: 1) partnerships and collaborative efforts with other Federal agencies and state One-Stop Career Center systems; 2) the maintenance of the Native American Community of Practice; 3) the increase of services to disconnected youth and veterans; 4) peer-to-peer technical assistance; and 5) the development of training and curricula for green jobs. Strategic program planning will support solutions to these barriers as will the advice provided by the Native American Employment and Training Council (NAETC).

The priorities for the Native American Section 166 Program in FY 2011 will be to:

- Increase opportunities for disconnected Indian and Native American youth and veterans;
- Increase employment and training opportunities;
- Support green economies in Indian and Native American communities; and
- Increase program effectiveness, including through the use of information technology.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	82,620	0	84,620	87,378
Participants	17,977	0	17,833	18,860

The National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is a nationally-directed program of job training and employment assistance for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs). It is authorized in Section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to counter the impact of the chronic unemployment and underemployment experienced by MSFWs who primarily depend on jobs in agricultural labor. MSFWs access the NFJP and other employment assistance through the One-Stop Career Center network of the workforce investment system.

The NFJP provides biennial competitive grants to community-based organizations and public agencies that assist MSFWs and their families attain greater economic stability. Training grants are distributed to 52 grantees. Through training and other workforce development services, the

program is intended to assist eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families to prepare for jobs in high growth and emerging industry sectors, particularly jobs that provide stable, year-round employment both within and outside agriculture; gain access to education and career pathways; and increase their incomes by providing access to middle class jobs. Housing grants, also competed every two years, are of a permanent and/or temporary nature and are provided through 15 grantees.

The FY 2011 request of \$87,378,000 is an increase of \$2,758,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level. The program intends to meet its PY 2011 performance goals by increasing technical assistance to grantees and continuing to improve access to other training opportunities offered through One-Stop Career Centers. Because outreach and recruitment are critical to enrolling eligible participants, particular emphasis will be placed on assisting grantees to conduct more effective outreach and recruitment strategies. A second area of emphasis will be better coordination between adult learning strategies and the training services being offered to MSFWs.

YouthBuild

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000
Participants	4,340	0	7,890	7,450

NOTE: Reported participant numbers for YouthBuild includes those served through Recovery Act funds and through regular WIA funds as grantees have not been required to track participants by funding source.

YouthBuild is a workforce development program that helps disadvantaged youth gain high school credentials and skill training that leads to employment. YouthBuild provides at-risk and out-of-school youth ages 16 through 24 with the opportunity to earn their diploma or GED and develop job skills, while constructing or rehabilitating affordable housing for low-income or homeless families in poor communities. While enrolled in a YouthBuild program, participants split their time between a construction site and a classroom, where they prepare for college and other postsecondary training opportunities and learn to be community leaders.

The YouthBuild Transfer Act of September 2006 transferred the YouthBuild program from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to DOL. The Act amended the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 by adding a new section 173A to subtitle D of Title I of WIA. Since the transfer, DOL has administered two full cycles of the YouthBuild program, supporting four years of program operation.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$120,000,000 for YouthBuild, which is an increase of \$17,500,000 over the FY 2010 appropriation. In FY 2011, ETS will hold a third competition for YouthBuild funds, with grants to be awarded in spring of 2011. The request will allow ETA to support approximately 230 grants and an estimated 7,450 participants at a cost-per-participant of \$15,300. In FY 2011, the program will continue to promote training in green construction with an emphasis on industry-recognized credentials and encourage connections with other Federal agencies involved in creating green jobs, such as HUD and the Department of Energy.

In FY 2011, ETA will continue to strengthen connections to Registered Apprenticeship programs

begun in FY 2009 through the YouthBuild Registered Apprenticeship Pilot program. ETA will also continue to implement the YouthBuild Trainee Apprenticeship Preparation standards that provide credentials for YouthBuild participants as certified apprenticeship preparation trainees. These standards build portable credentials that lead to entry into apprenticeship programs for YouthBuild participants. This will include partnerships with labor and employer sponsors. In response to the economic downturn in the traditional construction industry, ETA will continue to provide technical assistance to YouthBuild programs to help participants make successful transitions to post-secondary education and training opportunities including community colleges, registered apprenticeships, and certificate programs that may lead to employment in other high-growth industries. An evaluation contract for a random assignment impact evaluation is expected to be awarded by June 2010, with random assignment of participants beginning in PY 2011.

Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	0	742,500	0	0
Participants	19,593	0	19,593	19,593

NOTE: Announcements of Recovery Act grant awards for training grants for green jobs and emerging industry sectors will be made in late 2009 and early 2010. Once grantees are determined, targets will be set.

Employer-paid application fees for H-1B work visas 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. These fees are available to the Department of Labor without appropriations action by Congress, and are primarily used to provide job training and related activities for workers to help them obtain or upgrade employment in occupations and industries that employ foreign workers with H-1B visas.. The Secretary of Labor has discretion to make decisions regarding the types of grants that will be made with these funds, with flexibility as to the applicants for funds, the recipients of training, and the types of training strategies. Participants are trained in growth occupations and industries.

In FY 2011, ETA will create competitive grant opportunities to provide training and related activities to workers that will assist them in gaining the skills and competencies needed to obtain or upgrade employment in the health care sector, which remains a growth sector. In order to improve workers' incomes and narrow income inequalities, ETA will focus these efforts on workers who have not traditionally advanced along health care career pathways. Additionally, a portion of the available funds may be used to evaluate the grants, to provide technical assistance to grantees, and to distribute best practices and lessons learned by grantees to other stakeholders, including the workforce system.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Operations	1,540,276	35,854	1,574,015	1,572,253
Construction	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000
Administration	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110
Total Budget Authority	1,683,938	250,000	1,708,205	1,707,363
Total FTE	179	12	179	179

Job Corps is an intensive education and vocational training program that helps eligible youth ages 16 to 24 become more employable, responsible, and productive citizens. Students receive on-the-job career training in more than 100 occupational areas and have an opportunity to earn a high school diploma or GED. The program currently operates in a group setting at 122 centers, both residential and non-residential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The authorizing statute is the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-220, Title 1, Subtitle C, section 141). By June 30, 2010 the program expects to open its 123rd in Pinellas Park, Florida. The 124th center in will open in Milwaukee, Wisconsin by June 30, 2011. Job Corps is also in the process of constructing three new centers in Ottumwa, Iowa; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Wind River, Wyoming.

The program serves economically at-risk youth, aged 16-24, who 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. Job Corps enrolls more than 60,000 youth per year. Approximately 75 percent of Job Corps participants are high school dropouts, nearly half are unemployed at the time of enrollment, and approximately one-third come from families on public assistance. High school dropouts between the ages of 16-24 are more likely than high school graduates to be unemployed, and data also indicates that 18 to 24 year-olds who did not complete high school have lower average incomes.

The Operations activity funds student training expenses at the 97 DOL-operated contract centers and the 28 centers operated by the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Operations funding supports meals and lodging for students, student medical care, basic education, vocational training, social skills training, and program administration. The Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA) activity provides funding for the remediation of conditions that threaten life or safety, the abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions, energy saving investments, telecommunication wiring upgrades, engineering support services, emergency repairs, building rehabilitation and replacement projects, the construction of new Job Corps Centers, and the completion of construction projects begun in prior years.

The 2011 Budget sets forth an ambitious agenda to reform and improve the Job Corps program through an initiative that will set high standards for all Job Corps centers and implement quick and decisive action to address those that do not meet them. As part of this reform process, Job

Corps will undergo a rigorous and comprehensive review of its operations and management to identify areas most in critical need of reform. Results from this review will also be used to swiftly address problems hampering the program's performance, including remediating the lowest performing centers. It is the expectation that these planned reforms, which are currently in development, will be fully underway in FY2011.

The 2011 request for Job Corps Operations is \$1,572,253,000, a decrease of \$1,762,000 from the 2010 enacted level. This request includes program additions of \$5,689,000 to provide a 3.8 percent increase in the salaries of teachers at Job Corps centers; \$1,500,000 to expand the Licensed Practical Nurse training program, and \$4,000,000 to fund slots at the new Iowa Job Corps center. Proposed appropriations language would allow the Secretary to transfer up to 15 percent of the FY 2011 CRA appropriation to the Operations appropriation to meet operational needs of centers targeted to program reform. This authority was first provided by Congress in the Recovery Act.

The majority of the \$105,000,000 requested for CRA will be to improve the facility conditions at the Job Corps centers. Emphasis will be placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties. In addition, Job Corps will aggressively pursue opportunities to improve the sustainability of its facilities, particularly through energy retrofits, building designs incorporating Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles, and the development of alternative energy sources.

The FY 2011 request for Job Corps Administration is \$30,110,000.

The Recovery Act authorized \$250 million dollars of stimulus funding for the Job Corps program. The Job Corps Recovery Act plan includes over \$211.6 million dollars for construction, \$35.9 million dollars for program operations, and \$2.5 million dollars for oversight and monitoring. Job Corps has allocated the majority of the Recovery Act funds to shovel-ready construction projects at more than 60 centers nationwide, including the construction of the new center in Iowa, new facilities in Los Angeles, and new dormitories, wind turbines and pellet boilers at various centers across the country.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	571,925	118,800	600,425	600,425
One-Time Funding	0	0	225,000	0
Total Budget Authority	571,925	118,800	825,425	600,425

The Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA) program is authorized by Title V of the Older Americans Act (OAA). First enacted in 1965, the OAA was reauthorized and amended in 2006 (PL 109-365, 42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.). Although the Department of Health and Human Services has overall responsibility for the OAA, the Department of Labor is responsible for administering the employment program authorized in Title V.

The CSEOA program was established to increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality among senior workers. Participants must be unemployed persons 55 years or older, with incomes no more than 125 percent of the Federal poverty level, which was \$13,538 in FY 2009. Also known as the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), the program offers part-time, community service employment opportunities at 501(c)(3) non-profits or government agencies (also referred to as host agencies) to prepare participants to enter or re-enter the workforce. Participants are paid the highest of the Federal, state, or local minimum wage.

The FY 2011 budget requests a total of \$600,425,000, which preserves the base amount of the FY 2010 appropriation. The Budget does not continue a one-time special appropriation of \$225 million provided to CSEOA in FY 2010 to quickly serve additional unemployed low-income seniors affected by the current difficult economic times. The Department is moving quickly to allot those additional funds, which will enable grantees to enroll more unemployed low-income seniors. The request will enable CSEOA to fund 61,893 participant positions in FY 2011. Seventy-five percent of all CSEOA funds pay the part-time minimum wages of program participants. The remaining funds support a variety of participant supportive services, training, and job placement assistance as well as program administration.

The Department expects to conduct the next national competition in FY 2011, consistent with the statutory requirement to competitively award grants to national grantees every four years. The Department will hold a free and open competition for SCSEP funding during PY 2011 for national grantees, with operations under those grants beginning in PY 2012.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Current</u> <u>Law</u>	2011 <u>Legislative</u> <u>Proposal</u>
Trade Adjustments Assistance	958,800	0	1,818,400	1,938,200	2,369,500
Alternative/Reemployment TAA	34,600	0	65,000	65,000	69,000
TAA Benefits	238,000	0	1,067,000	1,595,000	1,614,000
TAA Training	686,200	0	686,400	278,200	686,500
Total Budget Authority	958,800	0	1,818,400	1,938,200	2,369,500

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) for Workers, Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance (ATAA), and Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA) programs are authorized under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. Collectively referred to as Trade Adjustment Assistance, 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.

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 TAA 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 any country, as opposed to only covering countries in a free-trade agreement with the United States; and improved workers' training opportunities and opportunities for health insurance coverage. The reauthorization also expanded the scope of the program to better assist trade-dislocated workers in finding new employment in good jobs. It raised the cap on the maximum amount of funds that may be allocated to the States for training from \$220 million to \$575 million per year, included additional funding for employment and case management services, and will provide the type of long-term training necessary for jobs in the 21st 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 2011 Budget includes funding to reflect the reauthorization of the program. For FY 2011, the request under current law (which assumes a reversion to TAA without the TGAAA enhancements) is \$1,938,200,000. Assuming the TGAAA enhancements are continued through reauthorization, the FY 2011 request for TAA is \$2,369,500,000. This request reflects not only the expansions to the program under the Recovery Act reauthorization, but also takes into account the significant increase in program applications and certifications due to the recession.

**STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OPERATIONS**

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery	<u>2010</u>	2011
		<u>Act</u>		<u>Request</u>
Unemployment Insurance	3,497,797	0	3,989,955	3,581,389
National Activities	11,310	0	11,310	11,310
Reemployment Eligibility Assessments	40,000	0	50,000	55,000
State Administration	3,446,487	0	3,928,645	3,515,079
AWIU	628,342	0	733,000	0
Employment Service	724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570
Employment Service National Activities	20,869	0	20,994	20,994
TAT/SWA Retirement	2,349	0	2,474	2,474
WOTC	18,520	0	18,520	18,520
Grants to State	703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576
Foreign Labor Certification	67,950	0	68,436	65,648
Federal Administration	52,821	0	53,307	50,519
State Grants	15,129	0	15,129	15,129
Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System				
Building	51,720	0	63,720	63,720
Work Incentive Grants	17,295	0	0	0
Total Budget Authority	4,359,207	396,000	4,846,681	4,435,327
Total FTE	131	0	181	181

The State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (SUIESO) account provides funding to support the Unemployment Insurance system, including State Administration, Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments, and National Activities. The SUIESO account also funds Employment Service Grants to States; Employment Service National Activities, which includes administration of the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, Technical Assistance and Training (TAT)/State Workforce Agency (SWA) Retirement; Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building; and Work Incentive Grants.

Unemployment Insurance

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery	<u>2010</u>	2011
		<u>Act</u>		<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,497,797	0	3,989,955	3,581,389

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, \$1.60 in economic activity is generated through the multiplier effect and that without UI, the gross domestic product would decline an additional 11% on average during recessions.

To be eligible for benefits, unemployed workers must have worked recently, be involuntarily

unemployed, and be able to and available for work. Virtually all wage and salary workers are potentially eligible for benefits if they lose their jobs. UI benefits and administration are funded by state payroll and Federal taxes, respectively.

An integral part of the public workforce investment system, the UI program is the entry point for unemployed workers to One-Stop Career Center services that speed their return to work. Reemployment is crucial to maintaining workers' long-term economic security. States administer the UI program directly and also administer certain Federal benefit programs. These activities are covered under the Unemployment Insurance State Administration line item. A second line in the budget, "National Activities," provides funds to support the states collectively in administering their state UI programs. Reemployment 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>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,446,487	0	3,928,645	3,515,079

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 2011 Budget request for UI State Administration is \$3,515,079,000, a decrease of \$413,566,000 from the FY 2010 amount of \$3,928,645,000, which includes \$733 million in contingency funding. The funds requested are sufficient to process 6,051,000 continued claims per week (referred to as "Average Weekly Insured Unemployment," or AWIU), which includes processing benefit payments made under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended. During FY 2011, states are expected to collect \$52.7 billion in state unemployment taxes and to pay an estimated \$83.1 billion in Federal and State UI benefits to 15.5 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 FY 2011 request continues the contingency reserve language, which provides additional funds to

meet unanticipated workload, using a formula that allows for an additional \$28,600,000 per 100,000 increase in the total AWIU. In addition, the appropriation language for FY 2011 continues to allow states up to three years to obligate their UI funds if those funds are used for automation activities, which effectively allows states to obligate FY 2011 funds used for automation until September 30, 2013.

The FY 2011 Budget also includes \$10,950,000 for a multi-agency initiative designed to strengthen and coordinate Federal and State efforts to enforce statutory prohibitions against employee misclassification as independent contractors. The Misclassification Initiative will support new, targeted ETA efforts to recoup unpaid payroll taxes due to misclassification and promote the innovative work of States on this problem. This initiative includes State audits of problem industries supported by Federal audits, enforcement activities, litigation against major employers that cross state lines, and additional interagency cooperation between DOL and the IRS at the Federal and State levels.

The Recovery Act provided funding for unemployment benefits, incentives for modernization of benefit eligibility requirements, and for administration of activities specified by the Recovery Act. The following UI-related items were included in the Recovery Act:

- An extension of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) program through December 31, 2009, with a phase-out to May 31, 2010, is estimated to cost \$37.5 billion and provide benefits to approximately 5.0 million unemployed workers.
- An addition of \$25 to all UI checks for weeks of unemployment ending before January 1, 2010, with a phase-out ending on June 30, 2010. This was later extended to include weeks of unemployment through February 28, 2010, with a phase-out through July 31, 2010. This is estimated to supplement 650 million checks and is estimated to cost \$16.3 billion.
- A provision making available a share of \$7 billion to states whose UI laws are modernized to include certain benefit eligibility provisions.
- A share of \$500 million to states for administration of the modernization provisions, outreach to individuals who might be eligible for benefits as a result of modernization provisions, improvement of UI benefit and tax operations, and staff assisted reemployment services to UI claimants.
- 100% Federal funding of the Federal-state Extended Benefit (EB) program for weeks of unemployment beginning before January 1, 2010, with a phase-out to June 1, 2010. This provision was later extended through February 2010, with a phase-out through July. This provision is estimated to increase Federal EB payments by \$7.2 billion.

Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	40,000	0	50,000	55,000

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 2011 budget requests \$55,000,000 for the REA initiative which, when combined with the \$10,000,000 included in State Administration, would fund 700,000 REAs and save state UI Trust Fund Accounts an estimated \$210,000,000. This request level is \$5,000,000 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>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	11,310	0	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 2011 Budget request for UI National Activities (NA) is \$11,310,000, which is unchanged from the FY 2010 appropriation. In addition to funding activities which support states collectively, NA will support continuation of upgrades to information technology systems.

Employment Service

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570
Participants	16,988,944	0	18,411,400	18,411,400

The public Employment Service system (authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933) is a cornerstone in the foundation of the national network of One-Stop Career Centers which provides pathways for workers searching for a job that provides livable wages, and connects employers with the qualified workers they need. States provide individuals with core employment and workforce information services, which are accessible with staff assistance in One-Stop Career Centers as well as on-line. Individuals may access job search assistance, workforce and economic information, skills assessments, career guidance, job matching and referrals, as well as connect to the broader range of WIA intensive and training services. In a dual customer approach, One-Stop Career Centers also serve employers seeking workers. These employers, especially small businesses with limited human resource staff, can take advantage of critical labor market information, job listing services, referrals of qualified applicants, support for job fairs and mass recruitments, information on tax credits for hiring targeted populations, and other customized services. These funds also support the One-Stop Career Center system's ability to offer universal access to all customers, a key strategy to increase greater diversity of the labor force.

During Program Year 2011, the Department will continue to ensure these mission-critical services are fully integrated in One-Stop Career Centers and will continue to support capacity for improved service delivery. The demand for One-Stop Career Center on-line workforce information services, as well as staff-assisted services, has risen sharply across the country since the economic downturn and is expected to remain high for some period as the economy recovers.

Employment Service National Activities

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	20,869	0	20,994	20,994
Participants	698,520	0	822,000	822,000

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>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	18,520	0	18,520	18,520
Participants	698,520	0	822,000	822,000

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC), created in 1996 by the Small Business Job Protection Act, is a Federal tax credit incentive that the Congress provides to private-sector businesses for hiring individuals from eleven target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The amount of the credit depends on the specific target group, the worker's wages, and the retention period. The main objective of the tax credit is two-fold: (1) enabling targeted employees to gradually move from economic dependency into self-sufficiency as they earn a steady income and become contributing taxpayers, and (2) reducing the Federal income tax liability for participating employers. The Recovery Act added two new WOTC target groups: 1) Unemployed Veterans, and 2) Disconnected Youth. Individuals in these two new target groups must begin work for an employer during 2009 or 2010.

In FY 2011, \$18,520,000 is requested for WOTC, which provides level funding from the FY 2010 request. During FY 2011, the Department will continue to help workers who are out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs by providing funding for State Workforce Agencies to administer the WOTC program. States are responsible for helping to market tax credits to employers and process applications as they are received.

TAT-SWA Retirement

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	2,349	0	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 ES National Activities, which is the same as funded in 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 2011 will focus on providing states access to expertise to improve the provision of core employment, 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. Additional staff development and training will be provided, particularly for frontline One-Stop Career Center staff. Other critical technical assistance will include enhancing the use of electronic and internet-based employment and

information tools that also incorporate assistive technology applications for a diverse customer population.

Employment Service: Grants to States

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576
Participants	16,290,424	0	17,589,400	17,589,400

Employment Service Grants to States funds are allotted to each State Workforce Agency in accordance with the formula set forth in Section 6 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 493). The formula is based on each state's share of the civilian labor force and unemployment. The Secretary of Labor is required to set aside up to three percent of the total available funds to assure that each State Workforce Agency will have sufficient resources to provide staff and other resources necessary to carry out employment service activities and related administrative and support functions on a statewide basis.

For FY 2011, \$703,576,000 is requested, the same as the FY 2010 appropriation. In the context of a One-Stop Career Center, Wagner-Peyser Act funded employment services are critical to the overall delivery system to support job seekers connecting to middle class jobs and help employers find a qualified and diverse workforce. These services help job seekers looking for a new, next, or better job by providing them with an understanding of the local labor market and jobs that are in demand; providing job search assistance such as resume writing and interviewing skill development; offering assessments and testing to identify skill matches and gaps; and by referring them to available jobs for which they qualify. Employers have access to labor market information and One-Stop Career Center resources such as job fairs and interviewing space, workforce professionals to help recruit and screen qualified workers, and services for workers being displaced when an employer is faced with downsizing or business closure. Wagner-Peyser services are also part of the full suite of reemployment and training services to help unemployed workers, including recipients of unemployment insurance, return successfully to the labor market.

The Recovery Act made \$150,000,000 available for Employment Services operations to assist persons in One-Stop Career Centers to secure employment and workforce information and to provide a variety of services, including job search assistance, skills assessments, and labor market information services to job seekers and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings. An additional \$250,000,000 in Reemployment Services funding was provided via the Wagner-Peyser formula to supplement existing Reemployment Services for UI claimants in order to accelerate their return to work. The Recovery Act permitted ETA to transfer one percent of the funds to ETA Program Administration for program oversight and management.

Foreign Labor Certification

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	67,950	0	68,436	65,648
FTE	131	0	181	181

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) delegates particular responsibilities to the Secretary of Labor for the administration of certain employment-based immigration programs that require a labor certification. These statutory responsibilities include determining whether there are able, willing, and qualified U.S. workers for a requested position for which certification is required and whether there would be any adverse impact on similarly employed U.S. workers should labor certification be granted. Accordingly, statutory and regulatory provisions require all employers seeking a labor certification for either permanent or temporary nonimmigrant labor to first apply to the Secretary of Labor for certification. The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to ETA's Office of Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC).

The programs currently administered by the OFLC include: the Permanent Labor Certification Program (PERM) or the "Green Card"; the H-1B Specialty Occupations Program; H-1B1 Specialty Occupations Programs; E-3 Specialty Worker Program; H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program; H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Program; and the D-1 Crewmember Program. ETA has organized OFLC as follows: A National Office is responsible for policy development and administration; and two National Processing Centers, one located in Chicago handling all temporary non-immigrant applications and one in Atlanta handling PERM applications, adjudicate all program applications. An OFLC Prevailing Wage Determination and Help Desk Center is scheduled to open in early 2010 and will perform all prevailing wage determinations, a task previously carried out by state workforce agencies (SWA).

For FY 2011, the budget requests \$50,519,000 to cover FLC Federal administrative costs, \$2,788,000 less than the FY 2010 enacted level. Base funding will continue to finance core functions. ETA will also continue its drive to fully implement all integrity provisions of its PERM regulation. OFLC will continue to fund and potentially increase staff to its H-1B Labor Condition Applications unit in the Chicago National Processing Center. The Department will also be implementing a new H-2A regulation which will include enhanced protections and oversight responsibilities in order to ensure program compliance and afford workers adequate coverage.

Under the OFLC State Grant activity, ETA provides grants to State Workforce Agencies (SWAs) in 54 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, development and conducting of prevailing practice and wage surveys used to set wages and standards in a defined occupation within their state. For FY 2011, ETA requests \$15,129,000 to support state workforce agency foreign labor certification activities which is the same as the FY 2010 enacted level.

The FY 2011 budget proposes legislation to authorize an application fee for employers filing new applications in three major labor certification programs. The three proposals would support cost recovery of expenses associated with administration of each program.

- Permanent Labor Certification Program – Re-proposing a fee on employers for the processing of Permanent Labor Certifications to recover the costs to the Department of carrying out permanent foreign labor certification activities.
- H-2B fees – Authorize the collection of an employer-paid fee for the filing and processing of H-2B labor certification applications. As part of this proposal, H-2B fee revenue would be used for a new initiative that would expand apprenticeship opportunities across the country and lessen our dependence on foreign labor for a variety of occupations currently served by the H2-B program.
- H-2A fees - The H-2A processing fee would replace the current H-2A fee which the Department collects but must revert to the Treasury. The current H-2A fee applies only to certified applications, not all applications received.

Workforce Information-Electronic Tools-System Building

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	51,720	0	63,720	63,720

This Workforce Information/Electronic Tools/System Building line item provides funding for a number of different national activities designed to bolster the capacity of the workforce investment system to prepare workers—in and out of the labor market—with the skills and knowledge to succeed in a knowledge-based economy and move along career pathways from low-wage jobs to middle class jobs, or remain in the middle class. The activities include: 1) National electronic tools that support self-service and direct service delivery within One-Stop Career Centers as well as provide access and connectivity to One-Stops; 2) Development of robust career information, industry competency models, and provision of tools to identify career pathways and assess skills; 3) Collection, analysis, and widespread dissemination of economic and workforce data, and translation of that information into workforce intelligence to enable the workforce system and its customers to make informed decisions about careers and education and training investments; 4) Infrastructure to support performance accountability; and 5) Technical assistance and capacity building that make use of social media and networking tools to foster the sharing of knowledge and best practices.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$63,720,000 for this activity, the same as the FY 2010 appropriation. The request provides funding for state core data products and services under the Workforce Information Grants to States. A large portion of the funds support the national workforce information infrastructure; development and maintenance of O*NET data; national electronic tools supporting self service tools and information, delivered through the CareerOneStop.org portal; support for the workforce system’s performance accountability needs;

and a knowledge-sharing, e-learning and social networking platform.

A new crowd-sourcing project called the Tools for America's Job Seekers Challenge began in December 2009 and identified 624 online tools. A total of 16,045 users from the workforce development system and the public reviewed the tools and provided 32,847 recommendations, and 1,161 comments. The results will be made available to states and the public. ETA will post the ten most highly recommended tools via the CareerOneStop.org web site to help states and job seekers find tools targeted to meet their specific needs.

Additionally, the budget request includes \$12,000,000 to continue the *Disability Employment Initiative* begun in FY 2010. The initiative, jointly administered by ETA and the Department's Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP), will seek to build upon the promising practices of ETA's Disability Program Navigator initiative and ODEP's customized employment initiative to improve the employment outcomes of individuals with disabilities served by One-Stop Career Centers. These resources will support the effective deployment of staff in selected states and their One-Stop Career Center system to: (1) improve coordination and collaboration among employment and training and asset development programs carried out at the state or local level; (2) build effective state and local partnerships that leverage public and private resources to better serve individuals with disabilities and result in increased employment or self-employment outcomes; and (3) expand services to women, minorities and veterans with disabilities. States will develop models for One-Stops that will help them improve accessibility in terms of physical, programmatic and communications, including state of the art assistive technologies.

Work Incentive Grants

	2009	Recovery <u>Act</u>	2010 <u>Request</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	17,295	0	0	0
Participants	24,468	0	0	0

Work Incentive Grants (WIGs) were funded to address concerns about the ability of the One-Stop Career Center system, which was established under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, to meet the needs of individuals with disabilities. Established as a demonstration project, WIGs funded a variety of approaches aimed at increasing the labor force participation, life-long learning opportunities, and career advancement for persons with disabilities. Disability Program Navigators (DPNs), primarily funded through WIG grants, facilitated many of these service delivery improvements. DPNs were also engaged in promoting meaningful and effective physical, programmatic, and communication access to the One-Stop Career Center system and establishing critical linkages to employers to increase job and career opportunities.

After seven years of dedicated funding, the goal of the DPN program to demonstrate new approaches to serving individuals with disabilities was reached and the budget did not request or receive dedicated funding for the program in FY 2010. However, beginning in FY 2010 the Department began the *Disability Employment Initiative* which is administered by both ETA and ODEP. This initiative is influenced by the experiences and information gained through the DPN

program and serves to improve the effective and meaningful participation of persons with disabilities in the workforce system.

In FY 2011, the Department plans to continue funding targeted assistance to persons with disabilities through the *Disability Employment Initiative*. As a result, no funding is requested for WIGs in the FY 2011 budget.

STATE PAID LEAVE FUND

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
State Paid Leave Fund	0	0	0	50,000
Administration	0	0	0	500
Operations	0	0	0	49,500
Total Budget Authority	0	0	0	50,000
Total FTE	0	0	0	4

The State Paid Leave Fund will provide grants to assist states to establish paid leave programs. Currently, California, Washington, and New Jersey offer such programs, which are called family leave insurance. Typically, the programs offer up to six weeks of benefits to workers who must take time off to care for a seriously ill child, spouse, or parent, or bond with a newborn or recently adopted child. In doing so, the programs may enhance job retention for many workers or help workers stay on their career paths. Such programs should be encouraged because nearly half of private-sector workers do not have paid sick leave to care for themselves, and even fewer have leave available to care for another family member when they are ill.

Under this new initiative, grants would assist other states in planning and start-up activities relating to paid leave programs. The Department will develop this grant program based on the information available from established family leave insurance programs. Planning activities will include designing a program, establishing protocol for legislation to withhold taxable wages, defining family eligibility and benefits requirements, and articulating start-up activities.

The Budget requests \$50,000,000 for a new State Paid Leave Fund. Of the total, one percent, or \$500,000 is requested for the Federal administrative costs of the program. The remaining \$49,500,000 will be used for grants.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund (Non-add)	422,000	0	150,000	200,000
Total Budget Authority	422,000	0	150,000	200,000

NOTE: FY 2009 amount was provided in the 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The appropriations language was subsequently amended to provide such sums as may be necessary.

This general fund appropriation makes available funding for interest-bearing, repayable advances (or loans) to two accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF): the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account (EUCA), which pays the Federal share of extended unemployment benefits, and the Federal Unemployment Account (FUA), which makes loans to States to pay unemployment benefits. In addition, this appropriation may make interest-bearing, repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) whenever its balances prove insufficient to make payments from that account. These repayable advances are shown as borrowing authority within the UTF or the BLDTF, and they do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the Advances account.

This appropriation also makes available funding as needed for non-repayable advances to the Federal Employees Compensation Account (FECA) in the UTF to pay the costs of compensation for former Federal employees and ex-servicemembers, and to the Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances Account (FUBA) to pay the costs of benefits and services under the Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers (TAA) program. Funding levels in the table above for 2010 and 2010 reflect the non-repayable advances.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Adult Services	51,061	40,316	55,412	61,789
Youth Services	10,932	6,099	12,308	14,803
Workforce Security	38,945	13,253	42,986	47,251
Apprenticeship	21,447	0	27,784	28,965
Executive Direction	8,078	0	9,166	9,234
Total Budget Authority	130,463	59,668	147,656	162,042
Total FTE	766	226	774	860

The Program Administration (PA) account finances staff for leadership, policy direction, and administration of the following programs authorized by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA): Adults, Dislocated Workers, 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 for Unemployment Insurance, the Employment Service (ES), Community Service Employment for Older Americans (CSEOA), Work Opportunity Tax Credits, the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, and the Office of Apprenticeship.

The FY 2011 Budget request of \$162,042,000 supports 860 direct full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. This represents an increase of \$14,386,000 from the FY 2010 appropriation. The request funds built-in increases and costs for the continued monitoring and oversight of Recovery Act funds beyond September 30, 2010, along with program increases for the Office of Apprenticeship and the multi-agency initiative on Employee Misclassification. Additionally, ETA estimates that four FTE and \$563,000 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.

As part of its efforts to improve accountability and increase efficiency, ETA is proposing the conversion of 10 positions currently encumbered by contractors to Federal positions. The conversion will result in the development of a stable workforce in critical areas and increased Federal oversight. Conversion will only occur where it is financially advantageous to the agency.

Apprenticeship

		Recovery		2011
	<u>2009</u>	<u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	21,447	0	27,784	28,965
Participants	306,491	0	367,930	381,118
FTE	127	0	155	160

The Office of Apprenticeship (OA) administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 (NAA), which established the foundation for developing and expanding the nation's skilled workforce through registered apprenticeship programs and produces standards for safeguarding the welfare of apprentices. Often referred to as the Fitzgerald Act, the NAA created a comprehensive system of partnerships among business, labor, education, and government which have shaped skill training through registered apprenticeship for succeeding generations of American workers.

OA provides leadership for and oversees the National Apprenticeship System (NAS). In cooperation with the 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;
- Assuring that all programs produce skilled and competent workers;
- Promoting partnerships of registered apprenticeship with other federal programs and agencies including the workforce investment and education systems; and
- Providing equal opportunity for individuals – including women and minorities – to participate in registered apprenticeship programs.

Through this unique and effective public-private partnership, the Registered Apprenticeship system contributes to the Department's success in achieving the Secretary's vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*. In addition, OA supports ETA's revised and proposed new program goal to "Expand opportunities and enhance accountability to continue to advance the registered apprenticeship system's ability to provide a critical pathway to good jobs and to meet the skilled training needs of workers and businesses." Today, almost 30,000 program sponsors representing 225,000 employers offer registered apprenticeship to more than 500,000 apprentices.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$29,135,000 and 160 FTE, which represents a program increase of \$1,351,000 over the FY 2010 enacted level. A program increase of \$953,000 will support an increase of five FTE to address core functions of registering apprenticeship programs and apprentices; collecting, analyzing and reporting information; and providing high levels of technical assistance and customer service to potential and existing program sponsors. In addition, it will provide contractual support for initiatives in green jobs, pre-apprenticeship, and updating the regulatory framework for apprenticeship. The request also includes \$298,000 for built-in costs associated with pay, benefits, and rent.

Employee Benefits Security Administration

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement and Participant Assistance	119,691	8,105	129,199	133,241
Policy and Compliance Assistance	18,198	0	18,994	22,232
Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	5,530	0	6,668	6,522
Total Budget Authority	143,419	8,105	154,861	161,995
Total FTE	835	50	910	941

The Employee Benefits Security Administration (EBSA) protects the integrity of pensions, health, and other employee benefits for more than 150 million people. EBSA is charged with administering and enforcing the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) of 1974 (P.L. 93-406), 29 U.S.C. 1001 et. seq. as amended, and related federal civil and criminal laws. ERISA sets uniform minimum standards to ensure that private sector employee benefit plans are established and maintained in a fair and financially sound manner. Although ERISA does not require any employer to establish a pension plan, health plan or any other employee benefit plan, it requires those plans sponsors who do to meet certain minimum standards and regularly provide the government and participants with information about the plan. EBSA enforcement authority extends to more than 700,000 pension plans, 2.5 million health plans and a similar number of other employee welfare plans that contain more than \$5 trillion (as of December 31, 2009) in assets and provide critical benefits to the majority of Americans and their families.

The FY 2011 budget request for EBSA is \$162 million and 941 FTE. This request includes a program increase of \$6.7 million and 31 FTE. The program increase provides additional resources to address a significantly greater demand for regulatory guidance, research, outreach, education and assistance. The budget proposal anticipates significantly more regulatory and research activity related to health benefit plans, stronger regulations relating to the management of retirement plan assets, and an increased demand for technical assistance from Congress and other state and federal policymakers regarding health and pension reform issues. The budget proposal will improve EBSA's ability to ensure America's workers, retirees and their families have access to a secure retirement and affordable health insurance.

EBSA enforcement activities protect workers in employee benefit plans against fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. Throughout FY 2009, EBSA closed 3,669 civil cases and obtained monetary results exceeding \$1.3 billion. Monetary results are a product of investigative, compliance and participant assistance activities. Additionally, EBSA has closed 287 criminal cases that resulted in 115 individuals being indicted and 121 cases being closed with guilty pleas and/or convictions. As reported by EBSA in the Department's most recent Performance and Accountability Report (PAR), 72 percent of civil cases were closed with corrected fiduciary violations of ERISA and 79 percent of criminal cases submitted by EBSA have been accepted for prosecution. EBSA voluntary correction programs encourage plan officials to identify and remedy certain violations and reporting requirements under ERISA. EBSA voluntary correction program efforts have resulted in verifying more than \$73 million in restored assets under the Voluntary Fiduciary Correction Program (VFCP) and 26,490 delinquent filers have come into

compliance with ERISA under the Delinquent Filer Voluntary Correction Program (DFVCP). EBSA has also responded to more than 365,000 inquiries from the public and regulated community and informally resolved complaints that led to over \$124 million being returned to plans and participants through informal resolution.

Strong enforcement, participant assistance, outreach and education, combined with a commitment to enforce compliance with the law, will continue to be the major strategies employed by EBSA. In FY 2011, EBSA will: (1) continue a multi-faceted enforcement program that effectively targets the most egregious and persistent violators; (2) provide innovative outreach and education that assists workers to protect their pension and health benefits; (3) establish a strong regulatory framework with an aggressive regulatory agenda; and (4) conduct a robust, well-integrated research program based on evidence and comprehensive analysis. The impact of our efforts will improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers.

The Recovery Act assigned significant new responsibilities to the Secretary of Labor in the benefit security arena. The Act requires the Secretary to conduct extensive outreach, education, participant and compliance assistance programs as well as promulgate, under very tight time frames, model notices and regulations covering changes in COBRA eligibility and Recovery Act's new premium assistance provisions.

- On May 21, 2009, DOL implemented a program that provides for the expedited review (within 15 business days) and determination regarding an individual's appeal of the denial of his or her COBRA premium assistance.
- Through December 31, 2009, EBSA has received over 13,000 appeals, of which over 99 percent have been reviewed within 15 days or less as required by the Statute.
- EBSA has responded to over 170,000 Recovery Act-related inquiries. Outreach efforts have resulted in over 52,000 subscribers and over 2 million visitors to our COBRA web page, www.dol.gov/COBRA.
- EBSA provides for applications in both English and Spanish and translation services through its call center for many more languages.

The Recovery Act's COBRA subsidy provisions have been extended through February 2010 (two months beyond the original December 31, 2009). To carry out its new Recovery Act responsibilities, EBSA has been allocated up to \$9.7 million through a non-expenditure transfer of funds appropriated by the Recovery Act to the Secretary in the Departmental Management (DM) account.

Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Pension Insurance	70,590	0	86,412	71,896
Pension Plan Termination and Benefits Administration	232,337	0	234,005	249,408
Operational Support	141,795	0	143,650	144,997
Single Employer Program Benefit Payments	4,722,000	0	5,823,000	6,677,000
Multi-Employer Program Financial Assistance	97,000	0	101,000	102,000
Total Budget Authority	5,263,722	0	6,388,067	7,245,301
Total FTE	928	0	941	942

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) was created by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA), which established the PBGC as a federal corporation. Currently, the PBGC protects the pensions of over 44 million workers and retirees in 29,000 private defined benefit pension plans, including some 33.6 million people covered by nearly 28,000 single-employer plans and 10 million people covered by approximately 1,500 multiemployer plans. These pension plans provide a specified monthly benefit at retirement, usually based on a salary or a stated dollar amount and years of service. PBGC guarantees benefits subject to the limits specified in ERISA. PBGC operates under the guidance of a Board of Directors, which consists of the Secretaries of Labor (Chair), Commerce, and the Treasury.

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

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

PBGC is currently operating without a Director. President Obama has nominated a new Director, currently pending Senate confirmation, who will work with the Board of Directors to craft long-term policy for the corporation. In the interim the Deputy Director serves as Acting Director. He and senior management are focusing on paying pension benefits required by law, implementing Pension Insurance reforms, modernizing information technology systems and improving human resources practices within the corporation, and effective stewardship of trust fund resources. The Corporation will focus its resources on fulfilling its statutory mission, correcting known deficiencies and positioning itself to respond quickly and effectively to any major pension plan terminations.

PBGC is requesting a \$14,700,000 increase in FY 2011 for its benefit determination process to cover the projected long-term costs of absorbing participants of several very large pension plans that terminated late in FY 2009. PBGC is also seeking an additional \$200,000 program increase and 1 FTE to support the audit, investigation, and training activities of its Office of Inspector General.

Wage and Hour Division

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	196,016	15,119	227,606	244,240
Total Budget Authority	196,016	15,119	227,606	244,240
Total FTE	1,295	87	1,582	1,672

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of ESA's Program Direction and Support office.

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

The FY 2011 budget includes sufficient funding to maintain the significant staffing increases implemented in FY 2009 and FY 2010, and to restore WHD to FY 2001 staffing levels, after years of decline. Resources are sufficient to enable the program to conduct more targeted investigations, provide meaningful compliance assistance, and respond promptly and appropriately to those complainants and others who need the services of the agency.

The budget also includes a new multi-agency **Misclassification Initiative** that will strengthen and coordinate Federal and State efforts to enforce labor violations that result from the misclassification of employees as "independent contractors" and to deter such violations in the future. For WHD, the request of \$12.0 million and 90 FTE will support field investigator training activities and an additional 4,700 investigations. These investigations will be directed to industries with misclassification characteristics, such as construction, child care, home health care, grocery stores, janitorial, business services, poultry and meat processing, and landscaping.

To meet the challenge of ensuring "*good jobs for everyone*," within the framework of its regulatory responsibilities, WHD has aligned its program priorities to four key outcomes.

- Ensuring that the most vulnerable workers are employed in compliance with wage and hour laws;
- Securing sustained and verifiable future compliance with laws enforced by WHD;
- Fostering a customer-oriented quality-driven focus in WHD;
- Issuing prevailing wage determinations that are current and accurate.

WHD began FY 2009 with 731 investigators and ended the fiscal year with 894 investigators following an aggressive hiring effort that began in April and continued into the first quarter of FY 2010. The agency completed nearly 25,000 compliance actions and collected more than \$172,600,000 in back wages for more than 219,000 workers nationwide.

WHD has been allocated up to \$15,119,000 through a non-expenditure transfer of funds appropriated by the Recovery Act to the Secretary in the Departmental Management (DM) account. WHD has hired 100 investigators and promoted 33 senior investigator advisors as part of its effort to ensure that contractors on stimulus projects funded under the Recovery Act are in compliance with the applicable laws.

Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Federal Contractor and EEO Standards Enforcement	84,172	7,282	105,386	113,433
Total Budget Authority	84,172	7,282	105,386	113,433
Total FTE	596	50	788	788

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of ESA's Program Direction and Support office.

In 1965, President Johnson issued Executive Order 11246, which directs federal departments and agencies to include non-discrimination and affirmative action requirements in all federal contracts, including federally assisted construction contracts. Pursuant to that direction, the Secretary of Labor created the Office of Federal Contract Compliance within the Department of Labor (DOL), which was later renamed the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

Initially, enforcement was carried out by the various contracting agencies, under the direction of OFCCP. In 1978, the entire federal contract compliance program was consolidated into DOL, transferring the compliance activities of eleven agencies to OFCCP. Following the dissolution of the Employment Standards Administration on November 8, 2009, OFCCP became a stand-alone agency reporting directly to the Secretary of Labor. OFCCP is comprised of a national office and six regional offices distributed nationwide.

The appropriation for OFCCP's Salaries and Expenses provides discretionary funds for administering the following laws: Executive Order 11246, which prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin and sex; Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which prohibits employment discrimination against individuals with disabilities; and the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, which prohibits employment discrimination against certain protected veterans.

For FY 2011, OFCCP's request of \$113,433,000 and 788 FTEs is essential to the achievement of strategic and outcome goals in support of the Secretary's vision of "good jobs for everyone." This funding will restore OFCCP's enforcement capacity, after years of decline. In FY 2011, the agency will broaden its enforcement efforts and focus on identifying and resolving both individual and systemic discrimination. OFCCP will strengthen affirmative action, combat discrimination against veterans and individuals with disabilities, and continue to resolve systemic discrimination cases. The agency will also focus on individual cases of discrimination, including harassment, retaliation, termination, and failure to promote.

OFCCP received \$7,282,000 through a non-expenditure transfer of funds appropriated by the Recovery Act to the Secretary in the Departmental Management (DM) account. The funding enables the agency to evaluate the personnel practices of federal contractors and subcontractors who receive ARRA funding.

Office of Labor-Management Standards

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Office of Labor and-Management Standards	45,726	470	41,367	45,181
Total Budget Authority	45,726	470	41,367	45,181
Total FTE	298	1	269	269

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of ESA's Program Direction and Support office.

OLMS is responsible for administering and enforcing most provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended (LMRDA) (P.L. 86-257), 29 U.S.C. 401. The LMRDA ensures basic standards of democracy and fiscal responsibility in labor organizations representing employees in private industry. OLMS does not have jurisdiction over unions representing solely state, county, or municipal employees. OLMS also administers provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, (P.L. 95-454), 5 U.S.C. 7101, the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as amended (P.L. 88-365), (P.L. 102-240) 49 USC 533(b) and the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 as amended (P.L. 91-518), 45 U.S.C. 501 et seq.

In carrying out its LMRDA responsibilities, OLMS performs four types of activities: public disclosure of reports; union audits; investigations; and compliance assistance. In FY 2009, OLMS:

- Processed 29,053 reports for public disclosure.
- Conducted 746 union compliance audits and 8 international union compliance audits.
- Investigated 129 union officer elections and 32 union officer re-run elections.
- Conducted 404 criminal investigations.
- Held 598 compliance assistance seminars.

The FY 2011 request for OLMS is \$45,181,000 and 269 FTE. This is an increase of \$3,841,000 from the FY 2010 appropriation. This increase consists of:

- \$2,500,000 to modernize an aging, mission-critical information technology system.
- Built-in cost increases for pay, benefits, and rent.
- Program Direction and Support funds previously appropriated to the now disbanded Employment Standards Administration, whose responsibilities have been devolved to OLMS and other former constituent programs.

Modernizing the outdated Electronic Labor Organization Reporting System (e.LORS) system is essential. Among other benefits, this project will increase from three to 12 the number of public use forms that may be electronically submitted, improve program performance, increase transparency to the public, reduce reporting burden and administrative costs, and strengthen program efficiency.

OLMS received \$470,000 through a non-expenditure transfer of funds appropriated by the Recovery Act to the Secretary in the Departmental Management (DM) account to support new workload related to certification of labor protections for Recovery Act public transit grants.

Office of Workers' Compensation Programs

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Division of Federal Employees' Compensation	94,329	0	98,432	103,542
Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation	13,307	0	13,534	17,212
General	11,206	0	11,410	15,031
Trust	2,101	0	2,124	2,181
Division of Information Technology Management and Services (DITMS)	5,865	0	6,329	6,592
Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation	32,308	0	32,720	33,075
Total Budget Authority	145,809	0	151,015	160,421
Total FTE	1,078	0	1,078	1,102

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of ESA's Program Direction and Support office.

The Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) administers four compensation programs that help workers who become ill or injured on the job by providing wage replacement and cash benefits, medical treatment, vocational rehabilitation, and other benefits. The activities and strategies support the Administration's goal to facilitate return to work for workers experiencing work place injury or illness who are able to work, and to provide income support when work is unavailable or impossible. The Salaries and Expenses account provides for the administration of Federal workers' compensation programs established by the Federal Employees' Compensation Act of 1916, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act of 1927, and Part C of the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977.

OWCP uses a proactive disability claims management approach to foster earlier recovery from injury, shorter time away from work, and reduced lost production days. Timely delivery of medical services and compensation payments also ensures that the economic position of workers with injuries will not be jeopardized by extended interruptions in income. OWCP has improved customer access to program information through its communications systems to be more responsive to customer service needs. In the FY 2011 budget:

- Additional resources are requested to address the burgeoning Defense Base Act workload.
- New performance measures in the Longshore Program will focus on reducing the time between cessation of wages and beginning of compensation to injured workers.
- The Black Lung Program will launch an initiative to monitor representative payees to ensure program payments benefit the intended recipient.
- The Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Compensation Program will continue to improve the timeliness of claims determinations.

A high priority goal for FY 2011 will be a new jointly-sponsored OWCP and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) initiative, entitled "Protecting Our Workforce and Ensuring Re-employment (POWER)." The new program is proposed to bring a greater focus on the Federal Government as a model employer for workers injured on the job and returning to the

workplace or for employing workers with disabilities.

The FY 2011 budget also includes a legislative proposal for FECA reform. The goals of the reform support the Department of Labor's outcome objectives to facilitate the reemployment of injured workers by ensuring that the FECA benefit structure does not inadvertently undercut incentives for injured employees to return to work. The reform will also make the Act more equitable and easier to administer, improve FECA program management, and strengthen program integrity. Estimated savings to the Government over 10 years through the enactment of these proposals would be over \$400,000,000.

The four accounts within OWCP's appropriation are:

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

OWCP also administers the following mandatory accounts:

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

OWCP also administers the Panama Canal Commission (PCC) Compensation Fund. The PCC Compensation Fund was established to provide for the accumulation of funds to meet the

Commission's FECA workers' compensation cost obligations that extend beyond the dissolution of the PCC on December 31, 1999, under the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. This Fund was established in conjunction with the transfer of the administration of the FECA program from the Commission to the Department of Labor (DOL), OWCP effective January 1, 1989.

Division of Federal Employees Compensation

The Division of Federal Employees' Compensation (DFEC) provides income and medical benefits to civilian employees of the Federal government injured at work and to certain other designated groups. Not all benefits are paid by the program, since the first 45 days of disability are usually covered by keeping injured workers in pay status with their employing agencies (i.e., the continuation-of-pay period). Key program statistics for FY 2009 include:

- Some 130,000 injured Federal workers or their survivors filed claims.
- About 50,000 received long-term wage replacement benefits for job-related injuries, diseases, or deaths. Most of the costs are charged back to the beneficiaries' employing agencies.
- Average lost production days in new FECA cases fell to 142 days.
- Over 8,200 injured workers needing FECA nurse assistance or receiving vocational rehabilitation went back to work.
- Directed review of FECA long-term cases saved \$14,000,000 in compensation benefits, and other cost containment measures kept average FECA medical treatment cost changes below national trends.
- Customer service goals were exceeded as DFEC improved responsiveness to FECA telephone callers.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$2,800,000 and 15 FTE to strengthen FECA disability claims management and technical assistance so that it can work more closely with Federal employers to improve return to work for persons injured on the job and the employment of all persons with disabilities. The resources will also enable DFEC to collaborate with other agencies, including the DOL Office of Disability Employment Policy, to leverage research, knowledge, and best practices related to developing and expanding employment opportunities for injured/disabled workers. In addition, DFEC will explore means for providing incentives that will increase successful reemployment for workers with disabilities.

Division of Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation

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

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

The Division currently receives 30,000 new lost time injury claims per year. Annual assessments are collected from Longshore employers or their insurance carriers for the Special Fund, which provides benefits directly for certain classes of benefits and beneficiaries. Benefits include medical and vocational rehabilitation benefits, and bi-weekly recurring payments to over 6,700 beneficiaries. Annually, 540 companies are evaluated and authorized to participate in the Fund. Financed by assessments, the Fund maintains over \$2 billion in securities to ensure the continuing provision of benefits for covered workers in case of employer/carrier insolvency.

In FY 2009, Longshore continued to see an elevated volume of Defense Base Act (DBA) injuries and deaths in connection with the war in Iraq and Afghanistan. During the fiscal year, 12,255 new DBA injuries were reported.

The FY 2011 Budget Requests \$3,200,000 and 9 FTE for staffing, information technology, and contracts to address the burgeoning DBA workload arising from injuries to war-zone contract workers in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Division of Information Technology Management and Services

The Division of Information Technology Management and Services (DITMS) provides shared information technology General Services Support (GSS) for the Wage and Hour Division (WHD), the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP), and the Office of Labor Management Standards (OLMS).

The assignment of DITMS to OWCP occurred in FY 2010 with the Department's abolishment of the former Employment Standards Administration (ESA). The plan's changes transferred the DITMS-associated funding, FTE and workload from ESA's Program Direction and Support (PDS) activity to the Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation activity.

The division maintains the IT enterprise architecture and the operating platform for IT shared by the four former ESA agencies. DITMS develops the IT strategic plan and performance goals, oversees the development and evolution of new capabilities, and develops standards and procedures consistent with the Department's policies, procedures, and standards. Across the four agencies serviced, DITMS provides technological support to more than 4,000 employees in over 360 locations across the country.

Division of Coal Mine Workers' Compensation

The program provides monetary and medical benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis (or black lung disease) and their dependent survivors under the Black Lung Benefits Reform Act of 1977. The Act shifted fiscal responsibility for Black Lung benefits from the Federal Government to the coal industry. The budget provides for the administration of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund and the claims filed under the Act's Part C provisions. The administration of Part B falls under a separate appropriation, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Mine Workers.

The Black Lung Part C program provides two types of medical services related to black lung disease: (1) diagnostic testing to determine the presence or absence of black lung disease and the

degree of associated disability; and, (2) for miners entitled to monthly benefits, medical coverage for treatment of black lung disease and disability. Present and former coal miners and their surviving dependents may file claims. In FY 2011, an estimated 28,800 beneficiaries will receive benefits and an estimated 4,500 claims will be received under Part C.

Special Benefits

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
FECA Fair Share	52,720	0	58,120	58,364
Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Benefits	3,000	0	3,000	3,000
Federal Employees' Compensation Act Appropriation	160,000	0	184,000	180,000
Total Budget Authority	215,720	0	245,120	241,364
Total FTE	127	0	127	127

NOTE: Compensation Benefits are not subject to annual appropriation.

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

A total budget authority requested for Special Benefits in FY 2011 is \$2,942,461,000 and 127 FTE. Of this amount, \$58,364,000 collected from non-appropriated agencies for program administration (i.e., Fair Share) will be used for administrative expenses, and \$2,884,097,000 is projected for FECA benefit payments.

In FY 2009, 253,000 workers and survivors received \$2,782,000,000 in benefits for work-related injuries or illnesses. Over 129,000 new FECA cases were created. The program managed over 50,000 long-term disability cases. Approximately 5,000,000 bills for medical benefits were processed.

Fair Share financing provides for operations and maintenance of the Integrated Federal Employees' Compensation System (iFECS), support for the document imaging system, operation of centralized mail intake and centralized bill processing; maintenance of DFEC's telecommunications system, and Periodic Roll Management (PRM) and Medical Bill Review (MBR). These investments have a proven track record of improving claims services and the management of FECA Compensation Fund expenditures. PRM produced \$14,000,000 in compensation benefit savings in FY 2009. Quality controls and system checks and edits ensure containment of FECA medical benefit costs.

Black Lung Disability Trust Fund

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Benefits Payments, Repayment of Short-term Advances & Interest on Advances, and Intergovernmental Transfer to Treasury ^{1/}	7,109,450	0	604,736	650,371
ESA, OWCP, Salaries and Expenses	32,308	0	32,720	33,075
DM, SOL & ADJ, Salaries and Expenses	24,694	0	25,091	25,394
DM, Inspector General	325	0	327	327
Treasury	356	0	356	356
Total , Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	7,167,133	0	663,230	709,523

1/ FY 2009 includes one-time appropriation of \$6.498 billion for repayment of the Trust Fund's outstanding debt.

The Black Lung Disability Trust Fund (BLDTF) was established by the Black Lung Benefits Revenue Act of 1977 to assign responsibility for Black Lung benefit payments with the coal industry. The payment of benefits directly supports the Secretary's vision of "*good jobs for everyone*" and *Strategic Goal 4: Secure health benefits and, for those not working, provide income security* by providing income support and medical care for beneficiaries who are unable to perform their previous coal mine work due to occupational lung disease.

Enacted on October 3, 2008, the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 authorized restructuring of the Black Lung Disability (BLDTF) debt by: (1) extending current coal excise tax rates of \$1.10 per ton on underground-mined coal and \$0.55 per ton on surfaced-mined coal until December 31, 2018, when it will revert to the 1978 levels, or \$0.50 per ton on underground coal, and \$0.25 per ton on surface coal; (2) providing a one-time appropriation for the BLDTF to repay the market value of parts of the outstanding repayable advances and the accrued interest; and (3) refinancing the remainder of the outstanding debt through the issuance of zero-coupon bonds. Pursuant to the refinancing legislation, these amounts are to be retired using the BLDTF's annual operating surpluses until all of its remaining obligations have been paid.

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

In FY 2011, monthly compensation and ongoing medical treatment benefits of \$228,389,000 will be paid to an estimated 25,250 recipients under Part C. The program will monitor cash and medical treatment benefits disbursed by coal mine operators in the private sector to approximately 4,550 additional recipients under Part C and will process an estimated 4,300 incoming claims.

Special Benefits For Disabled Coal Miners

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
Benefits Amount in Budget Request	183,000	0	164,000	153,000
Advance Appropriation for Benefits Requested in Prior Year	62,000	0	56,000	45,000
Total Benefits Amount for Budget Year	245,000	0	220,000	198,000
Advance Appropriation for Benefits Requested for Next Fiscal Year	56,000	0	45,000	41,000
Administration	5,130	0	5,180	5,220
Total Request, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners a/	250,130	0	225,180	203,220
Total FTE	17	0	17	17

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

The Black Lung Benefits Act Part B authorizes Federal benefits to former coal mine workers who are totally disabled by occupational pneumoconiosis and their dependent survivors for claims filed on or before December 31, 1973. These monetary benefits support the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone* and *Strategic Goal 4: Secure health benefits and, for those not working, provide income security* by providing income support for those who are unable to work. Each year an Advance Appropriation is requested for the first quarter of the next fiscal year to ensure that Part B benefit payments are delivered timely, even if enactment of the appropriation is delayed.

In FY 2011 approximately \$198,000,000 in compensation benefits will be paid to 24,000 beneficiaries.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Part B	49,654	0	51,900	53,778
Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Part E	65,595	0	72,045	72,789
Total Budget Authority	115,249	0	123,945	126,567
Total FTE	598	0	580	560

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program provides benefits authorized by Part B and Part E of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA or Act).

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part B

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	49,654	0	51,900	53,778
FTE	305	0	305	295

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

Under Part B, EEOICP has received more than 102,100 claims and has made more than 72,970 recommended decisions and 70,470 final decisions since program inception. EEOICP has made payments in over 38,760 Part B claims, totaling more than \$3,141,290,100. In addition, more than \$416,611,650 has been paid in medical benefits.

For FY 2011, the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part B funding request for administration, \$53,778,000, includes additional resources for the analysis of the scalability of the claims management system. This initiative will support analyses to determine:

- the claim management system's ability to expand to accommodate increased claims management functionality, and;
- the feasibility of enlarging the claim management system to meet OWCP's case management needs.

The initiative will leverage EEOICP's prior investment in contractor expertise and utilize those gains to reduce costs and increase the return on investment.

Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Part E

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	65,595	0	72,045	72,789
FTE	293	0	275	265

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

Under Part E, EEOICP has received nearly 84,600 claims. DOL has delivered more than \$1,806,567,880 in Part E benefits to more than 17,189 claimants.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Safety and Health Standards	17,204	1,795	19,569	23,756
Federal Enforcement	197,946	8,058	223,399	233,445
State Programs	92,593	1,525	104,393	105,893
Technical Support	22,632	1,017	25,920	26,186
Compliance Assistance-Federal	72,659	0	73,380	70,255
Compliance Assistance-State Consultations	54,531	0	54,798	55,798
Compliance Assistance-Training Grants	10,000	0	10,750	11,000
Safety and Health Statistics	34,128	600	34,875	34,981
Executive Direction	11,349	0	11,536	11,782
Total Budget Authority	513,042	12,995	558,620	573,096
Total FTE	2,147	56	2,335	2,360

OSHA's mission, as defined in its authorizing legislation (P.L. 91-596, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970), is to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the American workplace safe and healthful working conditions. OSHA's responsibilities extend to over 7,500,000 private-sector establishments and 200,000 major construction worksites, employing more than 109,000,000 people.

Federal OSHA covers approximately 2,800,000 Federal employees, while State Programs, providing comparable protections and services, cover almost 11,000,000 state and local government employees.

OSHA utilizes all of its programs – conducting workplace inspections; the issuance of standards and guidance; and outreach, training, and technical assistance – to achieve its mission. The agency provides its services both directly and through collaboration and cooperation with state agencies and a wide array of organizations interested in occupational safety and health. Although workplace conditions are much safer than when OSHA was created, over 5,000 workers are still killed in the workplace each year and millions injured. Tens of thousands continue to die from occupational illnesses. OSHA must address new challenges: addressing hazards faced by immigrant workers, and ensuring that small employers are able to successfully provide safe workplaces to their employees. OSHA's budget request represents efforts to aggressively respond to these challenges by strengthening and reinvigorating the agency's enforcement presence, and by targeting additional resources – including a redirection of 35 FTE from compliance assistance to enforcement – at the hazards and industries where they are most needed, in furtherance of the Secretary's outcome goals of securing safe and healthy workplaces and ensuring that workers have a stronger voice in the workplace.

In FY 2011, OSHA will continue to develop and revise regulations and standards under the agency's regulatory agenda, and will continue to direct inspections and outreach at establishments and industries with the highest injury, illness, and fatality rates. The agency is focused on the ultimate goal of striving to have all workers return to their homes safe and healthy after completing their work by demonstrating national leadership in occupational safety and health.

The FY 2011 budget will promote the Agency's mission and priorities through a request of \$573,096,000 and 2,360 FTE, an increase of \$14,476,000 and 25 FTE over the FY 2010 enacted level.

The FY 2011 budget includes an increase of \$4,000,000 to support safety and health standards by expanding the Agency's regulatory program to meet the complex safety and health threats in today's workplaces. OSHA will expand its capability to examine and streamline its regulatory approach in light of new data, information, and approaches available in workplaces, other agencies, and other countries. Of particular interest is the vastly expanded information available on chemicals through programs in other agencies and in other countries. These include such new sources as occupational exposure scenarios that manufacturers will be required to develop to comply with European chemical initiatives, and compilations of data on chemicals assembled by the Environmental Protection Agency.

An increase of \$3,964,000 and 35 FTE will further support a reinvigorated enforcement program by expanding the compliance safety and health officer (CSHO) workforce to meet the challenges raised by changes in worker demographics and new technologies. This request provides the resources necessary to restore OSHA's enforcement to the FY 2001 staffing levels after years of decline. Increasing the number of CSHOs will allow the agency to address the challenges raised by changes in worker demographics and the increasing number of immigrant and vulnerable worker populations. OSHA remains committed to increasing the number of bilingual CSHOs, particularly those fluent in Spanish, to address workers who are not fluent in English.

The Department's FY 2011 budget includes a multi-agency Misclassification Initiative to strengthen and coordinate Federal and State efforts to enforce statutory prohibitions, identify, and deter misclassification of employees as independent contractors. OSHA's budget includes an additional \$150,000 to modify the training curriculum for agency compliance officers to enable them to better identify potential employee misclassifications.

Since OSHA's State Plans had not received regular cost-of-living adjustments over the ten years prior to FY 2010, an increase of \$1,500,000 in the FY 2011 budget will allow State Plans to increase their number of compliance officers and fill other staff positions that have remained vacant over the years.

To bolster outreach to workers, the FY 2011 budget requests an increase of:

- \$250,000 for the Susan Harwood Training Grant Program to provide innovative training that targets high hazards and immigrant workers.
- \$1,000,000 for consultation programs focused on small businesses in areas where federal enforcement will be implementing broad-based initiatives

OSHA will work with its consultation programs on using increased resources efficiently, and ensure that the programs will continue to provide free on-site safety and health assistance to small business.

OSHA has been allocated up to \$12,996,000 through a non-expenditure transfer of funds appropriated by the Recovery Act to the Secretary in the Departmental Management (DM) account. The OSHA Recovery Act plan includes over \$8 million for Federal Enforcement, \$1.5 million for State Plans, \$1 million for Tech Support, and \$1.8 million for Safety and Health Standards. These funds support 56 FTE and a Recovery Act workload that includes enforcement inspections, guidance documents and electronic compliance assistance tools.

Mine Safety and Health Administration

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Coal Mine Safety and Health	154,491	0	158,662	159,059
Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health	82,427	0	85,422	88,966
Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances	3,031	0	3,481	4,322
Office of Assessments	6,134	0	6,233	6,327
Educational Policy and Development	38,605	0	38,605	36,646
Technical Support	30,117	0	30,642	31,637
Program Evaluation and Information Resources	16,514	0	16,857	19,447
Program Administration	15,684	0	17,391	14,376
Total Budget Authority	347,003	0	357,293	360,780
Total FTE	2,361	0	2,425	2,430

The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) protects the safety and health of the nation's miners through enforcement of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (Mine Act), as amended by the Mine Improvement and New Emergency Response Act of 2006 (MINER Act). MSHA, mine operators, and miners each have a role in assuring the safety and health of the nation's miners. Operators are responsible for preventing and eliminating unsafe and unhealthful conditions, with the assistance of miners. MSHA enforces current regulations, provides technical assistance and training, and develops improved regulations and programs to increase protections. The Mine Act requires four complete inspections annually at active underground mines and two complete inspections annually at active surface mines. MSHA protects the health and safety of more than 2,100 coal mines and 12,700 metal and nonmetal mines.

MSHA develops and promulgates mandatory safety and health standards for the mining industry to ensure the best protection for the health and safety of all miners. MSHA also assesses civil monetary penalties for violations, and collects and accounts for all penalties paid. In FY 2009, MSHA assessed a total of \$162 million in civil penalties for over 181,500 citations and withdrawal orders.

MSHA develops and coordinates mine safety and health education and training activities to the mining industry throughout the country, and provides classroom instruction at the National Mine Health and Safety Academy (Academy). In 2009, MSHA conducted 2,015 course days of training at the Academy. MSHA administers a State Grants Program, which provides funds to assist 49 states, the Navajo Nation, and Puerto Rico. In 2009, MSHA provided more than \$8 million in health and safety training grants.

In FY 2010, MSHA will continue to aggressively enforce mine safety and health laws by completing 100% of its mandated inspections and increased sampling of airborne coal dust, and providing enhanced training opportunities to miners across the nation.

In FY 2011, the budget requests \$360,780,000 for MSHA, an increase of \$3,487,000 above the 2010 appropriation. MSHA's primary focus will be to maintain a 100% completion rate of mandated inspections, enhance enforcement initiatives, expand outreach and training efforts, and

continue active partnerships with industry, labor, and equipment manufacturers. The FY 2011 budget includes:

- An increase of \$2,300,000 and 21 FTE for the *Metal and Nonmetal Mine Safety and Health* budget activity to bolster enforcement and litigation staff. These personnel will be allocated across all districts to handle increased workload as a result of increased production and increased litigation of citations.
- The elimination of the Small Mines Office (SMO), for a reduction of \$2,300,000 and 21 FTE, and the integration the SMO personnel throughout its programs. By doing so, MSHA will realize greater efficiencies through the use of their expertise at all mines and improved implementation through more meaningful compliance assistance, leading to lower overall fatality and accident rates at all mines.
- An increase of \$792,000 and five FTE for the *Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances* to provide services needed to promulgate standards related to reducing the health hazards associated with exposure to respirable coal mine dust and crystalline silica.
- Increases of \$550,000 and \$450,000 for the *Technical Support and Program Evaluation and Information Resources (PEIR)* activities, respectively, to upgrade mine emergency response and rescue capabilities available for rapid response in case of an emergency.
- An increase of \$2,000,000 for the *PEIR* activity to transform the current outdated health database system into a modern, stable system compatible with MSHA's enterprise data system to ensure the integrity of the samples data and to support compliance reporting.
- A reduction of \$2,000,000 in the *Coal Mine Safety and Health* budget activity to eliminate one-time funding provided for additional dust sampling in FY 2010. The decrease is commensurate with a 10 percent decline in mechanized mining units during the 2009 calendar year.

MSHA remains dedicated and focused on its core mission to ensure the safety and health of America's miners. MSHA supports the Secretary's outcome goal to *ensure workers' Voice in the Workplace* through its commitment to assure that miners are free to exercise their legal right to identify hazardous conditions and request Agency inspections without discrimination.

Bureau of Labor Statistics

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Labor Force Statistics	188,206	0	197,852	217,234
Trust Funds	78,264	0	78,264	67,438
Prices and Cost of Living	198,464	0	201,081	234,521
Compensation and Working Conditions	87,281	0	88,553	81,202
Productivity and Technology	11,706	0	11,904	10,242
Executive Direction and Staff Services	33,261	0	33,793	34,714
Subtotal Bureau of Labor Statistics	597,182	0	611,447	645,351
Total Budget Authority	597,182	0	611,447	645,351
Total FTE	2,376	0	2,393	2,465

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) produces some of the Nation's most sensitive and important economic data. The BLS is an independent national statistical agency within the Department of Labor responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. It collects, analyzes, and disseminates essential economic information that supports the formulation of economic and social policy, decisions in the business and labor communities, legislative and other programs affecting labor, and research on labor market issues. These policies and decisions affect virtually all Americans.

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

The BLS comprises five activities, encompassing 21 economic programs in 2011:

Labor Force Statistics

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

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

projecting future labor demand and supply relationships.

In FY 2011, the budget proposes:

- An increase of \$4,918,000 and 11 FTE for the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program to address the lack of reliable data available to support the identification of occupational trends in employment and wages over time. Specifically, the BLS will expand the OES sample to collect data *annually* from a subset of establishments, making possible year-to-year comparisons.
- A restructuring of the way in which the Current Employment Statistics program produces State and metropolitan area data estimates, adding 14 FTE and saving \$5,000,000.
- Similar to past arrangements, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will be partially funded by the Employment and Training Administration Dislocated Workers' National Reserve through a reimbursable agreement.

Prices and Cost of Living

Prices and Cost of Living programs produce and disseminate a wide variety of information on price change in the U.S. economy, and conduct research to improve the measurement process. This budget activity publishes the Consumer Price Index (CPI), the Producer Price Index, the U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, and data from the Consumer Expenditure (CE) Survey.

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

In 2011, the budget requests funding to:

- Modernize the CE Survey, improving the quality of data generated by the current survey and the accuracy of its inputs into the CPI (an increase of \$8,800,000 and 10 FTE);
- Increase the number of CPI commodity and services price quotes collected by 50 percent, reducing the variance to the overall CPI and the other published lower level indexes (an increase of \$15,000,000 and 128 FTE);
- Research how to improve or replace the current survey for identifying the sample of retail outlets that are used to initiate and reprice items in the CPI (an increase of \$1,000,000 and 2 FTE); and
- Modify the CE Survey to support the Census Bureau in its development of a

supplemental statistical poverty measure, using CE data, to complement the current official measure (an increase of \$2,500,000 and 9 FTE).

Compensation and Working Conditions

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

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

In 2011, the BLS will introduce an alternative to the Locality Pay Surveys (LPS). A new model-based approach will use data from two current BLS programs – the OES survey and Employment Cost Index. This will allow for the production of additional high quality data at a lower cost, while still meeting its Pay Agent requirements. The new approach will allow the BLS to eliminate the LPS component of the National Compensation Survey, saving \$9,757,000 and 86 FTE.

Productivity and Technology

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

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

In 2011, the BLS will eliminate the International Labor Comparisons (ILC) program. The \$1,957,000 and 16 FTE in savings associated with this reduction will be used to finance other critical needs.

Executive Direction and Staff Services

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

Departmental Management

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Program Direction and Support	25,806	14,656	33,350	34,225
Legal Services	97,382	3,282	117,121	122,234
Trust Funds	327	0	327	327
International Labor Services	86,074	0	92,669	115,000
Administration and Management	29,475	2,502	30,676	30,501
Adjudication	28,560	0	29,286	30,367
Women's Bureau	10,419	0	11,604	12,255
Civil Rights	6,943	0	7,220	7,335
Chief Financial Officer	5,278	621	5,361	5,438
Information Technology Systems	21,286	0	19,892	20,642
Departmental Program Evaluation	3,500	0	8,500	50,300
Subtotal Departmental Management	315,050	21,061	356,006	428,624
Departmental Management, Legal Services, BLDTF	7,655	0	7,778	7,872
Departmental Management, Adjudication, BLDTF	17,039	0	17,313	17,522
Total Budget Authority	339,744	21,061	381,097	454,018
Total FTE	1,304	59	1,392	1,428

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

Program Direction and Support

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	25,806	14,656	33,350	34,225
FTE	140	8	152	155

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of the Small Business Office.

The Program Direction and Support (PDS) activity includes the following seven offices:

- Office of the Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Deputy Secretary of Labor
- Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP)
- Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs (OCIA)
- Office of Public Affairs (OPA)
- Office Faith-Based Initiatives (CFBI)
- Office of Recovery for Auto Communities and Workers.

This activity provides essential leadership and policy direction for the Department. Other responsibilities include: (1) serving as the primary economic advisor to the Secretary of Labor and providing economic analysis of special topics, as well as general labor issues; (2) overseeing a program of analysis and general research on issues affecting the American workforce; (3) evaluating the effectiveness of Departmental programs; (4) serving as the principal representative on the Department's legislative program; (5) coordinating legislative proposals with other Federal agencies; and (6) maintaining a program of public information and communications to inform the public of the services and protections afforded by Departmental agencies.

The FY 2011 budget requests \$34,400,000 and 155 FTE for PDS, which is \$1,025,000 and 4 FTE above the FY 2010 appropriation. The request includes program increases of \$450,000 and 3 FTE, and a comparative transfer of \$150,000 and 1 FTE from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) to support the expansion and consolidation of program evaluation activities in the Chief Evaluation Office in OASP. The request will support leadership on key DOL initiatives and mandates; and ensure that Department-wide policy-related responsibilities are met. Funding will be used to continue leadership efforts to further the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone*.

Legal Services

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	105,364	3,282	125,226	130,433
FTE	597	22	636	658

The Office of the Solicitor (SOL) is the legal enforcement and support arm of the Department of Labor. Its mission is to "meet the legal service demands of the entire Department, including providing the legal support necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to accomplish [the Administration's]... goals." SOL provides its legal services through nine divisions in the National Office devoted to the major laws under the Department's jurisdiction and eight regions that undertake front-line enforcement initiatives, including trial-level litigation to protect and improve the working conditions and security of America's working women and men.

SOL plays a critical role in advancing the Department's overall efforts to ensure *good jobs for everyone* by aggressive enforcement of worker protection laws and robust implementation of the Secretary's regulatory and program agendas. SOL contributes to the accomplishment of all of the Department's strategic goals and agency outcome goals by:

- Undertaking **litigation** to carry out the Secretary's priority enforcement initiatives, and to defend the Secretary and the program agencies of the Department;
- Assisting in the development, drafting and legal review of **legislation, regulations, Executive Orders**, and other matters affecting Departmental programs; and by
- Providing **legal opinions/advice** to the Secretary, Departmental and agency officials.

The FY 2011 Budget requests \$130,433,000 for SOL, an increase of \$5,207,000 over the FY 2010 appropriation. The FY 2011 budget includes two program increases, as follows:

- \$2,000,000 and 12 FTE are requested to enable SOL to handle increased Mine Safety and Health enforcement litigation resulting from the substantial increase in the number of Administrative Law Judges at the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (FMSHRC).
- \$1,600,000 and 10 FTE are requested to enable the Office of the Solicitor to increase its legal program and enforcement support of the Department's Misclassification Initiative, a multi-agency effort to ensure that workers are not misclassified as independent contractors.

SOL increased its authorized FTE level from 619 at the end of FY 2009 to 636 in FY 2010. In FY 2011, with the additional funds requested, SOL will reach an authorized FTE level of 658. The vast majority of new staff are attorneys engaged in front-line legal work in the agency's National Office Divisions and eight Regions. The funds will also be used to continue to address SOL's under capacity in the area of Legal Technology, and in the agency's capacity to respond to the recent Federal court mandates regarding the role of electronically stored information in Federal litigation.

SOL received Recovery Act funding to hire staff to fill slots associated with 22 FTE (11 in the National Office and 11 in the Regions) to meet the legal needs of those Department agencies and programs receiving Recovery Act funding.

International Labor Affairs

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	86,074	0	92,669	115,000
FTE	83	0	95	105

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) supports the President's international labor agenda and coordinates the international activities for the Department of Labor. Activities include promotion of good labor policies and labor rights through intergovernmental organizations and bilateral relationships with other countries, as well as implementation of projects in developing countries to improve workers' rights and living standards and to protect vulnerable workers including women and children. ILAB's duties and operations derive from the President's agenda in conjunction with legal mandates from the Congress in three primary areas:

- International trade and labor, including mandates related to free trade agreements.
- International child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking, including reporting and program mandates.
- International organizations, including mandated representation before the International Labor Organization (ILO).

ILAB was established by General Order No. 33, dated October 10, 1947, and its activities are authorized through the Trade Act of 1974; the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993; the Trade Act of 2000 and 2002; Executive Orders 11846, 13277 and 13126; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2005 and 2008; the Farm Bill of 2008; and Secretary's Order 18-2006.

ILAB currently oversees over 80 technical assistance projects totaling some \$300,000,000. These projects tackle an array of labor-related issues, including:

- Addressing harmful child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking by withdrawing or preventing children from involvement in exploitive labor;
- Promoting formal and transitional education opportunities for these children;
- Developing model programs to enable workers to exercise their rights;
- Reducing discrimination in the workplace related to HIV/AIDS; and
- Improving safety for mine workers.

In addition, ILAB carries out ongoing activities to support the President's agenda on international labor. Most notably, ILAB provides annual input into numerous worldwide reports, participation and coordination of interagency policy groups, and representation on several international bodies. These activities require significant expertise on labor matters unique to ILAB, and often support both Administration priorities and the fulfillment of Congressional mandates for other federal agencies. ILAB will continue to adjust staff assignments and organizational structures to phase out old programs and fulfill new mandates.

The FY 2011 budget requests an increase of \$22,331,000 to enable ILAB to fulfill its expanding congressional mandates; undertake active oversight and monitoring of labor rights in countries with free trade agreements (FTAs) or preferential access to the U.S. market, and design and launch innovative technical assistance programs that address root causes of violations of workers' rights. The request includes a program increase of \$20 million and 10 FTE, which will allow ILAB to:

- Expand current worker rights programming and undertake high-impact initiatives in at least eight additional trading partner countries.
- Take a more active role in the interagency policy making process in the negotiation and enforcement of labor provisions of free trade agreements and expand U.S. labor diplomacy through close coordination with the Department of State and possible exchange of personnel.
- Conduct more analytical and strategic research and reporting on labor conditions, worker rights, child labor and forced labor in order to produce reports that are more useful for Congress and the public.

In addition, many requests are made of the Department of Labor for short-term assistance to help address worker rights, training, and workplace issues. These requests generally ask for DOL staff to visit specific countries for several days, or to have key officials visit the United States for training. The requests frequently entail requests to help train officials in Labor Ministries,

improve the enforcement of labor laws by strengthening the capabilities of their departments, improving their inspectorates, and learning about how to comply with standards dealing with wage and hour issues, safety and health plans, and other laws. They may also include effort to learn about training and retraining programs and other social safety net programs, such as unemployment insurance or pensions. The FY 2011 budget will allow ILAB to facilitate these activities.

Administration and Management

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	29,475	2,502	30,676	30,501
FTE	114	27	127	125

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of ESA's Program Direction and Support office.

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) provides the infrastructure and support that enables DOL to carry out its mission to achieve the Secretary's vision for *good jobs for everyone*. OASAM provides leadership and support for the Department via the following management disciplines: Business Operations, Procurement, Budget and Performance Integration, Information Technology, Human Resources, Civil Rights, Security and Emergency Management, and Strategic Planning.

In FY 2011, OASAM's budget request is \$30,501,000 and 125 FTE, which supports key aspects of Department-wide administration and management, including the Departmental Budget Center, Human Resources Center, Information Technology Center, Business Operations Center, and the Center for Program and Results (CPPR).

- The budget includes an increase of \$425,000 for built-in cost increases and program decreases of \$4,250,000 and 3 FTE.
- The budget shifts \$3,500,000 currently in OASAM's base budget for program evaluation activities to the Departmental Management Program Evaluation budget activity. This move will eliminate silos and consolidate program evaluation funding in the Departmental Management appropriation.

OASAM will continue to focus on meeting the Department's management priorities. As the Department continues to adapt to technology advancements, the need for effective and efficient management of electronic data becomes increasing critical.

OASAM received \$2,104,000 of the \$80 million in Recovery Act funds appropriated to the Secretary in the Departmental Management account. OASAM supports the Department's Recovery Act efforts through hiring and supporting Federal staff necessary to enforcement labor laws on Recovery Act projects. In addition, OASAM conducts the procurement function for enforcement agencies in their Recovery Act roles.

Other OASAM components provide support for Recovery Act activities through regular appropriated funding. Centers such as the DBC, CPPR, ITC, and non-procurement BOC offices such as facilities management provide overhead support necessary to ensure the Department's Recovery Act efforts are properly tracked and reported and funding is used effectively.

Adjudication

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	45,599	0	46,599	47,889
FTE	250	0	250	253

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

The FY 2011 request for Adjudication is \$47,889,000 and 253 FTE. The request includes a program increase of \$583,000 and 3 FTE for the ARB component to increase the number of appeals closed and reduce the time elapsed between filing and determination of appeals.

Women's Bureau

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	10,419	0	11,604	12,255
FTE	52	0	58	58

The Women's Bureau carries out Public Law 66-259, which directs it to "...formulate standards and policies which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The Bureau is the only federal office exclusively concerned with serving and promoting the interests of women in the workforce. The Bureau conducts research, projects, outreach, and evaluations on issues of importance to working women, and provides information about women in the labor force to stakeholders and customers.

The Bureau's FY 2011 budget request of \$12,255,000 and 58 FTE will also allow the Bureau to work with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in determining the feasibility of collecting data on work family balance issues; support the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone*; and support the Department's strategic goals.

Civil Rights

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	6,943	0	7,220	7,335
FTE	45	0	45	45

NOTE: FY 2009 and FY 2010 amounts reflect reallocated funds from the dissolution of the Small Business Office.

The Civil Rights Center (CRC) is responsible for: (1) administering DOL's equal employment opportunity (EEO) program and administering an effective discrimination complaint processing system for discrimination complaints filed by DOL employees and applicants for employment with DOL; (2) ensuring compliance with Federal equal opportunity and nondiscrimination laws and regulations by recipients of financial assistance and in DOL conducted programs through program monitoring and complaint processing; (3) processing work-related complaints under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act; (4) coordinating enforcement of DOL compliance with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, which requires that certain federally owned or leased buildings be in compliance with the General Services Administration's accessibility standards; and (5) overseeing the implementation of DOL employee rights policies (e.g., harassing conduct policy).

For FY 2011, CRC is requesting \$7,160,000 and 44 FTE. The request will support CRC's mission and related goals that support the Secretary's vision for *good jobs for everyone*.

Chief Financial Officer

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	5,278	621	5,361	5,438
FTE	23	2	29	29

The mission of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) is to foster effective stewardship of public funds, safeguard fiscal integrity through effective internal controls, and provide timely, accurate, and useful financial information to decision makers. The OCFO is responsible for oversight of all financial management activities in the Department. As external validation of OCFO's efforts, DOL has:

- Achieved an unqualified or "clean" audit opinion on its Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for 12 consecutive years.
- Received the Association of Government Accountants' Certificate of Excellence and Accountability Reporting (CEAR) for the last nine consecutive years.

OCFO serves as a support agency to all the agencies within DOL. The efficiency and effectiveness of OCFO allows the client agencies within DOL to accomplish their missions and ultimately the Secretary's goals. In FY 2011, the budget requests \$5,438,000 and 29 FTE for OCFO to continue to provide and enhance a broad range of financial information and services for the Department and other federal agencies, such as the Department of Treasury.

Information Technology Systems

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	21,286	0	19,892	20,642

DOL established an information technology (IT) budget line item (referred to as the IT Crosscut) in FY 2001 to fund enterprise-wide IT initiatives, i.e., those initiatives that span multiple agencies within the Department. DOL was the first federal department to establish a department-wide IT crosscut fund, which has been recognized as a best practice. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) manages the IT Crosscut fund. Initially, the OCIO identified four IT crosscutting portfolio areas: Enterprise Architecture, Common Office Automation, Common Management Systems, and Security & Privacy. The areas have been updated and now include: Enterprise-Wide Solutions, e-Government, and Infrastructure.

The FY 2011 request supports \$20,642,000 in new or ongoing IT investments. Each request is evaluated against criteria to determine the appropriate use of scarce government resources to support IT investments, which must assist the Department in meeting its mission.

The budget includes an initiative to modernize and optimize the approach to using IT for the Department's customer service and program delivery. While the Department has made great strides in improving its use of IT, individual approaches are utilized across the agencies. This initiative will build on planning efforts launched in FY 2010 to move the Department toward an innovative, forward-looking approach to IT that would greatly improve productivity and cost effectiveness.

Departmental Program Evaluation

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
BA in Thousands	3,500	0	8,500	50,300

The underlying goals of the Department's focus on program evaluations are to: (1) build evaluation capacity and expertise in the Department; (2) ensure high standards in evaluations undertaken by, or funded by the Department of Labor; (3) ensure the independence of the evaluation and research functions; and (4) make sure that evaluation and research findings are available and accessible in a timely and user-friendly way, so they inform policymakers, program managers, and the public. As part of this initiative, the Department of Labor is building partnerships with the academic community and other outside parties to leverage private-sector research activities.

In the 2011 Budget, the Administration encouraged Departments to volunteer for a new program evaluation initiative designed to strengthen rigorous, objective assessments of existing federal programs to help improve results and better inform funding decisions. The Department of Labor is proud to be one of a limited number of agencies selected for evaluation funding under this initiative in the FY 2011 budget. The budget includes \$40.3 million to fund five rigorous

evaluations and demonstrations of workplace safety enforcement and workforce development services. Program evaluation research will be published online, and an interagency task force will help to shape the evaluations. The Department of Labor submissions that were selected as part of this competitive process would evaluate:

- WIA Performance Measures
- Effects of Job Counseling
- Use of Administrative data in Workforce Programs
- Incentives for Dislocated Workers
- Effects of OSHA Inspections

It is important to note that the scope of these projects is beyond what could be funded by existing evaluation resources. Most are demonstrations that would provide program services, coupled with rigorous evaluations of the strategies.

In addition to the \$40,300,000 for the projects identified above, the Department requests \$10,000,000 to pursue its evaluation agenda being established in FY 2010. The Department will continue to conduct rigorous-evaluations to determine which programs and interventions work and inform its policy, management, and resource allocation decision.

Office of Disability Employment Policy

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Office of Disability Employment Policy	26,679	0	39,031	39,138
Total Budget Authority	26,679	0	39,031	39,138
Total FTE	41	0	52	52

Congress authorized the Office of Disability Employment Policy (ODEP) in the Department's FY 2001 appropriation act. ODEP develops policy and fosters its implementation to reduce barriers to employment for people with disabilities.

Increasing the workforce participation of people with disabilities requires the removal of barriers to employment that exist in workforce systems; business and workplaces; and in employment-related supports programs and services. To break down employment barriers, ODEP:

- Fosters and leads collaborative efforts within the Department, with other Federal agencies, private sector employers and organizations, and national community and advocacy organizations.
- Develops, disseminates, and provides technical assistance to promote implementation of its policy and policy strategies to expand access to systems (such as employment and training, education, vocational rehabilitation), improve employers' recruiting, hiring and retention efforts, and increase availability and access to employment-related supports (such as health care and mental health, transportation, and technology) for job seekers and workers with disabilities.
- Carries out its leadership role by utilizing policy, research and outreach experts to identify, analyze, develop, disseminate and support the implementation of policy critical to the employment of people with disabilities.

The FY 2011 request of \$39,138,000 will enable ODEP to continue its collaborative efforts with ETA. ODEP and ETA are working to improve the capacity of the existing One-Stop system to provide accessible programs and services to individuals with disabilities. Specifically, ODEP requests \$12 million to continue its FY 2010 collaboration work with ETA, to increase system capacity and meaningful access (*e.g.* Section 188 of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended) to its WIA programs through the *Disability Employment Initiative*. This initiative will seek to build upon the promising practices of ETA's Disability Program Navigator initiative and ODEP's customized employment initiative to improve the employment outcomes of individuals with disabilities served by One-Stop Career Centers.

Veterans' Employment and Training Service

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
State Grants	161,894	0	165,394	165,394
Transition Assistance Program	7,000	0	7,000	8,000
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	26,330	0	36,330	41,330
Veterans Workforce Investment Program	7,641	0	9,641	9,641
National Veterans Employment and Training Service Institute	1,949	0	2,449	2,449
Federal Administration	34,625	0	35,313	35,680
Total Budget Authority	239,439	0	256,127	262,494
Total FTE	234	0	234	234

NOTE: Amounts appropriated for State Grants in FY 2009 and FY 2010 included funds for the Transition Assistance Program (TAP). In FY 2011, the budget requests a separate activity for TAP and the associated funding.

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

VETS' mission is a direct reflection of the Nation's responsibility to meet the employment, training and job security needs of Americans who served in uniform. VETS helps Veterans obtain positive employment outcomes through services provided at One-Stop Career Centers and other locations. Grants are provided to State Workforce Agencies (SWA) to support staff dedicated to serving Veterans. VETS ensures that Veterans who return with a requirement for special employment assistance due to disabilities or other barriers to employment receive appropriate services based on their needs. VETS also provides funding to organizations that serve eligible Veterans through the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) and the Veterans' Workforce Investment Program (VWIP).

- Under the Jobs for Veterans Act of 2002 (JVA) funding formula, fund allocation is determined by the number of veterans residing in the State that are seeking employment compared to the total number of veterans seeking employment in the State. In FY 2009, the State Grant program served 850,800 veterans.
- A set-aside in the funding formula supports the delivery of TAP Employment Workshops and provides VETS with the flexibility to respond to exigent circumstances. Funding is also made available from the set aside to provide TAP Employment Workshops at military installations overseas and to continue the National Hire Veterans campaign

In FY 2011, the Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS) requests that the Transition Assistance Program become a separate activity. TAP Employment Workshops at military installations help Service Members and their spouses make the initial transition from military service to the civilian workplace with less difficulty and at less overall cost to the government. TAP Employment Workshops consist of comprehensive two and one-half day employment workshops at military installations nationwide and at select military installations overseas. Professionally-trained workshop facilitators from the JVSG, State Employment Services, Department of Labor contractors, or VETS' staff present the workshops.

The Department of Defense has established a goal for TAP Employment Workshop participation of 85 percent of separating service members and demobilizing National Guard and Reserve Forces. TAP Employment Workshop participation is expected to increase during FY 2010 and FY 2011.

- In FY 2010 and FY 2011, VETS expects to deliver over 6,100 TAP Employment Workshops to approximately 185,000 participants worldwide.

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

VETS also protects the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and members of the National Guard and Reserve Forces under the provisions of USERRA so that they can serve on active duty without harm to their employment status. Funds appropriated under Federal Administration support this work, in addition to the administration of VETS grant programs.

The National Veterans' Employment and Training Service Institute (NVTI) was established in 1986 and authorized in 1988 by P.L. 100-323. NVTI develops and delivers competency-based training to the State DVOP and LVER veteran service providers. The purpose of NVTI is to guarantee the universality of services for veterans by ensuring that all direct client service providers have been properly trained on their job, thereby, increasing their productivity and knowledge of services available to veterans. NVTI is currently administered by VETS staff through a contract with the University of Colorado at Denver (UCD). The training provided by NVTI is evaluated for effectiveness through post-training follow-up with participants and their supervisors to determine the impact of the training. In FY 2009, NVTI provided training to 1,985 participants. The increase in the NVTI activity for FY 2010 will ensure the statutory requirement is met that all DVOP and LVER staff attend core training within three years of appointment to their positions. Both the FY 2010 and FY 2011 levels are estimated to support 2,275 participants.

The Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) was the first nationwide Federal program focused on placing homeless veterans into jobs. The program was authorized under Section 738 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (MHAA) of 1987, and amended by Section 5 of the Homeless Veterans Comprehensive Assistance Act (HVCAA) of 2001. VETS administers the program through a competitive grant process. Through these competitive grant awards, the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program (HVRP) provided

employment and training services to an estimated 15,500 homeless veterans in FY 2009 at an average cost of \$1,560. The FY 2011 budget requests \$41.3 million, an increase of \$5 million from the FY 2010 appropriation, to allow HVRP to provide services to more than 25,000 homeless veterans, including homeless women veterans. This supports the President's initiative to end chronic homelessness among veterans.

The Veterans' Workforce Investment Program (VWIP) supports efforts to ensure veterans' lifelong learning and skills development, under 29 U.S.C. 2913 (Veterans' Workforce Investment Programs - Sec. 168, Workforce Investment Act, P.L. 105-220) in programs designed to serve current eligible and targeted veteran subgroups with severe employability barriers. Operated on a program year that begins on July 1, VWIP awards competitive grants to veterans and eligible persons with emphasis on Special Disabled veterans, and veterans with other barriers to employment. About 4,600 participants are targeted to receive employment and training services through this program in FY 2010, which provides competitive grants to various eligible organizations. Approximately 4,600 participants are targeted in FY 2011 as well.

Office of the Inspector General

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
OIG Program Activity	76,326	6,000	78,093	79,090
Trust Funds	5,815	0	5,921	5,992
Subtotal Office of Inspector General	82,141	6,000	84,014	85,082
Office of Inspector General, OIG Program Activity, BLDTF	325	0	327	327
Total Budget Authority	82,466	6,000	84,341	85,409
Total FTE	415	2	425	425

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

In FY 2011, the OIG requests a total of \$85,409,000. This level of funding will enable the OIG to carry out its mandate under the Inspector General Act. In addition, the OIG received \$6,000,000 from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, which is available for obligation through September 30, 2012.

In FY 2009, the OIG issued 54 audits and questioned \$14,700,000 in costs. With respect to investigative work, the OIG completed approximately 424 program fraud and labor racketeering investigations. The OIG's work led to 442 indictments, 459 convictions and over \$91,600,000 in investigative monetary accomplishments.

Working Capital Fund

	<u>2009</u>	Recovery <u>Act</u>	<u>2010</u>	2011 <u>Request</u>
Financial and Administrative Services	140,190	0	143,883	150,252
Field Services	41,895	0	42,731	43,177
Human Resources	19,462	0	21,374	21,446
Telecommunications	21,000	0	21,000	19,000
Investment in Reinvention	557	0	0	0
Non-DOL Reimbursables	573	0	573	0
Total Budget Authority	223,677	0	229,561	233,875
Total FTE	634	0	686	688

The Working Capital Fund (WCF) was established by Public Law 85-67 and amended by Public Laws 86-703 and 91-204 to provide authority, without fiscal year limitation, for expenses necessary to provide certain administrative services and activities on a centralized basis. As an intra-governmental revolving fund, the WCF is authorized to finance a cycle of operations in which expenditures generate receipts that are available for continuous use without annual appropriation by Congress. Public Law 105-78 amended the WCF authorization in 1997 to authorize an annual transfer of up to \$3.0 million from unobligated balances in the Department's salaries and expenses account to the unobligated balances of the WCF. The WCF's centralized services are performed at rates that will return all expenses of operations in full, including reserves for accrued leave and depreciation of property and equipment.

- The Working Capital Fund is comprised of five budget activities, including Financial and Administrative Services, Field Services, Human Resources Services, Telecommunications, and the Investment in Reinvention Fund (IRF).
- Key administrative functions that are financed through the WCF are Frances Perkins Building (DOL's national headquarters) operations and maintenance, payroll operations, procurement services, and invoice payment services.

The Investment in Reinvention Fund (IRF), which was established in the DOL Appropriations Act of 1996, was intended to provide a self-sustaining source of financing to DOL agencies for investment in projects designed to produce measurable improvements in agency efficiency and achieve cost savings. However, the IRF has never been used, and the FY 2011 budget proposes to terminate the fund and rescind its unobligated balances, which total \$3.9 million.

The FY 2011 budget request of \$233,875,000 and 688 FTE includes program increases in the amount of \$12,829,000 and 3 FTE, which are offset by program decreases of \$10,101,000 and 1 FTE. The budget request will support increased cost of services provided by the Working Capital Fund for:

- Frances Perkins Building utilities
- Maintenance and operations for all financial systems, including the Department's New Core Financial Management System (NCFMS) and
- DOL consolidated internet connections.

The Working Capital Fund provides centralized procurement services to the Department of Labor. The FY 2011 budget requests in a General Provision an appropriation of \$4.5 million to the WCF in support of a government-wide initiative to improve Federal procurement activities.

Summary of Discretionary Funds, FY 2002-2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program	Fiscal Year 2002	Fiscal Year 2003	Fiscal Year 2004	Fiscal Year 2005	Fiscal Year 2006	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009 5/	Fiscal Year 2010	Fiscal Year 2011 Request	Change from FY2002 - FY2011 Request Amount	Change from FY2011 Request Percent
Employment and Training												
Training and Employment Services												
Adult Employment and Training Activities	950,000	889,949	896,891	890,922	857,079	864,199	849,101	861,540	861,540	861,540	-88,460	-9%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,344	45,344	0%
Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities	1,549,000	1,448,001	1,454,419	1,467,584	1,337,553	1,471,903	1,446,189	1,341,891	1,413,000	1,413,000	-136,000	-9%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,307	62,307	0%
Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly CBJTG)	0	0	0	124,000	0	0	0	125,000	125,000	0	0	0%
Youth Activities	1,127,965	994,459	995,059	986,288	940,500	940,500	924,069	924,069	924,069	871,250	-256,715	-23%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153,750	153,750	0%
Youth Opportunity Grants	225,100	44,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-225,100	-100%
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	85,000	85,000	0%
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,500	13,750	13,750	0%
Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders	55,000	54,643	49,705	49,600	49,104	49,104	0	0	0	0	-55,000	-100%
Prisoner Re-entry	0	0	0	19,640	19,642	19,642	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,493	108,493	108,493	98,000	98,000	0%
National Programs	159,766	90,923	79,604	103,505	46,411	27,976	61,080	60,077	104,050	59,156	-100,610	-63%
Native Americans	57,000	55,636	54,676	54,238	53,696	53,696	52,758	52,758	52,758	55,000	-2,000	-4%
Migrants and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,751	76,823	76,370	75,759	79,252	79,752	79,668	82,620	84,620	87,378	7,627	10%
Youth Build	0	0	0	0	0	49,500	58,952	70,000	102,500	120,000	120,000	0%
Subtotal, Training and Employment Services	4,203,582	3,654,645	3,608,724	3,771,736	3,383,237	3,556,272	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,828,530	3,925,475	-278,107	-7%
Older Workers	445,100	442,306	438,650	436,678	432,311	483,611	521,625	571,925	825,425	600,425	155,325	35%
Workers Compensation	175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-175,000	-100%
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Services 1/	3,698,556	3,607,380	3,647,133	3,636,709	3,399,737	3,340,350	3,451,388	4,187,357	4,846,681	4,435,327	736,771	20%
Program Administration 1/ 2/	161,031	174,510	177,349	170,101	198,000	199,708	172,323	130,463	147,656	162,042	1,011	1%
State Paid Leave Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	50,000	0%
Subtotal, Employment and Training Administration	8,683,269	7,878,842	7,871,856	8,015,224	7,413,265	7,579,941	7,690,647	8,516,193	9,648,292	9,173,269	490,000	6%
Job Corps 2/	1,458,732	1,504,603	1,541,151	1,546,333	1,557,270	1,578,277	1,598,434	1,683,938	1,708,205	1,707,363	248,631	17%
Subtotal, Employment and Training	10,142,001	9,383,444	9,413,007	9,561,557	8,970,555	9,158,218	9,289,081	10,200,131	11,356,497	10,880,632	738,631	7%
Worker Protection												
Employee Benefits Security Administration	110,752	116,283	124,040	131,213	133,551	141,573	139,313	143,419	154,861	161,995	51,243	46%
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation 3/	11,690	12,965	20,553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-11,690	-100%
Employment Standards Administration 4/	370,048	381,114	392,015	400,848	411,064	420,872	420,925	440,267	492,654	530,200	160,152	43%
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	443,897	450,310	457,540	464,156	472,427	486,925	486,000	513,042	558,620	573,096	129,199	29%
Mine Safety and Health Administration	253,143	272,955	268,858	279,135	277,685	301,570	331,847	347,003	357,293	360,780	107,637	43%
Solicitor	77,410	77,483	80,726	80,080	80,451	85,796	89,323	100,709	117,448	122,561	45,151	58%
Subtotal, Worker Protection	1,266,940	1,311,110	1,343,733	1,355,432	1,375,178	1,436,735	1,467,407	1,544,440	1,680,876	1,748,632	481,692	38%
Bureau of International Labor Affairs												
Bureau of Labor Statistics	147,341	147,053	109,862	93,248	72,516	72,516	81,074	86,074	92,669	115,000	-32,341	-22%
	474,613	492,234	518,496	529,004	537,098	548,123	544,251	597,182	611,447	645,351	170,738	36%
Other Salaries and Expenses												
Departmental Management, Other	158,581	163,306	159,731	147,356	144,613	140,608	123,555	127,415	145,889	191,093	32,512	21%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	37,766	47,178	47,024	47,164	27,655	27,712	27,228	26,679	39,031	39,138	1,372	4%
Office of Inspector General	56,873	61,851	65,339	68,995	71,101	72,766	74,390	82,141	84,014	85,082	28,209	50%
Subtotal, Other Salaries and Expenses	253,220	272,335	272,094	263,515	243,369	241,095	225,173	236,235	268,934	315,313	62,093	25%
Veterans' Employment and Training												
Working Capital Fund	212,516	212,820	218,646	222,632	222,091	223,189	228,097	239,439	256,127	262,494	49,978	24%
	0	0	13,768	9,920	6,168	6,168	0	0	0	637	637	0%
											0	0%
Total, Department of Labor Discretionary Funds	12,496,631	11,818,995	11,889,606	12,035,509	11,426,974	11,686,034	11,835,083	12,903,501	14,266,550	13,968,059	1,471,428	12%
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, Employment Standards Administration 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.												

All Purpose Table

United States Department of Labor								
FY 2011 President's Budget								
(dollars in thousands)								
Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law	FY 2011 Proposed Legislation	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services:</i>								
1. Grants to States / Innovation Funds								
(a) Adult Employment and Training								
Annual appropriation	D	149,540	495,000	149,540	149,540	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	712,000	-	712,000	712,000	-	-	0%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	45,344	-	45,344	100%
Subtotal		861,540	495,000	861,540	906,884	-	45,344	5%
(b) Dislocated Worker Employment								
Annual appropriation	D	335,840	1,237,500	323,840	323,840	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	848,000	-	860,000	860,000	-	-	0%
WIA Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	62,307	-	62,307	100%
Subtotal		1,183,840	1,237,500	1,183,840	1,246,147	-	62,307	5%
(c) Youth Activities								
Annual appropriation	D	924,069	1,188,000	924,069	871,250	-	-52,819	-6%
Youth Innovation Fund Reserve	D	-	-	-	153,750	-	153,750	100%
Subtotal		924,069	1,188,000	924,069	1,025,000	-	100,931	11%
Subtotal, Grants to States / Innovation Funds		2,969,449	2,920,500	2,969,449	3,178,031	-	208,582	7%
Annual appropriation		1,409,449	2,920,500	1,397,449	1,606,031	-	208,582	15%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,560,000	-	1,572,000	1,572,000	-	-	0%
2. Federally Administered Programs:								
(a) Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve:								
Annual appropriation	D	71,051	198,000	29,160	29,160	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year (FY 2009 includes \$125 million for CBJTG)	D	212,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal		283,051	198,000	229,160	229,160	-	-	0%
Recovery Act Health Insurance Assistance	M	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Dislocated Worker Assistance National Reserve		283,051	348,000	229,160	229,160	-	-	0%
(b) Native Americans	D	52,758	-	52,758	55,000	-	2,242	4%
(c) Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	D	82,620	-	84,620	87,378	-	2,758	3%
(d) Women in apprenticeship	D	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	0%
(e) YouthBuild	D	70,000	49,500	102,500	120,000	-	17,500	17%
(f) High Growth / Emerging Industries	D	-	247,500	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Federally Administered Programs		489,429	645,000	470,038	492,538	-	22,500	5%
Mandatory		-	150,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		489,429	495,000	470,038	492,538	-	22,500	5%
Annual appropriation		277,429	495,000	270,038	292,538	-	22,500	8%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		212,000	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	0%
3. National Programs:								
(a) Pilots, Demonstrations and Research (includes Transitional Jobs)	D	48,781	-	93,450	46,556	-	-46,894	-50%
(b) Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	D	108,493	-	108,493	98,000	-	-10,493	-10%
(c) Evaluation	D	6,918	-	9,600	11,600	-	2,000	21%
(d) Green Jobs Innovation Fund	D	-	495,000	40,000	85,000	-	45,000	113%
(e) Career Pathways Innovation Fund (formerly Community Based Job Training Grants)	D	-	-	125,000	-	-	-125,000	-100%
(f) Denali Commission	D	3,378	-	-	-	-	-	100%
(g) Workforce Data Quality Initiative	D	-	-	12,500	13,750	-	1,250	10%
Subtotal, National Programs		167,570	495,000	389,043	254,906	-	-134,137	-34%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		167,570	495,000	389,043	254,906	-	-134,137	-34%

**United States Department of Labor
FY 2011 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law	FY 2011 Proposed Legislation	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
							Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Training and Employment Services: (cont)</i>								
4. Skills Training Grants (H-1B Fees)	M	125,000	-	120,000	125,000	-	5,000	4%
Total Appropriation, Training and Employment Services		3,751,448	4,060,500	3,948,530	4,050,475	-	101,945	3%
Mandatory		125,000	150,000	120,000	125,000	-	5,000	4%
Discretionary		3,626,448	3,910,500	3,828,530	3,925,475	-	96,945	3%
Annual appropriation		1,854,448	3,910,500	2,056,530	2,153,475	-	96,945	5%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		1,772,000	-	1,772,000	1,772,000	-	-	0%
Outlays								
Mandatory		125,000	3,000	84,000	82,000	-	-2,000	-2%
Discretionary		3,689,399	3,533,806	3,502,474	3,605,695	-	-	0%
Office of Job Corps:								
(a) Operations								
Annual appropriation	D	949,276	35,854	983,015	981,253	-	-1,762	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	591,000	-	591,000	591,000	-	-	0%
(b) Construction and Renovation								
Annual appropriation	D	15,000	211,646	5,000	5,000	-	-	0%
Advance for succeeding year	D	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	-	0%
(c) Administration	D	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110	-	920	3%
Total Appropriation, Job Corps		1,683,938	250,000	1,708,205	1,707,363	-	-842	0%
Annual appropriation		992,938	250,000	1,017,205	1,016,363	-	-842	0%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		691,000	-	691,000	691,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		1,622,493	202,198	1,720,152	1,737,337	-	17,185	1%
Workers Compensation:								
1. Workers Compensation	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Workers Compensation		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Outlays		2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-2,000	-100%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans:								
1. Annual Appropriation	D	571,925	118,800	600,425	600,425	-	-	
2. Special Funding	D	-	-	225,000	-	-	-225,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Community Service Employment for Older Americans		571,925	118,800	825,425	600,425	-	-225,000	-27%
Outlays		531,000	113,289	622,000	781,000	-	159,000	26%
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances								
1. Annual Appropriation	M	703,000	256,000	1,253,000	1,938,200	431,300	685,200	55%
Total Appropriation, Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances		703,000	256,000	1,253,000	1,938,200	431,300	685,200	55%
Outlays		489,000	77,000	1,022,000	2,258,200	145,300	1,236,200	121%

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					President's Request	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
					Current Law		Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations:</i>								
1. Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF):								
(a) UTF Base	M	103,855,031	8,716,000	151,285,086	88,167,342	17,912,000	-63,117,744	-42%
(b) UTF Transfer	M	-4,602,523	-400,000	-5,105,086	-4,691,342	-	413,744	-8%
Subtotal, UTF Residual		99,252,508	8,316,000	146,180,000	83,476,000	17,912,000	-62,704,000	-43%
2. Unemployment Compensation (UI):								
(a) State Operations (Trust funds)	D	2,808,690	-	3,195,645	3,515,079	-	319,434	10%
(b) UI Integrity (Trust funds)	D	50,000	-	50,000	55,000	-	5,000	10%
(c) AWIU (Trust funds)	D	628,000	-	733,000	-	-	-733,000	-100%
(d) National Activities (Trust funds)	D	11,310	-	11,310	11,310	-	-	0%
(e) Federal Additional Unemployment Compensation	M	5,067,000	9,570,000	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal, Unemployment Compensation		8,565,000	9,570,000	3,989,955	3,581,389	-	-408,566	-10%
3. Employment Service:								
(a) Allotments to States								
Federal Funds	D	22,683	-	22,683	22,683	-	-	0%
Trust Funds	D	680,893	396,000	680,893	680,893	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Allotments to States		703,576	396,000	703,576	703,576	-	-	0%
(b) ES National Activities (Trust funds)	D	20,869	-	20,994	20,994	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Employment Service		724,445	396,000	724,570	724,570	-	-	0%
4. Foreign Labor Certification:								
(a) State Grants (Trust funds)	D	15,129	-	15,129	15,129	-	-	0%
(b) Federal Administration (Trust funds)	D	52,821	-	53,307	50,519	-	-2,788	-5%
(c) Federal Administration (H-1B Fees)	M	13,000	-	13,000	13,000	111,000	-2,788	-21%
Subtotal, Foreign Labor Certification		80,950	-	81,436	78,648	111,000	-5,576	-7%
5. One-Stop Career Centers / Labor Market Information	D	51,720	-	63,720	63,720	-	-	0%
6. Work Incentives Grants	D	17,295	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations		108,691,918	18,282,000	151,039,681	87,924,327	18,023,000	-63,118,142	-42%
Mandatory		104,332,508	17,886,000	146,193,000	83,489,000	18,023,000	-62,706,788	-43%
Discretionary		4,359,410	396,000	4,846,681	4,435,327	-	-411,354	-8%
Federal Funds		91,698	-	86,403	86,403	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,267,712	396,000	4,760,278	4,348,924	-	-411,354	-9%
Outlays		108,467,684	18,281,177	151,350,961	88,110,607	18,023,000	-63,240,354	-42%
Mandatory		104,332,007	17,886,000	146,203,000	83,494,000	18,023,000	-62,709,000	-43%
Discretionary		4,135,677	395,177	5,147,961	4,616,607	-	-531,354	-10%
Federal Funds		73,220	-	94,683	157,683	-	63,000	67%
Trust Funds		4,062,457	395,177	5,053,278	4,458,924	-	-594,354	-12%
<i>State Paid Leave Program:</i>								
1. Grants	D	-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Total Appropriation, State Paid Leave Program		-	-	-	50,000	-	50,000	100%
Outlays		-	-	-	12,000	-	50,000	100%
<i>Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds:</i>								
1. Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
Total Appropriation, Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds		-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
Outlays		-	-	150,000	200,000	-	50,000	33%
<i>Payments to the UI Trust Fund:</i>								
1. Payments to the Unemployment Trust Fund	M	1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%
Total Appropriation, Payments to the UI Trust Fund		1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%
Outlays		1,479,000	11,229,000	75,255,000	31,000	18,000,000	-75,224,000	-100%

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					President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable Amount	Percent
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION								
<i>Program Administration:</i>								
1. Adult Services	D	43,250	40,315	46,859	50,564	-	3,705	8%
Trust Funds	D	7,811	-	8,553	11,225	-	2,672	31%
2. Youth Services	D	10,932	6,099	12,308	14,803	-	2,495	20%
3. Workforce Security	D	3,669	9,253	3,490	3,450	-	-40	-1%
Trust Funds (beginning in FY 2009, no longer includes Foreign Labor Certification)	D	35,276	4,000	39,496	43,801	-	4,305	11%
4. Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services	D	21,447	-	27,784	28,965	-	1,181	4%
5. Executive Direction	D	6,025	-	7,075	7,122	-	47	1%
Trust Funds	D	2,053	-	2,091	2,112	-	21	1%
Total Appropriation, Program Administration		130,463	59,667	147,656	162,042	-	14,386	10%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		130,463	59,667	147,656	162,042	-	14,386	10%
Federal Funds		85,323	55,667	97,516	104,904	-	7,388	8%
Trust Funds		45,140	4,000	50,140	57,138	-	6,998	14%
Outlays		126,194	49,588	137,903	162,355	-	24,452	18%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		126,194	49,588	137,903	162,355	-	24,452	18%
Total Appropriation, Employment and Training Administration		117,011,692	34,255,967	234,327,497	96,663,832	36,454,300	-137,666,453	-59%
Mandatory		106,639,508	29,521,000	222,971,000	85,783,200	36,454,300	-137,190,588	-62%
Discretionary		10,372,184	4,734,967	11,356,497	10,880,632	-	-475,865	-4%
Federal Funds		6,059,332	4,334,967	6,546,079	6,474,570	-	-71,509	-1%
Annual appropriation		3,596,332	4,334,967	4,093,079	4,011,570	-	-71,509	-2%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		2,463,000	-	2,463,000	2,463,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,312,852	400,000	4,810,418	4,406,062	-	-404,356	-8%
Total Outlays		116,531,770	33,489,038	233,846,490	96,980,094	36,168,300	-136,931,517	-59%
Mandatory (includes Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds)		106,425,007	29,195,000	222,714,000	86,065,200	36,168,300	-136,648,800	-61%
Discretionary		10,106,763	4,294,038	11,132,490	10,914,894	-	-282,717	-3%
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS SECURITY ADMINISTRATION								
1. Enforcement and Participant Assistance 1/	D	119,691	9,705	129,199	133,241	-	4,042	3%
2. Policy and Compliance Assistance	D	18,198	-	18,994	22,232	-	3,238	17%
3. Executive Leadership, Program Oversight and Administration	D	5,530	-	6,688	6,522	-	-146	-2%
Total Appropriation, Employee Benefits Security Administration		143,419	9,705	154,861	161,995	-	7,134	5%
Total Outlays		155,000	6,133	156,500	161,375	-	4,875	3%
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION								
1. Pension insurance activities [non-add]	M	70,590	-	86,412	71,896	-	-14,516	-17%
2. Pension plan termination [non-add]	M	232,337	-	234,005	249,408	-	15,403	7%
3. Operational support [non-add]	M	141,795	-	143,650	144,997	-	1,347	1%
Total Appropriation, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (Admin Operations) [non-add]		444,722	-	464,067	466,301	-	2,234	0%
Total Outlays (Program)		-229,000	-	-86,000	-1,073,000	-	-987,000	1148%
WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION								
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	196,016	21,987	227,606	244,240	-	16,634	7%
2. H-1B	M	-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
3. H-2B	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal Wage and Hour Division		-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
Total Appropriation, Wage and Hour Division		178,016	21,987	243,606	295,240	-	51,634	21%
Mandatory		-18,000	-	16,000	51,000	-	35,000	219%
Discretionary		196,016	21,987	227,606	244,240	-	16,634	7%
Total Outlays		206,688	12,865	276,483	285,921	-	9,438	3%
Mandatory		11,000	-	66,000	57,000	-	-9,000	-14%
Discretionary		195,688	12,865	210,483	228,921	-	18,438	9%

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					President's Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable Amount	Percent
OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS								
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	84,172	7,200	105,386	113,433	-	8,047	8%
Total Outlays		83,295	6,478	101,969	102,453	-	484	0%
OFFICE OF LABOR MANAGEMENT STANDARDS								
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	45,726	581	41,367	45,181	-	3,814	9%
Total Outlays		44,879	404	40,070	41,327	-	1,257	3%
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS								
<i>Salaries and Expenses:</i>								
1. Salaries and Expenses	D	111,400	-	116,171	125,165	-	8,994	8%
Trust Funds	D	2,101	-	2,124	2,181	-	57	3%
Subtotal, Salaries and Expenses		113,501	-	118,295	127,346	-	9,051	8%
Outlays		107,432	-	103,451	115,470	-	12,019	12%
<i>Special Benefits:</i>								
1. Federal employees' compensation benefits	M	160,000	-	184,000	180,000	-10,000	-4,000	-2%
2. Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	M	3,000	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Special Benefits		163,000	-	187,000	183,000	-10,000	-4,000	-2%
Outlays		163,000	-	187,000	183,000	-10,000	-4,000	-2%
<i>Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund:</i>								
1. Part B, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	464,120	-	497,000	433,000	-	-64,000	-13%
2. Part B, Administrative Expenses	M	57,189	-	51,900	53,778	-	1,878	4%
3. Part E, Program Benefits [non-add]	M	533,325	-	459,000	400,000	-	-69,000	-13%
4. Part E, Administrative Expenses [non-add]	M	58,524	-	72,045	72,789	-	744	1%
Subtotal, Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Fund		1,113,158	-	1,079,945	959,567	-	-120,378	-11%
Outlays		1,113,601	-	1,079,945	959,567	-	-120,378	-11%
EEOIC Benefits		997,445	-	966,000	833,000	-	-123,000	-13%
EEOIC Administrative Expenses		116,156	-	123,945	126,567	-	2,622	2%
<i>Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners:</i>								
1. Benefit payments	M	245,000	-	231,000	198,000	-	-33,000	-14%
2. Administration	M	5,130	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	0%
3. Less funds advanced in prior year	M	-62,000	-	-66,000	-45,000	-	11,000	-20%
Subtotal		188,130	-	180,000	158,000	-	-22,000	-12%
4. New advances, 1st quarter next fiscal year	M	56,000	-	45,000	45,000	-	-	0%
Subtotal, Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners		244,130	-	225,000	203,000	-	-22,000	-10%
Outlays		244,130	-	225,000	203,000	-	-22,000	-10%
<i>Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:</i>								
1. Benefit payments and interest on advances	M	2,765,000	-	251,000	251,000	-	-	0%
2. Office of Workers' Compensation, Salaries and expenses	M	32,308	-	32,720	33,075	-	355	1%
3. Departmental Management, Salaries and expenses	M	24,694	-	24,694	24,694	-	-	0%
4. Departmental Management, Inspector General	M	325	-	327	327	-	-	0%
5. BLTF Refinancing	M	6,498,000	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Subtotal		9,320,327	-	308,741	309,096	-	355	0%
6. Treasury Department, Administrative Costs	M	356	-	356	356	-	-	0%
Subtotal Appropriation, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund		9,320,683	-	309,097	309,452	-	355	0%
Outlays		9,320,683	-	298,097	287,452	-	-10,645	-4%

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					President's Request Current Law		Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	Amount
OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS								
<i>Panama Canal Commission:</i>	M	6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	-	0%
<i>Special Workers' Compensation:</i>	M	136,899	-	143,000	143,000	-	-	0%
Outlays		136,899	-	139,000	143,000	-	4,000	3%
Total Appropriation, Office of Workers' Compensation		11,097,371	-	2,068,337	1,931,365	-10,000	-136,972	-7%
Mandatory		10,983,870	-	1,950,042	1,804,019	-10,000	-146,023	-7%
Discretionary		113,501	-	118,295	127,346	-	9,051	8%
Federal Funds		111,400	-	116,171	125,165	-	8,994	8%
Trust Funds		2,101	-	2,124	2,181	-	57	3%
Total Outlays		11,093,745	-	2,038,493	1,897,489	-10,000	-141,004	-7%
Mandatory		10,986,313	-	1,935,042	1,782,019	-10,000	-153,023	-8%
Discretionary		107,432	-	103,451	115,470	-	12,019	12%
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
1. Safety and Health Standards	D	17,204	-	19,569	23,756	-	4,187	21%
2. Federal Enforcement	D	197,946	9,221	223,399	233,445	-	10,046	4%
3. State Programs	D	92,593	3,750	104,393	105,893	-	1,500	1%
4. Technical Support	D	22,632	-	25,920	26,186	-	266	1%
5. Compliance Assistance:								
(a) Federal Assistance	D	72,659	-	73,380	70,255	-	-3,125	-4%
(b) State Consultation Grants	D	54,631	-	54,798	55,798	-	1,000	2%
(c) Training Grants	D	10,000	-	10,750	11,000	-	250	2%
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance		137,190	-	138,928	137,053	-	-1,875	-1%
6. Safety and Health Statistics	D	34,128	600	34,875	34,981	-	106	0%
7. Executive Direction and Administration	D	11,349	-	11,536	11,782	-	246	2%
Total Appropriation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration		513,042	13,571	558,620	573,096	-	14,476	3%
Total Outlays		509,545	6,942	552,568	570,438	-	17,870	3%
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION								
1. Coal Enforcement	D	154,491	-	158,862	159,059	-	387	0%
2. Metal / Non-Metal Enforcement	D	82,427	-	85,422	88,966	-	3,544	4%
3. Standards Development	D	3,031	-	3,481	4,322	-	841	24%
4. Assessments	D	6,134	-	6,233	6,327	-	94	2%
5. Educational Policy and Development	D	38,605	-	38,605	36,646	-	-1,959	-5%
6. Technical Support	D	30,117	-	30,642	31,637	-	995	3%
7. Program evaluation and information resources	D	16,514	-	16,857	19,447	-	2,590	15%
8. Program Administration	D	15,884	-	17,391	14,376	-	-3,015	-17%
Total Appropriation, Mine Safety and Health Administration		347,003	-	357,293	360,780	-	3,487	1%
Total Outlays		342,410	-	352,499	357,489	-	4,990	1%
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS								
1. Employment and Unemployment Statistics	D	188,206	-	197,852	217,234	-	19,382	10%
2. Labor Market Information (Trust funds)	D	78,264	-	78,264	67,438	-	-10,826	-14%
3. Prices and Cost of Living	D	198,464	-	201,081	234,521	-	33,440	17%
4. Compensation and Working Conditions	D	87,281	-	88,553	81,202	-	-7,351	-8%
5. Productivity and Technology	D	11,706	-	11,904	10,242	-	-1,662	-14%
6. Executive Direction and Staff Services	D	33,261	-	33,793	34,714	-	921	3%
Total Appropriation, Bureau of Labor Statistics		597,182	-	611,447	645,351	-	33,904	6%
Federal Funds		518,918	-	533,183	577,913	-	44,730	8%
Trust Funds		78,264	-	78,264	67,438	-	-10,826	-14%
Total Outlays		593,264	-	607,264	639,438	-	32,174	5%

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					Request Current Law	Proposed Legislation	Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
<i>Salaries and Expenses:</i>								
1. Program Direction and Support	D	25,806	42,384	33,350	34,225	-	875	3%
2. Departmental IT Crosscut	D	21,286	-	19,892	20,642	-	750	4%
3. Legal Services	D	97,362	3,630	117,121	122,234	-	5,113	4%
Trust Funds	D	327	-	327	327	-	-	0%
4. International Labor Affairs	D	86,074	-	92,669	115,000	-	22,331	24%
5. Administration and Management	D	29,475	5,451	30,676	30,501	-	-175	-1%
6. Adjudication	D	28,560	-	29,286	30,367	-	1,081	4%
7. Women's Bureau	D	10,419	-	11,604	12,255	-	651	6%
8. Civil Rights Activities	D	6,943	-	7,220	7,335	-	115	2%
9. Departmental Program Evaluation	D	3,500	-	8,500	50,300	-	41,800	492%
10. Chief Financial Officer	D	5,278	1,000	5,361	5,438	-	77	1%
Total Appropriation, Salaries and Expenses		315,050	52,465	356,006	428,624	-	72,618	20%
Federal Funds		314,723	52,465	355,679	428,297	-	72,618	20%
Trust Funds		327	-	327	327	-	-	0%
Outlays		331,303	49,925	346,391	398,877	-	52,486	15%
<i>Office of Disability Employment Policy:</i>								
1. Salaries and expenses	D	26,679	-	39,031	39,138	-	107	0%
Total Appropriation, Office of Disability Employment Policy		26,679	-	39,031	39,138	-	107	0%
Outlays		26,500	-	21,021	35,123	-	14,102	67%
<i>Veterans Employment and Training:</i>								
1. State Administration, Grants (TF)	D	161,894	-	165,394	165,394	-	-	0%
2. Transition Assistance Program (TF)	D	7,000	-	7,000	8,000	-	1,000	14%
3. Federal Administration (TF)	D	34,625	-	35,313	35,680	-	367	1%
4. National Veterans Training Institute (TF)	D	1,949	-	2,449	2,449	-	-	0%
5. Homeless Veterans Program	D	26,330	-	36,330	41,330	-	5,000	14%
6. Veterans Workforce Investment Programs	D	7,641	-	9,641	9,641	-	-	0%
Total Appropriation, Veterans Employment and Training		239,439	-	256,127	262,494	-	6,367	2%
Federal Funds		33,971	-	45,971	50,971	-	5,000	11%
Trust Funds		205,468	-	210,156	211,523	-	1,367	1%
Outlays		224,468	-	236,156	254,523	-	18,367	8%
<i>Office of the Inspector General:</i>								
1. Program Activities	D	76,326	6,000	78,093	79,090	-	997	1%
Trust Funds	D	5,815	-	5,921	5,992	-	71	1%
Total Appropriation, Office of the Inspector General		82,141	6,000	84,014	85,082	-	1,068	1%
Federal Funds		76,326	6,000	78,093	79,090	-	997	1%
Trust Funds		5,815	-	5,921	5,992	-	71	1%
Outlays		78,672	4,925	83,039	84,567	-	1,528	2%
<i>Working Capital Fund:</i>								
1. Working Capital Fund	D	-	-	-	637	-	637	100%
Mandatory Funds	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Total Appropriation, Working Capital Fund		-	-	-	637	-	637	100%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		-	-	-	637	-	637	100%
Outlays		-13,000	-	-16,000	1,000	-	17,000	-106%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		-13,000	-	-16,000	1,000	-	17,000	-106%

**United States Department of Labor
FY 2011 President's Budget
(dollars in thousands)**

Office, Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	FY 2009 Comparable	American Recovery and Reinvestment	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2011	FY 2011 Proposed Legislation	FY 2011 President's Request Current Law versus FY 2010 Comparable	
					President's Request Current Law		Amount	Percent
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Total Appropriation, Departmental Management		663,309	58,465	735,178	815,975	-	80,797	11%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Federal Funds		451,699	58,465	518,774	598,133	-	79,359	15%
Trust Funds		211,610	-	216,404	217,842	-	1,438	1%
Total Outlays		647,943	54,850	670,607	774,090	-	103,483	15%
Mandatory		-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Discretionary		647,943	54,850	670,607	774,090	-	103,483	15%
RECEIPTS								
Proprietary Receipts, UTF	M	-3,000	-	-1,000	-1,000	-	-	0%
Offsetting Collections, PCC	M	-6,000	-	-6,000	-6,000	-	-	0%
CMIA Receipts, UTF	M	-3,000	-	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	0%
Interest on UI Loans to States	M	-15,000	-	-	-1,900,000	-	-1,900,000	100%
Misc Receipts, BLDTF	M	-	-	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	0%
Undistributed Offsetting Receipts	M	-2,260,000	-	-517,000	-252,000	-	265,000	-51%
Interfund Transactions	M	-20,256,000	-	-76,673,000	-19,461,000	-	57,212,000	-75%
Total, Receipts / Interfund Transactions		-22,543,000	-	-77,201,000	-21,624,000	-	55,577,000	-72%
Total Outlays		-22,543,000	-	-77,201,000	-21,624,000	-	55,577,000	-72%
TOTAL APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
Mandatory		108,137,932	34,367,476	162,002,592	79,982,248	36,444,300	-82,023,132	-51%
Discretionary		95,062,378	29,521,000	147,736,042	66,014,219	36,444,300	-81,724,611	-55%
Federal Funds		13,075,554	4,846,476	14,266,550	13,968,029	-	-298,521	-2%
Annual appropriation		6,470,727	4,446,476	9,159,340	9,274,506	-	115,166	1%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year		6,007,727	4,446,476	6,696,340	6,811,506	-	115,166	2%
Trust Funds		2,463,000	-	2,463,000	2,463,000	-	-	0%
Trust Funds		4,604,827	400,000	5,107,210	4,693,523	-	-413,687	-8%
TOTAL OUTLAYS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR								
Mandatory (includes Advances to UTF and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp)		107,436,539	33,576,710	161,355,943	79,113,114	36,158,300	-82,307,950	-51%
Discretionary		94,650,320	29,195,000	147,426,042	65,207,219	36,158,300	-82,220,823	-56%
Discretionary		12,786,219	4,381,710	13,927,901	13,905,895	-	-87,127	-1%

FY 2011 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Table

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) EMPLOYMENT
FY 2011 President's Budget**

	FY 2009 Comparable	FY 2010 Comparable	FY 2010 Recovery Act	FY 2011 President's Budget	FY '11 Pres Bud vs. '10 Comp
Employment and Training Administration	932	990	226	1,080	90
Job Corps	173	179	12	179	0
Employee Benefits Security Administration	852	910	50	941	31
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation	875	941	0	942	1
Wage and Hour Division	1,268	1,582	87	1,672	90
Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs	589	788	50	788	0
Office of Labor-Management Standards	296	269	1	269	0
Office of Workers' Compensation Programs	1,197	1,230	0	1,254	24
Energy Employees' Occupational Illness Compensation	588	580	0	560	-20
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	2,055	2,343	56	2,368	25
Mine Safety and Health Administration	2,374	2,425	0	2,430	5
Bureau of Labor Statistics	2,224	2,399	0	2,471	72
Office of Inspector General	389	425	2	427	2
Departmental Management	1,284	1,409	59	1,445	36
Office of Disability Employment Policy	41	52	0	52	0
Veterans' Employment and Training	229	234	0	234	0
Working Capital Fund	637	686	0	688	2
Total FTE Employment	16,003	17,442	543	17,800	358