

FY 2011

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Office of Job Corps

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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To carry out subtitle C of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, including Federal administrative expenses, the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration and repairs of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Workforce Investment Act; [\$1,708,205,000] \$1,707,363,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) [\$1,574,015,000] \$1,572,253,000 for Job Corps Operations, of which [\$983,015,000] \$981,253,000 shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, [2010] 2011 through June 30, [2011] 2012 and of which \$591,000,000 shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, [2010] 2011 through June 30, [2011] 2012.

(2) \$105,000,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, of which \$5,000,000 shall be available for the period July 1, [2010] 2011 through June 30, [2013] 2014 and \$100,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, [2010] 2011 through June 30, [2013] 2014: *Provided, That the Secretary of Labor may transfer up to 15 percent of such funds to meet the operational needs of such centers: Provided further, that any funds transferred pursuant to the preceding proviso shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 2012:* and

(3) [\$29,190,000] \$30,110,000 for necessary expenses of the Office of Job Corps which shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, [2009] 2010 through September 30, [2010] 2011:

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Provided, [That the Office of Job Corps shall have contracting authority: *Provided further*,] That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers. (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

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EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

The Administration proposes amending the Job Corps appropriation giving the Secretary of Labor authority to transfer up to 15% of funds appropriated for the Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition appropriation to the Operations appropriation in PY 2011. In addition, the Administration proposes to strike the provision providing contracting authority for the Office of Job Corps.

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AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION								
(Dollars in Thousands)								
	FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	179	992,938	0	0	179	1,017,205	179	1,016,363
Pursuant to P.L. 111-5 for Recovery Act of 2009	0	0	12	250,000	0	0	0	0
Other Supplementals and Rescissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation, Revised	179	992,938	12	250,000	179	1,017,205	179	1,016,363
Real transfer from:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Appropriation	179	992,938	12	250,000	179	1,017,205	179	1,016,363
Comparative Transfer To:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comparative Transfer From:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections From:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160	0	1,160
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Offsetting Collections From:	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160	0	1,160
Advance Appropriation	0	691,000	0	0	0	691,000	0	691,000
Subtotal Advance Appropriation	0	691,000	0	0	0	691,000	0	691,000
B. Gross Budget Authority	179	1,685,098	12	250,000	179	1,709,365	179	1,708,523
Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	-1,160	0	0	0	-1,160	0	-1,160
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Gross Budget Authority	0	1,683,938	0	250,000	0	1,708,205	0	1,707,363
C. Budget Authority	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Before Committee	179	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,708,205	179	1,707,363
Offsetting Collections From:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursements	0	1,160	0	0	0	1,160	0	1,160
Non-Expenditure Transfers from DM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D. Total Budgetary Resources	179	1,685,098	12	250,000	179	1,709,365	179	1,708,523
Other Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance Expiring	-8	-53	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	171	1,685,045	12	250,000	179	1,709,365	179	1,708,523

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	1,708,205	1,707,363	-842
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	1,708,205	1,707,363	-842
Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	179	179	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	179	179	0

Explanation of Change	FY 2010 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2011 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	179	100,075	0	0	0	336	0	336
Personnel benefits	0	31,736	0	0	0	84	0	84
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0	3,256	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benefits for former personnel	0	235	0	0	0	0	0	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0	5,882	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation of things	0	565	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rental payments to GSA	0	1,984	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Other Rental	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	7,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
Printing and reproduction	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other services	0	1,401,413	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0	4,477	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	1,286	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supplies and materials	0	32,924	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equipment	0	3,134	0	0	0	0	0	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions	0	105,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	179	1,699,971	0	0	0	420	0	420
B. Program:								
Competitive Salary Adjustment of Teachers and Other Professional Staff	0	1,574,015	0	0	0	5,689	0	5,689
New Center Activation in Iowa		1,574,015	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,000
Nurse Program Expansion	0	1,574,015	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
Programs Subtotal			0	0	0	+11,189	0	+11,189

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Explanation of Change	FY 2010 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2011 Change General Funds		Total	
C. Financing:								
Total Increase	+179	+1,699,971	0	0	0	+11,609	0	+11,609
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0	0	0	0	0	-212	0	-212
Working Capital Fund	0	8,234	0	0	0	0	0	0
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	8,234	0	0	0	-212	0	-212
B. Program:								
Reductions due to Operational Efficiencies	0	1,574	0	0	0	-12,239	0	-12,239
Programs Subtotal			0	0	0	-12,239	0	-12,239
C. Financing:								
Total Decrease	0	+8,234	0	0	0	-12,451	0	-12,451
Total Change	+179	+1,708,205	0	0	0	-842	0	-842

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SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2009 Enacted		Recovery Act		FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations	0	1,540,276	0	35,854	0	1,574,015	0	1,572,253
General Funds	0	1,540,276	0	35,854	0	1,574,015	0	1,572,253
Construction	0	115,000	0	211,646	0	105,000	0	105,000
General Funds	0	115,000	0	211,646	0	105,000	0	105,000
Administration	171	28,662	12	2,500	179	29,190	179	30,110
General Funds	171	28,662	12	2,500	179	29,190	179	30,110
Total	171	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,708,205	179	1,707,363
General Funds	171	1,683,938	12	250,000	179	1,708,205	179	1,707,363

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE.

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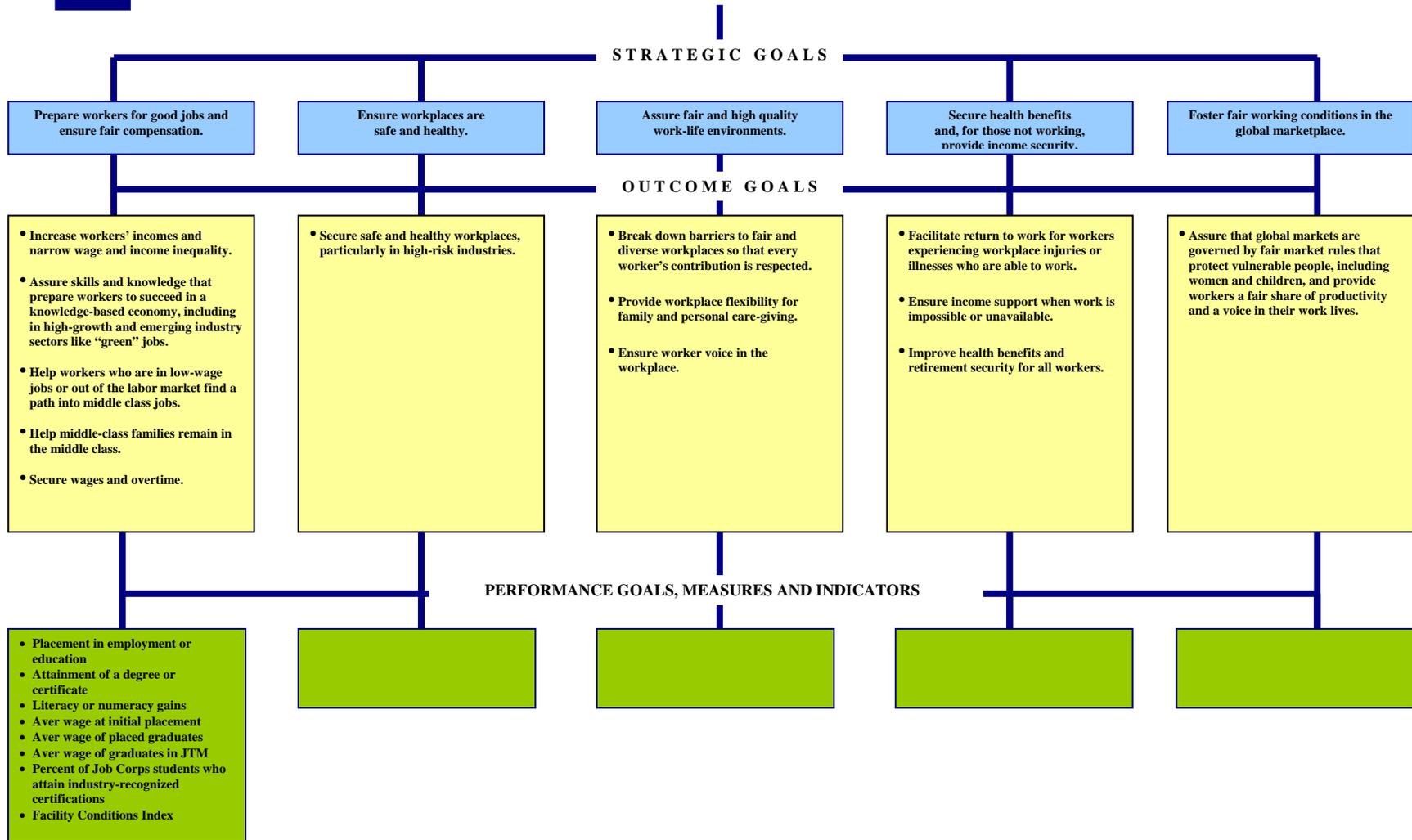
BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Change FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
	Full-Time Equivalent					
	Total Number of Full-time Permanent Positions	171	12	179	179	0
	Full-time Permanent	171	0	179	179	0
	Other	0	12	0	0	0
	Average ES Salary	170,000	0	173,400	176,900	3500
	Average GM/GS Grade	13	12	13	13	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	91,900	73,100	93,800	95,700	1900
11.1	Full-time permanent	16,690	0	89,008	89,344	336
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	1,316	3,556	3,556	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	407	0	7,511	7,511	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	17,097	1,316	100,075	100,411	336
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	7,720	100	34,992	34,864	-128
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	235	235	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	786	564	5,882	5,882	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	565	565	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,714	0	1,984	1,984	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	2	2	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	141	0	7,771	7,771	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	0	50	50	0
25.2	Other services	1,532,001	36,354	1,401,413	1,400,363	-1050
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	8,304	0	12,711	12,711	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	180	180	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,103	0	1,286	1,286	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	61	10	32,924	32,924	0
31.0	Equipment	10	10	3,134	3,134	0
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	1,683,938	250,000	1,708,205	1,707,363	-842
	1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	8,190	0	8,234	8,234	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	0	0	4,306	4,306	0
	DHS Services	114	0	141	141	0
	GSA Services	0	0	30	30	0

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE.

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Secretary's Vision: "Good Jobs for Everyone"



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SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

Each of the Office of Job Corps Budget Activities contribute to the following Outcome Goals in support of the Department's Strategic Vision of *Good Jobs for Everyone*:

- 1.1 Increasing workers' incomes and narrowing wage and income inequality.
- 1.2 Assuring skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like "green" jobs.
- 1.3 Helping workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs.

Goal	Performance Indicators	PY 2006		PY 2007		PY 2008		PY 2009	PY 2010	PY 2011
		Goal Not Achieved		Goal Not Achieved		Goal Not Achieved				
		Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result			
1.1	Percent of Job Corps participants entering employment or enrolling in post-secondary education and/or advanced training/ occupational skills training in the first quarter after exit from the program	87%	74%	82%	73%	74%	66%	75%	76%	77%
1.3	Percent of students who attain a GED, HSD, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after exit from the program	65%	57%	64%	53%	54%	55%	55%	56%	57%
1.3	Percent of students who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one or more ABE levels	58%	58%	58%	53%	54%	58%	58%	59%	60%
1.1	Average Wage of Participants at Initial Placement	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Baseline	\$8.85	\$8.95	\$9.10
1.1	Average Wage of Placed Graduates	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Baseline	\$9.02	\$9.10	\$9.25
1.2	Average Wage of Graduates Placed in the Occupation or Industry Related to their Training	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Baseline	\$9.45	\$9.55	\$9.70
1.3	Percent of Job Corps students who attain industry-recognized certifications	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Baseline*	TBD
	Cost per participant**	\$25,162	\$25,160	\$25,295	\$25,253	\$25,448	\$25,982	\$26,551	\$26,635	\$26,560

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1.1	Facility Condition Index	----	----	----	----	----	----	91.5%	91.9%	92.8%
-----	--------------------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

*Calculation of the placement rate measure does not include outcomes for students who participated in the program for less than 60 days.

**2010 will be the baseline year for this measure; once baseline data has been established, targets will be set for the out years.

** This measure is only reported for Budget purposes.

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SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES' REPORTS

Job Corps:

Senate: "The Committee encourages Job Corps to improve post-secondary education and credentialing certifications; expand rebuilding efforts in depressed neighborhoods; increase the capacity of participants to earn state high school diplomas; assist in training in green renovation; and increase local support and participation of business and industry. Further, the Committee would encourage Job Corps to explore forming partnerships with existing organizations with similar goals that can assist in such efforts."

Response: In order to increase high school diploma and industry credential attainment and to create viable postsecondary education and training opportunities, Job Corps is:

- Implementing a standards-based system of teaching and learning based on industry, academic, and behavioral expectations.
- Developing a Learning Management System that uses state-of-the art technology to manage, track, deliver, and assess standards-based instruction and program delivery.
- Increasing student support services such as increased access to services for students with limited English proficiency through the English Language Learners initiative and mentoring and tutoring services.
- Expanding partnerships with educational entities, such as Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning and the Center for Research on Learning at the University of Kansas that provide strong expertise in meeting the education and training needs of all students, including low achieving and learning disabled students.
- Continuously monitoring progress in expanding partnerships with local high schools in almost every state and increasing high school diploma attainment among Job Corps students.

Job Corps is currently placing emphasis on its construction trades and advanced manufacturing programs in order to support the expansion of rebuilding efforts in depressed neighborhoods as well as green renovation. At the same time, the current emphasis helps to expand partnerships with organizations with similar goals. In the areas of construction and advanced manufacturing Job Corps has:

- Assembled industry-based workgroups to incorporate green awareness and technical skills and support new green program implementation.
- Revised and deployed new training requirements that reflect green awareness and technical skills and provided program funds for new equipment and curriculum.
- Identified the academic underpinnings required to master technical skills related to green renovation.
- Begun development of three new programs: Weatherization, Renewable Energy, and Overhead Line/Smart Meter/Underground Line Construction.

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The National Office recognizes the important role the community plays in the success of its programs. Therefore, it has called for strengthened relationships between Job Corps centers and local public education systems and community colleges to enhance high school diploma achievement and to create viable postsecondary education and training opportunities. Looking inward, the National Office introduced initiatives to provide a more comprehensive system of on-center student support services e.g., a mentoring/tutoring initiative; increased access to services for students with limited English proficiency through the English Language Learner initiative; Career Success Standards, Job Corps has initiated the development of a Learning Management System (LMS) that uses state-of-the-art technology to manage, track, deliver, and assess standards-based instruction and program delivery, and provides a robust eLearning platform for both students and staff. Additionally, Job Corps successfully established national-level partnerships with: (1) many industry associations and industry-recognized certification sponsors to assist in developing training programs that meet industry standards and in attaining certifications (e.g., National Institute for Metalworking Skills, National Institute for Automobile Service Excellence, Computing Technology Industry Association); (2) the Department of Education's Mid-continent Research for Education and Learning laboratory to assist in developing the Standards-Based Education and Training System; (3) the University of Kansas Center for Research in Learning to assist in implementing research-based teaching and learning strategies that will help all students, including low performers and those with special needs, master the more rigorous training; and (4) the Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship to assist in the institution of an interim apprenticeship credentialing process to improve access to registered apprenticeships.

Job Corps Expansion:

House: "The Committee urges the Department to prepare to consider ways to structure a new competition for additional Job Corps centers that include a focus on rural workforce development, including the use of the Civilian Conservation Center model. The Committee requests that the Office of Job Corps identify interested communities meeting the aforementioned description and respond to requests for technical assistance to begin the process of establishing additional centers."

Senate: "The Committee has previously requested the Department to be prepared to consider how to structure and announce a competition for additional Job Corps center sites, particularly focusing on unmet needs in rapidly growing metropolitan areas currently without a Job Corps center."

Conference: "The conference agreement also includes sufficient funds to initiate a competition for two new Job Corps centers. In the selection process, the conferees direct the Department to follow guidance provided in House Report 111-220 and Senate Report 111-66 regarding the criteria to be considered in selecting two new sites."

Response: In the context of its reform efforts, Job Corps will conduct an analysis of its current portfolio of centers against training needs in rapidly growing metropolitan and rural areas before embarking on a new competition.

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Professional Staff Salaries:

House: “The increase above the request for Job Corps operations includes sufficient resources to provide a salary increase for professional staff at Job Corps centers. As a result of a 2006 study on pay parity for teachers, instructors, and counselors, the Office of Job Corps has provided two wage increases, but these professional staff continue to be paid approximately 91 percent of the market-level salary for their positions. The Committee supports using part of the funding increase in this bill to begin to eliminate the salary gap between Job Corps professional staff and their peers in other teaching and training institutions.”

Reply: Job Corps recognizes and agrees with the need to increase the salaries of teachers, instructors and counselors to achieve pay parity with local entities and will comply with this Congressional directive.

Transfer of Job Corps to the Employment and Training Administration:

House: “The bill includes a provision requiring DOL to submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a transfer plan prior to moving the Office of Job Corps back to the Employment and Training Administration.”

Response: Both the House and Senate, along with the final appropriation, provided for this transfer. The Department of Labor submitted this plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on January 27, 2010.

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AUTHORIZING STATUTES

Public Law / Act	Legislation	Statute No. / US Code	Volume No.	Page No.	Expiration Date
P. L. 105-220	Workforce Investment Act	29 U.S.C. 2881			9/30/2003 ¹

¹ Extended through Appropriations Acts.

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APPROPRIATION HISTORY (Dollars in Thousands)					
	Budget Estimates to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriations	FTE
2001....1/	1,393,044	1,400,000	1,363,873	1,399,148	0
2000 Advance for 2001....	691,000	691,000	691,000	691,000	
2002....2/	1,399,148	1,564,174	1,399,148	1,458,732	0
2001 Advance for 2002....	0	691,000	691,000	691,000	
2003....3/	1,532,160	0	1,518,550	1,509,094	0
2002 Advance for 2003....	691,000	0	691,000	686,923	
2004....4/	1,565,833	1,441,216	1,531,216	1,565,745	187
2003 Advance for 2004....	691,000	691,000	691,000	686,923	
2005....5/6/7/	1,557,287	1,541,216	1,577,287	1,575,774	196
2004 Advance for 2005....	691,000	691,000	691,000	685,472	
2006....7/8/	1,497,019	1,542,019	1,582,000	1,586,868	194
2005 Advance for 2006....	666,000	691,000	691,000	684,090	
2007....9/	1,501,602	1,523,000	1,629,788	1,606,855	188
2006 Advance for 2007....	691,000	591,000	691,000	691,000	
2008....10/	1,522,372	1,649,476	1,659,872	1,598,434	188
2007 Advance for 2008....	691,000	691,000	691,000	678,928	
2009....11/12/	1,564,699	0	1,693,348	1,683,938	179
2008 Advance for 2009....	691,000	0	791,000	791,000	
2010	1,701,389	0	0	1,708,205	179
2009 Advance for 2010....	791,000	691,000	691,000	691,000	
2011	1,707,363	0	0	0	179
2010 Advance for 2011....	0	0	0	0	

1/ Reflects a portion of \$852,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-554, enacted 12/21/00.

2/ Reflects a portion of \$448,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 107-116, enacted 1/10/02. Additionally, includes a reduction of \$20,000 pursuant to P.L. 107-206, enacted 8/2/2002.

3/ Reflects a 0.65% across-the-board reduction pursuant to P.L. 108-7.

4/ Reflects a 0.59% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 108-199.

5/ Reflects a 0.80% across-the-board rescission pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

6/ Reflects a portion of \$18,000,000 rescission to Labor/HHS/Educ pursuant to P.L. 108-447.

7/ Reflects a 1.0% government-wide rescission pursuant to P.L. 109-148.

8/ Reflects a \$25,000,000 decrease in Job Corps Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition.

9/ Reflects the continuing resolution at the FY 2006 level pursuant to P.L. 109-383.

10/ Reflects 1.747% rescission pursuant to P.L. 110-161.

11/ Excludes \$250,000,000 for Recovery Act pursuant to P.L. 111-5.

12/ This bill was only reported out of Subcommittee and was not passed by the Full House.

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OVERVIEW

Introduction

The Office of Job Corps (OJC) supports the administration and management of the Job Corps program, which helps at-risk youth who need and can benefit from intensive education and training services to become more employable, responsible, and productive citizens. The program currently operates in a group setting at 123 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, 2011 the program expects to open its 124th center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 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 serves more than 60,000 individuals per year. 75.6 percent of Job Corps enrollees are high school dropouts. Nearly 50 percent are unemployed at the time of enrollment, and 33.8 percent come from families on public assistance. High school dropouts between the ages of 16-24 are more likely than high school completers to be unemployed, and data also indicates that 18 to 24 year-olds who did not complete high school have lower average incomes.

Job Corps provides services through a comprehensive program including career-oriented training based on industry standards, contextual learning combining academic and career training, and a variety of integrated, real-world learning experiences. Using a career management approach, students gain important new skills to increase their employability including job search skills, basic information technology, personal development and personal management skills. To assist in sustainable job placement, students are provided an array of transitional support services such as assistance with securing housing, transportation, and child care, as well as access to on-going mentoring support.

When Job Corps was founded in 1964, the U.S. economy was still grounded in a mass production system, designed to drive down unit costs of long runs of standardized products. The fundamental framework of Job Corps – remedial academic instruction, followed by *vocational* training in a specific occupation – was designed for that different era and different economy. The *vocational* emphasis was on narrowly defined jobs that could be filled by interchangeable, relatively low-skilled workers. Job Corps graduates could complete a short-term *vocational* training program and generally be assured of an entry-level position with possibilities for upward mobility. However, over the past four decades, external forces (technological advancements, intensified international competition; accelerating product cycles; growing consumer interest in quality environmental protection, and energy efficiency; and others) have created an economic

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environment characterized by rapid change, variety, higher standards, and uncertainty. As a result of these external forces, workplace requirements continue to rise at an ever-increasing rate, with most living wage jobs requiring skills typically associated with postsecondary education levels. Successful participation in the workforce now requires workers to have the additional skill sets reflected in industry standards and credential requirements. Accordingly, technical education providers have replaced the term vocational education with career technical education to reflect the shift that has taken place in the workplace environment.

Job Corps needs to continue to adapt to changing labor market needs and to equip students with the best set of skills to enter and advance in the workforce. For example, Job Corps must:

- Shift from a technical training framework based on discrete occupational skill attainment to a career-oriented framework that focuses on industry standards and involves knowledge and skill sets that cut across traditional occupational lines.
- Prepare students for employment in the rapidly-emerging “green economy.”
- Prepare students for advanced education and training.

Job Corps is implementing during 2010, a standards-based training and education system that emphasizes career pathways for graduates. This system consists of both academic and career technical standards that clearly define what students need to know and be able to do based on industry requirements in 11 high growth industry sectors. Job Corps will continue to ensure that students are provided with solid academic and social skills instruction that support the industry standards. Hallmarks of the system include a standards-based curricula, targeted learning assessments, and the utilization of evidence-based teaching and learning strategies. The Job Corps program has consulted extensively with industry certification experts, and has partnered with the Department of Education McRel Labs in the development of academic standards targeted to specific industry requirements. Job Corps is also committed to providing enhanced “green” training and certifications for its graduates to enable them to compete for new positions generated by the emerging “green industries,” thereby furthering the Secretary’s strategic vision of “Good Jobs for Everyone”.

Job Corps is also working to improve outreach and admissions strategies, build stronger partnerships, and develop program-wide involvement with business, industry, education, and community leaders.

Consistent with the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2010, Job Corps will transfer back to ETA prior to the start of Program Year 2010 (July 1, 2010). The Department has submitted, per the Appropriations Committee’s directive, a transition plan containing the details of this transfer.

Reform Initiative

The Government Accountability Office and the Department of Labor’s Office of the Inspector General have issued various findings regarding program inefficiencies. While Job Corps has worked to address these issues through policies aimed at enhanced data integrity and

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

accountability, improved procurement policies, and increased rigor and relevance in academic and career technical training delivery, the 2011 Budget sets forth an ambitious agenda to reform and improve the Job Corps program. This agenda includes 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.

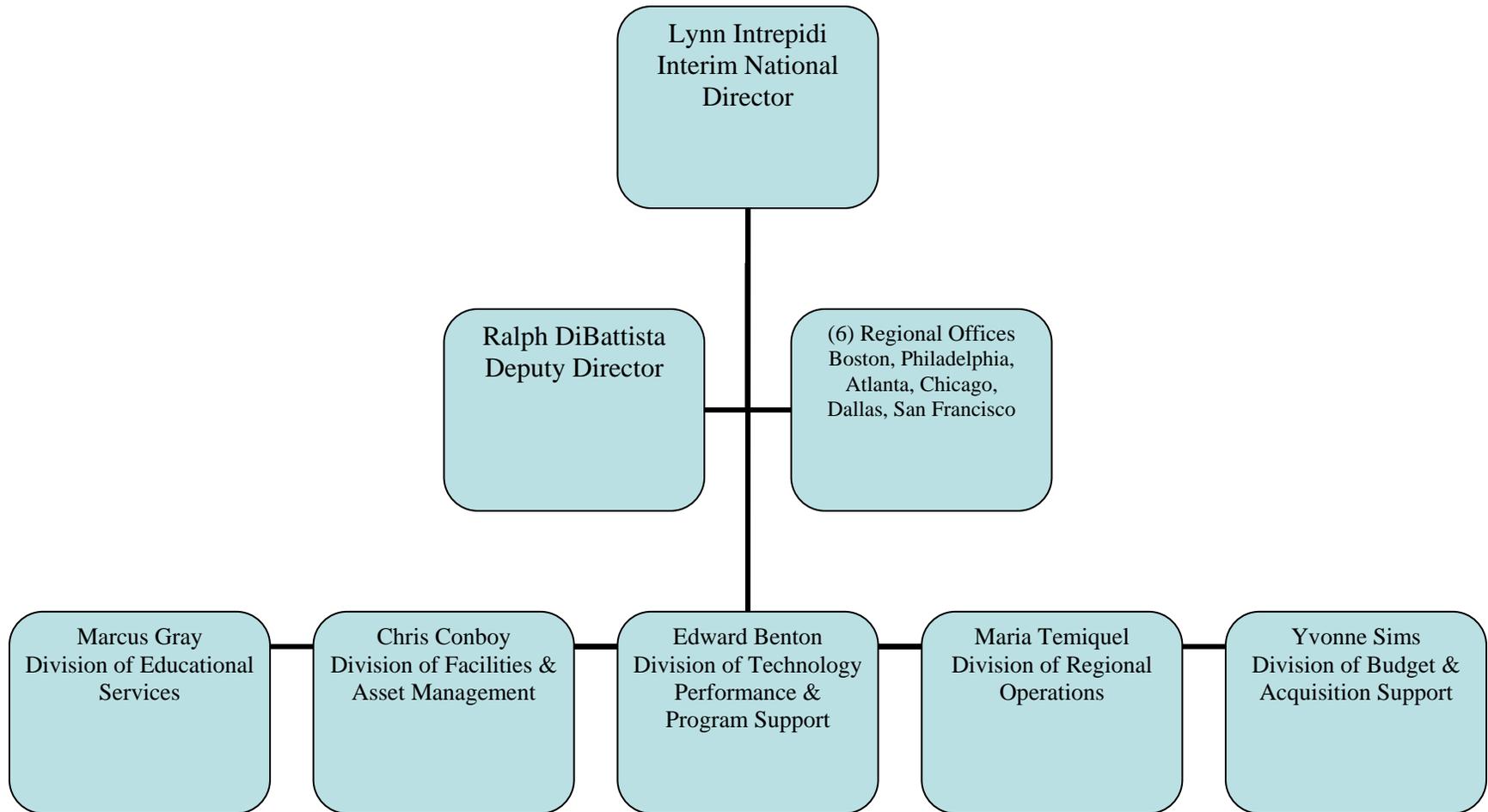
As part of this reform process, Job Corps will undergo a rigorous and comprehensive review of its operations and management to identify areas most in critical need of reform. Results from this review will also be used to swiftly address problems hampering the program's performance, including remediating the lowest performing centers. It is the expectation that these planned reforms, which are currently in development, will be fully underway in FY 2011.

Cost Model

The FY 2011 Request of \$1,707,363,000 reflects \$1,572,253,000 for Operations, \$105,000,000 for Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition and \$30,110,000 for Federal Administration. In FY 2011, the number of training slots will be 45,029

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

ORGANIZATION CHART



OPERATIONS

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	1,540,276	35,854	1,574,015	1,572,253	-1,762
FTE	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 0.

Introduction

The Job Corps program provides at-risk youth, ages 16-24, with academic and career-technical training to prepare them for opportunities to attain regular employment, military enrollment, or post-secondary education. Job Corps is implementing during 2010, a standards-based training and education system that emphasizes career pathways for graduates. This system consists of both academic and career technical standards that clearly define what students need to know and be able to do based on industry requirements in 11 high growth industry sectors. Job Corps will continue to ensure that students are provided with solid academic and social skills instruction that support the industry standards. Hallmarks of the system include a standards-based curricula, targeted learning assessments, and the utilization of evidence-based teaching and learning strategies. The Job Corps program has consulted extensively with industry certification experts, and has partnered with the Department of Education McRel Labs in the development of academic standards targeted to specific industry requirements. Job Corps is also committed to providing enhanced “green” training and certifications for its graduates to enable them to compete for new positions generated by the emerging “green industries,” thereby furthering the Secretary’s strategic vision of “Good Jobs for Everyone”.

By June 30, 2011 the program will support the training of students at 124 Job Corps centers operating through contracts to provide recruitment and placement of students, contracts to provide skills training, contracts for research and evaluation of the program, and administrative support contracts for activities such as property management and IT support. These contracts are awarded on a competitive basis, and many are awarded to small business concerns. Job Corps plans to activate two new centers in Pinellas County, Florida by June 30, 2010, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by June 30, 2011. The program directly funds student support costs such as transportation and stipends.

Of the 124 Job Corps centers, large and small corporations and non-profit organizations manage and operate 96 centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based service contracting as its primary procurement strategy. Additionally, 28 Civilian Conservation Centers are Federally-operated through transfer of funds under an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Agriculture.

Funding Mechanism

By the end of PY 2010 the program will support the training of students at 124 Job Corps centers operating through contracts to provide recruitment and placement of students, contracts to provide skills training, contracts for research and evaluation of the program, and administrative support contracts for activities such as property management and IT support. These contracts are

OPERATIONS

awarded on a competitive basis, and many are awarded to small business concerns. Two new centers in Pinellas County, Florida and Milwaukee, Wisconsin will be activated in PY09 and PY10, respectively. The program directly funds student support costs such as transportation and stipends.

Large and small corporations and non-profit organizations manage and operate 94 Job Corps centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based service contracting as its primary procurement strategy. Additionally, 28 Civilian Conservation Centers are Federally-operated through transfer of funds under an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Agriculture.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	1,450,350	0
2007	1,470,357	0
2008	1,459,408	0
2009	1,540,276	0
2010	1,574,015	0

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

FY 2011

The FY 2011 request for Operations is \$1,572,253,000 a decrease of \$1,762,000 under the FY 2010 enacted level. The request includes the following program additions:

- \$4,000,000 is requested to fund 150 slots at the new Iowa center.
- \$5,689,000 is requested to provide a 3.8% percent compensation adjustment to increase the tenure, stability, and quality of the professional Job Corps staff. As part of program reform, staff compensation must be comparable to the academic institutions with whom we are competing with for qualified applicants in the local labor pool. Current data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that Job Corps continues to lose ground with the labor market in providing comparable professional staff salaries at its centers.
- \$1,500,000 is requested to expand the Licensed Practical Nurse training program which will increase opportunities for graduates to find a path to post-secondary education and/or well-paying jobs in the high-growth, high-demand field medical field. Job Corps proposes to expand its Licensed Practical Nurse program which will increase opportunities for graduates to find a path to both post-secondary education and/or middle class jobs.

Job Corps centers' annual operating costs are significantly impacted by the ever-increasing costs of goods and services such as heating fuels, prescription drugs, food, and transportation. In

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addition, the budget must accommodate mandatory salary increased for federal staff at Agency operated centers. Therefore, Job Corps will look for economies in non-instructional services that will not compromise the outcome goals of the program. Job Corps also expects to realize savings from the modification of certain discretionary contracts within the National Office with a focus on the use of Federal staff to perform appropriate functions.

The FY 2011 Operations request of \$1,572,253,000 includes a transfer of approximately \$176,908,580 to the Department of Agriculture to fund the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers. The majority of the operations budget is used to fund student training expenses at the DOL (contractor operated) centers. Of this amount, approximately 18% is used for meals and lodging for students, 8% for student medical care, 10% for basic education, 15% for vocational training, 28% for social skills training (such as counselors), and 21% is for program administration.

The budget requires that efficiencies within Job Corps operations are pursued. However, in the event that these efficiencies are insufficient to meet the needs of center operations, the Job Corps legislative proposal for 2011 allows the Secretary to transfer up to 15% of CRA funding (\$15,750,000) to be used for operations. This infusion of CRA funding into operations would be targeted with the program's reform initiatives in mind so as to ensure progress toward program goals and student outcomes.

FY 2010

In 2010, Job Corps' major focus will be on building system capacity to efficiently and effectively use a standards-based education and training system to provide graduates with industry-recognized credentials and certifications for students, staff and programs. Through its New Vision and transformation to a *21st Century System of Excellence*, Job Corps seeks increases in the achievement of all students so that they can better meet the workforce demands of a 21st century economy and gain economic self-sufficiency. Success will be measured by students' attainment of credentials (e.g., high school diploma, GED, industry certifications, state licenses, and pre-apprenticeship certificates) so that they can gain better job placements and wages in high-growth industries.

In support of these results-driven efforts, Job Corps has disseminated technical standards for green-job training and applied academic curricula. These new standards represent significant changes in the Job Corps academic and technical curriculum, and significant professional development is necessary to implement them effectively. Instructors need to be trained in delivery of standards-based education and training, management at all levels of the system need to be trained on how to lead standards-based reform, and staff members need to understand how to use a standards database and a Learning Management System (LMS). LMS is a software solution that will support student recruitment/assessments, credential/certification attainment, and placement. Instructors, managers, and staff will receive training through a variety of formats, including in face-to-face sessions and through web-based platforms.

OPERATIONS

FY 2009

During 2009, Job Corps continued to incorporate the best available thinking, research and practices to improve effectiveness of its career-focused, alternative education system for economically disadvantaged youth who face multiple employment barriers. Job Corps focused its center trade offerings on high growth/high demand industries within a local and/or regional economy while providing standardized education and training curricula based on industry/occupation, basic and applied academics, and personal effectiveness benchmarks. Job Corps also expanded green job training to support new and emerging environmentally friendly industries.

To further improve performance, Job Corps finalized the development of basic and applied academic standards and provided training to the field; began the procurement of a technology-based Learning Management System launched to support standards-based education and training; and form an alliance with the DOL Office of Apprenticeship to ensure credentialing and training and employment opportunities for youth participating in trades offered by Job Corps' National Training Contractors.

To support the aforementioned program enhancements, Job Corps gathered information on best practices related to the use of tutors, mentors and speakers that were learned through the STARS (Speakers, Tutors Achievement Retention Success) pilot at 25 program sites. Program improvement models were also disseminated to the Job Corps Community via the program web site in the areas of: improving literacy and numeracy gains, enhancing program retention, and increasing secondary education enrollment. Additionally, an evaluation of the Job Corps' READ 180 pilot was conducted to determine lessons learned from eight pilot centers. Finally, Job Corps continued to gather evidence-based literacy improvement techniques from several Regional pilot initiatives.

Recovery Act Update

- Job Corps has updated the curricula of its automotive, construction and manufacturing training offerings to incorporate green technologies training. Full implementation of these training modules began in early FY 2010.
- Procurement actions were conducted for the acquisition of personal computers, servers, and switches that will give Job Corps students and staff access to modern technology and software which in turn will better prepare Job Corps students for the work place.

Job Corps has replaced 12 of its vehicles with newer, more fuel efficient models and is in discussions with the Department to develop a plan for the purchase of electric and electric hybrid vehicles.

OPERATIONS

WORKLOAD SUMMARY				
	FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Target
Operations				
Number of Operating Centers at Year End	123	123	124	125
Slots	44,455	44,455	44,950	45,029
Student Service Years	43,121	43,121	43,602	43,678
New Enrollments	62,344	62,344	63,038	63,149
Cost per New Enrollee	\$26,551.00	\$26,551.00	\$26,635.00	\$26,560.00

*Fiscal Year 2009 funding for the Job Corps program operates on a program year basis from July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010. Results for PY09 will be available in September 2010.

Legend: (r) Revised (e) Estimate (base) Baseline -- Not Applicable TBD - To Be Determined

Workload Summary

Maintaining cost efficiency (low cost per participant) is a challenge for Job Corps because it has numerous fixed costs (particularly for the maintenance, twenty-four hours a day/seven days a week, of residential facilities) and costs that fluctuate according to economic factors, such transportation costs, energy and utility expenses, and health and medical costs. Job Corps seeks to continually improve cost efficiency, while still providing a comprehensive offering of career-oriented training and services to help students excel and to provide employers with a highly qualified workforce.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	0	0	71,681	71,681	0
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	3,556	3,556	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	0	0	6,961	6,961	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	0	0	82,198	82,198	0
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	3,459	0	30,499	30,287	-212
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	235	235	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	0	0	5,131	5,131	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	550	550	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	0	0	270	270	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	2	2	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	0	7,640	7,640	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	0	0	47	47	0
25.2	Other services	1,531,457	35,854	1,401,249	1,399,699	-1,550
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	5,360	0	9,735	9,735	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	158	158	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	0	362	362	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	0	0	32,825	32,825	0
31.0	Equipment	0	0	3,114	3,114	0
	Total	1,540,276	35,854	1,574,015	1,572,253	-1,762
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	5,360	0	5,429	5,429	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	0	0	4,306	4,306	0

OPERATIONS

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)

-\$212

Built-Ins Subtotal

-212

Net Program

-1,550

	Estimate	FTE
Base	1,573,803	0

CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 0.

Introduction

By June 30, 2013, Job Corps anticipates it will own or lease 127 Job Corps centers, as outlined below. This includes the currently operating 123 centers, plus the centers to be opened in the following locations: Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Ottumwa, Iowa; Manchester, New Hampshire; and Wind River, Wyoming.

JOB CORPS CENTERS by the end of June 30, 2013

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
ACOSTA	Tucson, Arizona	DOL
ALASKA	Palmer, Alaska	DOL
ALBUQUERQUE	Albuquerque, New Mexico	DOL
ANACONDA	Anaconda, Montana	USDA
ANGELL	Yachats, Oregon	USDA
ARECIBO	Garrochales, Puerto Rico	DOL
ATLANTA	Atlanta, Georgia	DOL
ATTERBURY (INDYPENDENCE)	Edinburgh, Indiana	DOL
BAMBERG	Bamberg, South Carolina	DOL
BARRANQUITAS	Barranquitas, Puerto Rico	DOL
BATESVILLE	Batesville, Mississippi	DOL
BENJAMIN HOOKS	Memphis, Tennessee	DOL
BLACKWELL	Laona, Wisconsin	USDA
BLUE RIDGE	Marion, Virginia	DOL
BOXELDER	Nemo, South Dakota	USDA
BRUNSWICK	Brunswick, Georgia	DOL
BURDICK	Minot, North Dakota	DOL
CARRASCO	El Paso, Texas	DOL
CARVILLE	Carville, Louisiana	DOL
CASCADES	Sedro Woolley, Washington	DOL
CASS	Ozark, Arkansas	USDA
CASSADAGA	Cassadaga, New York	DOL
CENTENNIAL	Nampa, Idaho	DOI
CHARLESTON	Charleston, West Virginia	DOL
CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio	DOL
CLEARFIELD	Clearfield, Utah	DOL
CLEMENTS	Morganfield, Kentucky	DOL

CONSTRUCTION

JOB CORPS CENTERS by the end of June 30, 2013

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
CLEVELAND	Cleveland, Ohio	DOL
COLLBRAN	Collbran, Colorado	DOI
COLUMBIA BASIN	Moses Lake, Washington	DOI
CURLEW	Curlew, Washington	USDA
DAYTON	Dayton, Ohio	DOL
DELAWARE VALLEY	Callicoon, New York	DOL
DENISON	Denison, Iowa	DOL
DETROIT	Detroit, Michigan	DOL
EDISON	Edison, New Jersey	DOL
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS	Kansas City, Missouri	DOL
EXETER	Exeter, Rhode Island	DOL
FLATWOODS	Coeburn, Virginia	USDA
FLINT HILLS	Manhattan, Kansas	DOL
FLINT/GENESSEE	Flint, Michigan	DOL
FRENCHBURG	Frenchburg, Kentucky	USDA
FT SIMCOE	White Swan, Washington	DOI
GADSDEN	Gadsden, Alabama	DOL
GAINESVILLE	Gainesville, Florida	DOL
GARY	San Marcos, Texas	DOL
GERALD FORD	Grand Rapids, Michigan	DOL
GLENMONT	Glenmont, New York	DOL
GOLCONDA	Golconda, Illinois	USDA
GRAFTON	North Grafton, Massachusetts	DOL
GREAT ONYX	Mammoth Cave, Kentucky	USDA
GULFPORT	Gulfport, Mississippi	DOL
GUTHRIE	Guthrie, Oklahoma	DOL
HARPERS FERRY	Harpers Ferry, West Virginia	USDA
HARTFORD	Hartford, Connecticut	DOL
HAWAII (MAUI)	Waimanalo, Hawaii	DOL
HOMESTEAD	Homestead, Florida	DOL
HUMPHREY	St. Paul, Minnesota	DOL
INLAND EMPIRE	San Bernardino, California	DOL
IROQUOIS	Medina, New York	DOL
JACKSONVILLE	Jacksonville, Florida	DOL
JACOBS CREEK	Bristol, Tennessee	USDA
JOLIET	Joliet, Illinois	DOL
KEYSTONE	Drums, Pennsylvania	DOL
KICKING HORSE	Ronan, Montana	DOL
KITTRELL	Kittrell, North Carolina	DOL
LAREDO	Laredo, Texas	DOL
LBJ	Franklin, North Carolina	USDA

CONSTRUCTION

JOB CORPS CENTERS by the end of June 30, 2013

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
LITTLE ROCK	Little Rock, Arkansas	DOL
LONG BEACH	Long Beach, California	DOL
LORING	Loring, Maine	DOL
LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles, California	DOL
MANCHESTER*	Manchester, New Hampshire	DOL
MIAMI	Miami Gardens, Florida	DOL
MILWAUKEE	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	DOL
MINGO	Puxico, Missouri	USDA
MISSISSIPPI	Crystal Springs, Mississippi	DOL
MONTGOMERY	Montgomery, Alabama	DOL
MUHLENBERG	Greenville, Kentucky	DOL
NEW HAVEN	New Haven, Connecticut	DOL
NEW ORLEANS	New Orleans, Louisiana	DOL
NORTH TEXAS	McKinney, Texas	DOL
NORTHLANDS	Vergennes, Vermont	DOL
OCONALUFTEE	Cherokee, North Carolina	USDA
OLD DOMINION	Monroe, Virginia	DOL
ONEONTA	Oneonta, New York	DOL
OTTUMWA	Ottumwa, Iowa	DOL
OUACHITA	Royal, Arkansas	USDA
PENOBSCOT	Bangor, Maine	DOL
PERKINS	Prestonsburg, Kentucky	DOL
PHILADELPHIA	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	DOL
PHOENIX	Phoenix, Arizona	DOL
PINE KNOT	Pine Knot, Kentucky	USDA
PINELLAS PARK	Pinellas, Florida	DOL
PINE RIDGE	Chadron, Nebraska	USDA
PITTSBURGH	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	DOL
POTOMAC	Washington, DC	DOL
RAMEY	Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	DOL
REDROCK	Lopez, Pennsylvania	DOL
ROSWELL	Roswell, New Mexico	DOL
SACRAMENTO	Sacramento, California	DOL
SAN DIEGO	Imperial Beach, California	DOL
SAN JOSE	San Jose, California	DOL
SCHENCK	Pisgah Forest, North Carolina	USDA
SHREVEPORT	Shreveport, Louisiana	DOL
SHRIVER	Devens, Massachusetts	DOL
SIERRA NEVADA	Reno, Nevada	DOL
SIMON	Chicago, Illinois	DOL
SOUTH BRONX	Bronx, New York	DOL

CONSTRUCTION

JOB CORPS CENTERS by the end of June 30, 2013

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
(BROOKLYN)		
SPRINGDALE (PIVOT)	Troutdale, Oregon	DOL
ST LOUIS	St. Louis, Missouri	DOL
TALKING LEAVES	Tahlequah, Oklahoma	DOL
TIMBER LAKE	Estacada, Oregon	USDA
TONGUE POINT	Astoria, Oregon	DOL
TRAPPER CREEK	Darby, Montana	USDA
TREASURE ISLAND	San Francisco, California	DOL
TREASURE LAKE	Indiahoma, Oklahoma	DOI
TULSA	Tulsa, Oklahoma	DOL
TURNER	Albany, Georgia	DOL
WEBER BASIN	Ogden, Utah	DOI
WESTOVER	Chicopee, Massachusetts	DOL
WHITNEY YOUNG	Simpsonville, Kentucky	DOL
WILMINGTON	Wilmington, Delaware	DOL
WIND RIVER*	Wind River, Wyoming	DOL
WOLF CREEK	Glide, Oregon	USDA
WOODLAND	Laurel, Maryland	DOL
WOODSTOCK	Woodstock, Maryland	DOL

Funding Mechanism

The request would support projects for the acquisition, design and construction of facilities used in the Job Corps program. The funding is awarded to contractors using competitive bidding; most of the design and construction projects are awarded to small businesses. Some of the funding is provided to the Department of Agriculture for small projects through transfer under an interagency agreement.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	106,920	0
2007	107,920	0
2008	110,947	0
2009	115,000	0
2010	105,000	0

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

CONSTRUCTION

FY 2011

The Office of Job Corps will use the majority of the \$105,000,000 requested for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) to improve the facility conditions at the Job Corps centers. Emphasis will be placed on 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 principles, and the development of alternative energy sources. Through this effort, Job Corps continues to work to incorporate sustainable design and environmental management into its facilities, to help keep operational costs down and to promote environmental stewardship at each center.

Some funds will be used to retrofit and construct facilities with more energy efficient fixtures and equipment, thus reducing the impact from rising utilities costs. Renovation projects will focus on those that improve the building condition and reduce maintenance/operating costs and improve utilization of space through the consolidation of facilities and disposal of underutilized buildings and property.

Below is a breakdown of the Department's request of \$105,000,000 for CRA (or operational needs should the proposed authority for transfer of funds be utilized):

- \$800,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$225,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,525,948 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$2,500,000, for Green Way projects (sustainability)
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$14,486,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$7,203,426 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$72,229,626 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects *
- \$4,000,000 for final construction of a new Job Corps Center in Wyoming

As stated in the Operations section, the budget requires that we pursue a number of efficiencies within Job Corps operations. However, in the event that these efficiencies are insufficient to meet the needs of center operations, the Job Corps legislative proposal for 2011 allows the Secretary to transfer up to 15% of CRA funding (\$15,750,000) to be used for operations. This infusion of CRA funding into operations would be targeted with the program's reform initiatives in mind so as to ensure progress toward program goals and student outcomes.

FY 2010

The Office of Job Corps will use the majority of the \$105,000,000 requested for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) to improve the facility conditions at 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

CONSTRUCTION

opportunities to improve the sustainability of its facilities, particularly through energy retrofits, building designs incorporating LEED principles, and the development of alternative energy sources.

Some funds will be used to retrofit and construct facilities with more energy efficient fixtures and equipment, (reducing the impact from rising utilities costs) and to upgrade/replace aging water treatment and sewage treatment plants. Renovation projects will focus on those that improve the building condition and reduce maintenance/operating costs (such as roof replacement); improve student outcomes through retention (such as new dormitories and classrooms); enhance the Job Corps mission by updating training facilities to meet the needs of emerging industries; and, improve utilization of space through the consolidation of facilities and disposal of underutilized buildings and property.

Below is a breakdown of the FY 2010 CRA budget of \$105,000,000:

- \$800,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$250,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,512,077 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$1,000,000 for GreenWay projects (sustainability)
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$15,240,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$7,186,976 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$47,370,947 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects
- \$29,610,000 for construction of a new Job Corps Center in Wyoming

FY 2009

The Office of Job Corps continued its aggressive approach to meet the performance measures of improved utilization, improved facility condition, cost containment, and disposal of property that is not mission dependent. The majority of the \$115,000,000 appropriated for CRA was used to improve facility conditions at the Job Corps centers. Emphasis was placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties.

Some funding was used to retrofit and construct facilities with more energy efficient fixtures and equipment, (reducing the impact from the rising cost of utilities) and to upgrade/replace aging water treatment and sewage treatment plants. Renovation projects were focused on those that improve the building condition and reduce maintenance/operating costs, such as roof replacement; improve student outcomes through retention, such as new dormitories and classrooms; enhance the Job Corps mission by updating training facilities to meet the needs of emerging industries; and, improve utilization of space through consolidation of facilities and disposal of underutilized buildings and property.

CONSTRUCTION

Below is a breakdown of the Agency Appropriation of \$115,000,000 for facility construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition (CRA):

- \$1,300,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$325,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$2,198,571 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$1,910,000 for GreenWay projects (sustainability)
- \$570,000 for UL300 compliance
- \$1,200,000 for emergency back-up generators
- \$1,000,000 for additional building equipment
- \$500,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$15,000,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$9,285,429 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$52,701,000 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects
- \$27,010,000 for construction of a new Job Corps Center in New Hampshire

Recovery Act Update

Job Corps is using 85 percent (\$211,646,333) of the \$250,000,000 appropriated in the Recovery Act for construction projects. The funding was allocated to projects that could begin and end in a short period of time, would generate a significant number of jobs in areas of high unemployment and would advance the mission and real property goals of Job Corps. Specific emphasis is given to projects that promote the sustainable goals for facilities and that would reduce the use of energy and water at centers.

Below is a list of projects included in the \$211,646,333 for facility construction and rehabilitation from the Recovery Act:

- * \$29,000,000 for construction of a new center in Ottumwa, Iowa
- * \$15,000,000 for three new dorms at the St. Louis Job Corps Center
- * \$23,000,000 for a major renovation at the Gerald Ford Job Corps Center
- * \$82,000,000 for a new facility at the Los Angeles Job Corps Center
- * \$6,000,000 for a new dormitory at the Timberlake Job Corps Center
- * \$4,000,000 for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects at several centers
- * \$52,646,333 for other center projects including:
 - New dormitory at the Columbia Basin Civilian Conservation Center
 - New dormitory at the Golconda Civilian Conservation Center
 - Dormitory renovations at the Hubert Humphrey Job Corps Center
 - New dining hall at the Schenk Civilian Conservation Center
 - New dormitory at the Jacobs Creek Civilian Conservation Center
 - Dormitory renovations at the Turner Job Corps Center
 - Cafeteria renovations at the Brunswick Job Corps Center
 - New Career Technical buildings at the Potomac Job Corps Center
 - Building renovations at various centers throughout the country

CONSTRUCTION

Nearly \$145,000,000 in Recovery Act funds have been obligated for construction related projects by the end of December and procurement actions are in progress for projects with an estimated cost of \$36,000,000.

WORKLOAD SUMMARY				
	FY 2009		FY 2010	FY 2011
	Target	Result	Target	Target
Construction				
Facilities Condition Index	--	92.20%	91.90%	92.80%

Legend: (r) Revised (e) Estimate (base) Baseline -- Not Applicable TBD - To Be Determined

Workload Summary

The Office of Job Corps will continue its aggressive approach to meet the performance measures of improved utilization, improved facility condition, cost containment, and disposal of property that is not mission dependent; in addition, emphasis will be on improving the sustainability and energy efficiency of the facilities. The majority of the \$105,000,000 of Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition funds will be used for these efforts.

CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000	0
	Total	115,000	211,646	105,000	105,000	0

CONSTRUCTION

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Built-Ins Subtotal

\$0

Estimate

FTE

Base

105,000

0

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
	FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Diff. FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Activity Appropriation	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110	920
FTE	171	12	179	179	0

NOTE: FY 2009 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for FY 2009 was 179.

Introduction

This activity provides the leadership, direction and policy for the national Job Corps program throughout the United States. Funds are provided for the Federal staff in the National Office who carry out planning, program development, executive guidance and policy development, program accountability, and manage a limited number of operational and support functions. In addition, the majority of the activities associated with the construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of real property are performed in the National Office.

Job Corps Regional Offices are responsible for the implementation and management of core program activities. The six Regional offices prepare and administer contracts for: (1) the operation of Job Corps centers, (2) the outreach and admission of new students, and (3) the provision of job placement and support services to students upon graduation. The Job Corps Regional Office federal staff is responsible for assessment and monitoring of contractor performance, including data integrity and financial accountability.

In addition to the Office of Job Corps (OJC) Federal staff, the request funds a number of support activities in DOL for the Job Corps Program. Federal staff in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management (OASAM) provides paid contracting, financial and real property management support staff; and federal staff in the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) provides support for Job Corps website development and monitoring as well as public affairs support. As a result of the transition during FY 2010, a number of these functions will transfer into the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2006	29,598	194
2007	28,578	188
2008	28,079	188
2009	28,662	179
2010	29,190	179

NOTE: Excludes Recovery Act Funding. See budget activity head table.

ADMINISTRATION

FY 2011

The FY 2011 request for Federal Administration is \$30,110,000 and 179 FTE, an increase of \$920,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level

Federal Administration funding supports the Secretary's Vision by providing leadership, guidance and policy nationwide for the Job Corps program. Specific activities include administration and oversight of functions such as reporting and assessment, data integrity audits, Contract Officer Technical Representative duties, information technology training requirements, travel, and financial management. Job Corps' ability to perform on-site monitoring and program assessments is a key to ensuring that the program complies with its legislative mandate and fulfills its mission.

FY 2010

The Federal Administration enacted level is \$29,190,000. This funding will support 179 FTE. Over the past several years Job Corps has expanded the number of Job Corps centers, outreach/admissions and career transition services contracts. Federal Administration funding will support necessary administration and oversight activities for the program, including reporting and assessment requirements, data integrity audits, and Contract Officer Technical Representative and information technology training requirements, and associated travel.

FY 2009

In FY 2009, Job Corps continued to pursue the development and implementation of the New Vision, including the development of the Regional Labs initiative. It also worked to launch the green job training initiative to support the "greening of Job Corps." Implementation of these concepts required extensive program development, including travel for meetings, planning conferences, and testing at center locations. Job Corps also continued to support regular assessments and data integrity audits at Centers.

Recovery Act Update

To support the implementation and oversight of Job Corps Recovery-Act funded activities, one percent (\$2,500,000) of the \$250,000,000 in Recovery Act funds was provided in FYs 2009 and 2010 to support this program. The legislation requires an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability, which requires Job Corps to strengthen several administrative areas to provide effective oversight of Recovery Act funds. These funds are being used to support three elements: (1) additional federal staff to support Recovery Act activities, (2) contractual support for construction design and engineering, and (3) monitoring visits.

The funds provided support for 12 temporary personnel, who are providing the additional oversight, monitoring, and other requirements for implementing the Recovery Act. Nine positions are assigned to the regions and three are assigned to National Office functions. These staff members are helping with general monitoring, accountability, reporting, information collection and dissemination, and budget execution related to the Recovery Act.

ADMINISTRATION

The Recovery Act funds are also being used to support temporary contractor support to help with both construction design and engineering support services. Travel associated with oversight and monitoring is the last component of the Administration funds. The travel funds help to ensure that resources are properly accounted for under the Recovery Act.

Temporary personnel and related funding will be available through FY 2010 to support the Recovery Act. Ongoing activities will continue including general monitoring, accountability, reporting, information collection and dissemination, and budget execution related to the Recovery Act.

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY by OBJECT CLASS						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
		FY 2009 Enacted	Recovery Act	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	FY 11 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	16,690	0	17,327	17,663	336
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	1,316	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	407	0	550	550	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	17,097	1,316	17,877	18,213	336
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,261	100	4,493	4,577	84
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	786	564	751	751	0
22.0	Transportation of things	0	0	15	15	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,714	0	1,714	1,714	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	141	0	131	131	0
24.0	Printing and reproduction	1	0	3	3	0
25.2	Other services	544	500	164	664	500
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/	2,944	0	2,976	2,976	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	0	22	22	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,103	0	924	924	0
26.0	Supplies and materials	61	10	99	99	0
31.0	Equipment	10	10	20	20	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	0	0	1	1	0
	Total	28,662	2,500	29,190	30,110	920
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts						
	Working Capital Fund	2,830	0	2,805	2,805	0
	DHS Services	114	0	141	141	0
	GSA Services	0	0	30	30	0

ADMINISTRATION

CHANGES IN FY 2011

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments

\$336

Personnel benefits

84

Built-Ins Subtotal

420

Net Program

500

Estimate

FTE

Base

29,610

179