

**FY 2009**

**CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION**

**JOB CORPS**



## Table of Contents

Appropriation Language .....	1
Explanation of Language Change .....	2
Amounts Available for Obligation.....	3
Summary of Changes .....	4
Summary Budget Authority and FTE by Activity .....	6
Budget Authority by Object Class .....	7
Budget Authority by Strategic Goal .....	8
Total Budgetary Resources .....	9
Significant Items in Appropriation Committees' Reports.....	10
Authorizing Statutes.....	14
Appropriation History.....	15
Organization Chart.....	16
Overview.....	17
Budget Activities .....	22
Operations.....	22
Construction.....	28
Administration .....	33



## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

### APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

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; [\$1,626,855,000]

*\$1,564,699,000*, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) [\$1,485,357,000] *\$1,425,325,000* for Job Corps Operations, of which [\$894,357,000] *\$834,325,000* is available for obligation for the period July 1, [2008] *2009* through June 30, [2009] *2010* and of which \$591,000,000 is available for obligation for the period October 1, [2008] *2009* through June 30, [2009] *2010*.

(2) [\$112,920,000] *\$110,000,000* for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, of which [\$12,920,000] *\$10,000,000* is available for the period July 1, [2008] *2009* through June 30, [2011] *2012* and \$100,000,000 is available for the period October 1, [2008] *2009* through June 30, [2011] *2012*.

(3) [\$28,578,000] *\$29,374,000* for necessary expenses of the Office of Job Corps is available for obligation for the period October 1, [2007] *2008* through September 30, [2008] *2009*:

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. [: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to reduce Job Corps total student training slots below the current level of 44,491 in program year 2008].<sup>1</sup> (*Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

**EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE**

1/ Delete language requiring that slots be maintained at 44,491.

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

<b>AMOUNTS AVAILABLE for OBLIGATION</b>						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	<b>FY 2007 Comparable</b>		<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2009 Request</b>	
	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>A. Appropriation (Amount shown in Appropriation Language)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>935,855</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>873,699</b>
Reduction pursuant to (P.L. 110-161)	0	0	0	-16,349	0	0
Other Supplementals and Rescissions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation, Revised	0	0	188	919,506	188	873,699
Real transfer from:						
Training and Employment Services	0	887,277	0	0	0	0
Program Administration	188	28,578	0	0	0	0
A.1) Subtotal Appropriation (adjusted)	188	915,855	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	0	1,558	0	1,328	0	1,328
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
A.2) Advance appropriation	0	0	0	691,000	0	691,000
Real transfer from:						
Training and Employment Services	0	691,000	0	0	0	0
Reduction pursuant to (P.L. 110-161)	0	0	0	-12,072	0	0
A.2) Subtotal	0	691,000	0	678,928	0	691,000
<b>B. Gross Budget Authority</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,608,413</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,599,762</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,566,027</b>
Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deduction:						
Reimbursements	0	-1,558	0	-1,328	0	-1,328
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.1) Subtotal	0	-1,558	0	-1,328	0	-1,328
<b>C. Budget Authority Before Committee</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	0	0	0	1,328	0	1,328
Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0
C.1) Subtotal	0	0	0	1,328	0	1,328
<b>D. Total Budgetary Resources</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,599,762</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,566,027</b>
Other Unobligated Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unobligated Balance Expiring	0	-409	0	0	0	0
<b>E. Total, Estimated Obligations</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,606,446</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,599,762</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,566,027</b>

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES**

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request	Net Change
<b>Budget Authority</b>			
General Funds	1,598,434	1,564,699	-33,735
Trust Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>	<b>-33,735</b>
<b>Full Time Equivalents</b>			
General Funds	188	188	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>

Explanation of Change	FY 2008 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2009 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Increases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	0	0	0	0	0	3,192	0	3,192
GSA Space Rental	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	179
Purchase of goods and services from other Government accounts	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	0	1,046
<b>Built Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,417</b>
<b>B. Programs:</b>								
Construction of new Job Corps centers To restore inflationary costs that were not provided under the 2008 Omnibus	0	110,947	0	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
	188	28,851	0	0	0	793	0	793
<b>Programs Subtotal</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+10,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+10,793</b>
<b>C. Financing:</b>								
<b>Total Increase</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+15,210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+15,210</b>
<b>Decreases:</b>								
<b>A. Built-Ins:</b>								
To Provide For:								
One day less of Pay Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0	0	0	0	0	-368	0	-368
	0	0	0	0	0	-594	0	-594
<b>Built Ins Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-962</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-962</b>
<b>B. Programs:</b>								
To reflect absorption of Construction inflationary costs not provided under the FY 2008 OMNIBUS level		110,947	0	0	0	-10,947	0	-10,947



**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

Explanation of Change	FY 2008 Base	FY 2009 Change				Total	
		Trust Funds		General Funds			
To reflect absorption of Operations inflationary costs not provided under the FY 2008 OMNIBUS level	1,462,361	0	0	0	-37,036	0	-37,036
<b>Programs Subtotal</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-47,983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-47,983</b>
<b>C. Financing:</b>							
<b>Total Decrease</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-48,945</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-48,945</b>
<b>Total Change</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33,735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-33,735</b>

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

**SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY and FTE by ACTIVITY**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2007 Comparable		FY 2008 Estimate		FY 2009 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Operations</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,470,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,459,408</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,425,325</b>
General Funds	0	1,470,357	0	1,459,408	0	1,425,325
<b>Construction</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,947</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>110,000</b>
General Funds	0	107,920	0	110,947	0	110,000
<b>Administration</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>28,578</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>28,079</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>29,374</b>
General Funds	188	28,578	188	28,079	188	29,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>
General Funds	188	1,606,855	188	1,598,434	188	1,564,699

NOTE: FY 2007 reflects actual FTE.

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY by OBJECT CLASS</b>				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	<b>FY 2007 Comparable</b>	<b>FY 2008 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Request</b>	<b>FY 09 Request/FY 08 Estimate</b>
Total Number of Full-Time Permanents Positions	188	188	188	0
Full-Time Equivalent				
Full-time Permanent	187	187	187	0
Other	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>0</b>
Average ES Salary	162,500	162,500	162,500	0
Average GM/GS Grade	13	13	13	0
Average GM/GS Salary	84,410	87,365	89,985	2,620
11.1 Full-time permanent	87,638	77,763	79,801	2,038
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	3,376	3,027	3,104	77
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	5,109	5,109	0
11.8 Special personal services payments	2,900	8	8	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	93,914	85,907	88,022	2,115
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	27,120	27,186	27,301	115
13.0 Benefits for former personnel	0	141	141	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	4,435	3,468	3,468	0
22.0 Transportation of things	740	466	466	0
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2,247	2,070	2,105	35
23.2 Rental payments to others	7,000	7,050	7,194	144
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,387	7,699	7,699	0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	0	47	47	0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	1,061	5,870	5,870	0
25.2 Other services	1,307,480	1,295,830	1,259,587	-36,243
25.3 Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts 1/ Operation and maintenance of	6,432	11,899	12,945	1,046
25.4 facilities	963	821	821	0
25.5 Research and development contracts	2,446	1,120	1,120	0
25.7 Operation and maintenance of equipment	767	3,920	3,920	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	29,596	29,059	29,059	0
31.0 Equipment	1,893	4,901	4,901	0
32.0 Land and structures	11,453	32	32	0
41 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	107,920	110,947	110,000	-947
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>	<b>-33,735</b>
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts				
Working Capital Fund	6,277	11,779	12,825	1,046
DHS Services	155	120	120	0

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

<b>BUDGET AUTHORITY by STRATEGIC GOAL</b>					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
<b>Performance Goal</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 1: A Prepared Workforce</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 2: A Competitive Workforce</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 3: Safe and Secure Workplaces</b>	<b>DOL Strategic Goal 4: Strengthened Economic Protections</b>	<b>Total Budget Authority</b>
<b>Performance Goal 1</b>					
Operations	1,425,325	0	0	0	1,425,325
Construction	110,000	0	0	0	110,000
Administration	29,374	0	0	0	29,374
<b>Agency Total</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

**TOTAL BUDGETARY RESOURCES by ACTIVITY  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2007 Comparable				FY 2008 Estimate				FY 2009 Request			
	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. <sup>1/</sup>	Other Resrcs. <sup>2/</sup>	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. <sup>1/</sup>	Other Resrcs. <sup>2/</sup>	Total	Activity Approp.	Other Approp. <sup>1/</sup>	Other Resrcs. <sup>2/</sup>	Total
<b>Office of Job Corps</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,608,413</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,599,762</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,566,027</b>
Operations	1,470,357	0	1,558	1,471,915	1,459,408	0	1,328	1,460,736	1,425,325	0	1,328	1,426,653
Construction	107,920	0	0	107,920	110,947	0	0	110,947	110,000	0	0	110,000
Administration	28,578	0	0	28,578	28,079	0	0	28,079	29,374	0	0	29,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,606,855</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,608,413</b>	<b>1,598,434</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,599,762</b>	<b>1,564,699</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,566,027</b>

<sup>1/</sup> "Other Appropriation" is comprised of resources appropriated elsewhere, but for which the benefits accrue toward the operation of the budget activities. (Mgmt Crosscut, Executive Direction, and IT Crosscut)

<sup>2/</sup> "Other Resources" include funds that are available for a budget activity, but not appropriated such as, reimbursements and fees

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

### SIGNIFICANT ITEMS IN APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES' REPORTS

#### Child Care Centers:

House: "\$5,000,000 is recommended for the development of new child care centers at Job Corps centers within the \$42,621,000 or 2.7 percent increase over the comparable fiscal 2007 level provided for Job Corps. The new child care centers will support single parent families and help recruit women into the program."

Response: The increase in the CRA funding in FY08 is being used to fund construction of new Job Corps Centers. We will look at the feasibility of including child care centers in the design of these centers, as well as any other opportunities that arise at existing centers.

#### Construction Training:

House: "The Committee recognizes the importance of training and education for the construction industry and urges the Department to continue its partnerships to train Job Corps youth for careers in construction, including the high growth residential construction industry. The Committee encourages the Department to identify sites for potential expansion of construction trades training by employer-based industry groups and labor-management partnerships, so as to increase its capacity to address the workforce needs of this high growth industry."

Response: Job Corps will continue its current strong relationship with our construction industry partners and will look for opportunities to expand construction trades where there is a demonstrated need and funding availability. Currently, approximately one-third of the program's training slots are dedicated to the construction trades.

#### Job Corps Expansion:

Senate: "In response to this Committee's direction to competitively select sites for an expansion of Job Corps Centers, the Department of Labor selected three new Job Corps Center sites in February 2007. The Committee includes an additional \$15,000,000 to continue development of these facilities on the timelines provided to the Committee and selected sites."

Response: The FY09 Job Corps Budget Request includes funding to complete construction of two new centers.

#### Office of Job Corps:

Senate: "The Committee recommendation continues the Office of Job Corps as an independent entity reporting to the Office of the Secretary of Labor, retaining program functions previously administered by the Job Corps prior to its transfer from the Employment and Training Administration, and ensuring the support necessary for oversight and management responsibilities. Although the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management will oversee the procurement process, this arrangement shall not alter the existing

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

authorities, duties or activities of Job Corps as it existed prior to the transfer. The Office of Job Corps and the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management are directed to maintain controls to assure the procurement activities are completely separate from program operations. The budget request recommends returning the Job Corps program to the Employment and Training Administration.”

Response: Consistent with the enacted appropriations act, the Department of Labor has transferred funding and operations for the Office of Job Corps from the Employment and Training Administration to the Office of the Secretary of Labor.

### Job Corps Slot Levels

Senate: “The Committee rejects the Department of Labor’s proposal to reduce Job Corps student training slots by over 4,300. Rather, the Committee includes sufficient funding to maintain student services at the existing 122 Job Corps centers, as well as to operate any new centers. This funding will ensure that determined young people wanting to participate in Job Corps will not be turned away from an opportunity to become successful and self-sufficient members of their communities.”

Response: As a result of the requirement to maintain the slot level of 44,491 in the FY07 and FY08 budgets, Job Corps operations had to absorb inflationary increases, which impacted the program’s ability to replace IT and equipment, achieve salary comparability for instructors and all other staff, maintain health services for students, and implement more rigorous training requirements for its students. The 2009 Budget eliminates this slot mandate, and provides resources to support 40,394 training slots.

Senate: “The Committee urges the Department to work with the Job Corps contractor community, employers and unions to ensure that the training slot level mandated by this act is used efficiently and effectively toward meeting the goal of expanding services to eligible youth. In particular, the Committee notes the fragmentation of contracts for outreach and admissions, from operations, and placement which could make it difficult for centers to utilize fully available training slots and meet their performance goals. Therefore, the Committee requests the Department to report in the fiscal year 2009 budget justification actions proposed and taken that will enhance the ability of centers to meet their performance goals.”

Response: In the FY 2009 Budget Request for Job Corps, the Department has outlined its plans for increasing the rigor and relevance of its training program to address the skills needed for high-paying careers in high-demand industries. We believe that these program improvements have and will continue to address the needs of centers to allow students to meet performance goals. The separation of outreach/admissions and placement contracts from operations contracts provides more opportunities for small businesses to compete for Job Corps contracts, and our data indicates that there is no significant difference in performance or utilization when the contracts are combined.

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

### Job Corps Expansion:

Senate: “Given that so few of the eligible Job Corps population is served currently, the Committee recognizes the need for additional Job Corps centers, particularly in rapidly growing metropolitan areas without a Job Corps center. Many of these communities have high numbers of eligible youth and are forced to export students to other Job Corps centers. The Committee anticipates providing additional funding in the future to begin the process of establishing new Job Corps centers in large urban areas currently without one. Therefore, the Committee requests that the Department be prepared during the fiscal year 2009 budget process to consider ways to structure and announce a competition for new Job Corps center sites meeting the priority areas discussed in this paragraph.”

Response: The Administration does not see a need to expand the program at this time, particularly in light of the two centers already being developed and the need to focus resources on maintaining the condition and quality of existing centers, but is willing to discuss this issue with Congress.

Conference: “The Appropriations Committees request that the Department of Labor include an analysis of the future funding needs of all new centers in development and a progress report on the timeline for opening new centers in its fiscal year 2009 budget justification, as proposed by the Senate.”

Response: The FY09 Job Corps Budget Request includes the funding to complete construction of two new centers and the estimated construction completion date, with center opening to occur shortly thereafter.

### Workforce Investment Act Reauthorization:

Conference: “The Appropriations Committees believe that significant programmatic changes to Job Corps operations and student services should not be made prior to the reauthorization of the Workforce Investment Act. It may be appropriate to pilot any new initiatives at select Job Corps centers and provide the appropriations and authorizing committee’s evidence and data that such changes will improve Job Corps performance and students’ employment and earnings outcomes prior to national implementation.”

Response: Planned programmatic changes envisioned for Job Corps since 2004, and developed in partnership with our contractors, will be piloted at select Job Corps centers and carefully evaluated. Evaluation outcomes will be disseminated system wide and help to inform an appropriately timed national implementation.

Programmatic changes piloted at Job Corps centers will be guided by nationally-recognized experts and based on an ongoing review of the literature on:

- 21<sup>st</sup> century workplace standards and workforce requirements;
- Evidence-based strategies considered to improve program performance and long-term student outcomes; and



## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

- Education and training models found to be efficient and effective in the delivery of program services.

### Recruitment and Retention Strategy:

Conference: “In consultation with system stakeholders, the Department should develop a national recruitment and retention strategy that will ensure current student training slots are fully utilized.”

Response: The Secretary assembled an Advisory Committee of stakeholders and experts in the area of youth training to advise the Department on ways to improve the Job Corps program, including recruitment and retention. The Committee is concluding its work and will provide the Secretary with its report in the next few months.

# OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

## AUTHORIZING STATUTES

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

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<sup>1</sup> Extended through Appropriations Acts.

# OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

## APPROPRIATION HISTORY

(\$ in thousands)

	<u>Budget</u> <u>Estimates to</u> <u>Congress</u>	<u>House</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>Senate</u> <u>Allowance</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	
1998.....	1,246,217	1,364,708	1,246,217	1,246,217	
1999.....	1,307,619			1,309,214	1/
2000.....	1,347,191			666,776	2/
1999 Advance for 2000...	0			691,000	
2001.....	702,044	709,000	672,873	708,148	3/
2000 Advance for 2001	691,000	691,000	691,000	691,000	
2002.....	1,399,148	873,174	708,148	767,732	4/
2001 Advance for 2002	0	691,000	691,000	691,000	
2003.....	841,160		827,550	822,171	5/
2002 Advance for 2003	691,000		691,000	686,923	5/
2004.....	874,883	850,216	850,216	850,152	6/
2003 Advance for 2004	691,000	691,000	691,000	686,923	6/
2005.....	866,287	851,321	886,287	860,861	7/8/9/
2004 Advance for 2005	691,000	691,000	691,000	685,472	7/
2006.....	831,019	851,019	891,000	873,180	9/
2005 Advance for 2006	666,000	10/ 691,000	691,000	684,090	9/
2007.....	810,602	932,000	938,788	887,277	11/
2006 Advance for 2007	691,000	591,000	691,000	691,000	11/
2008.....	831,372	958,476	968,872	919,506	12/
2007 Advance for 2008	691,000	691,000	691,000	678,928	12/
2008 Advance for 2009	691,000	691,000	691,000	691,000	

1/ Includes \$1,595,000 for Job Corps Y2K compliance.

2/ Reflects a portion of \$12,258,000 reduction pursuant to P.L. 106-113, enacted 11/29/99.

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

4/ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

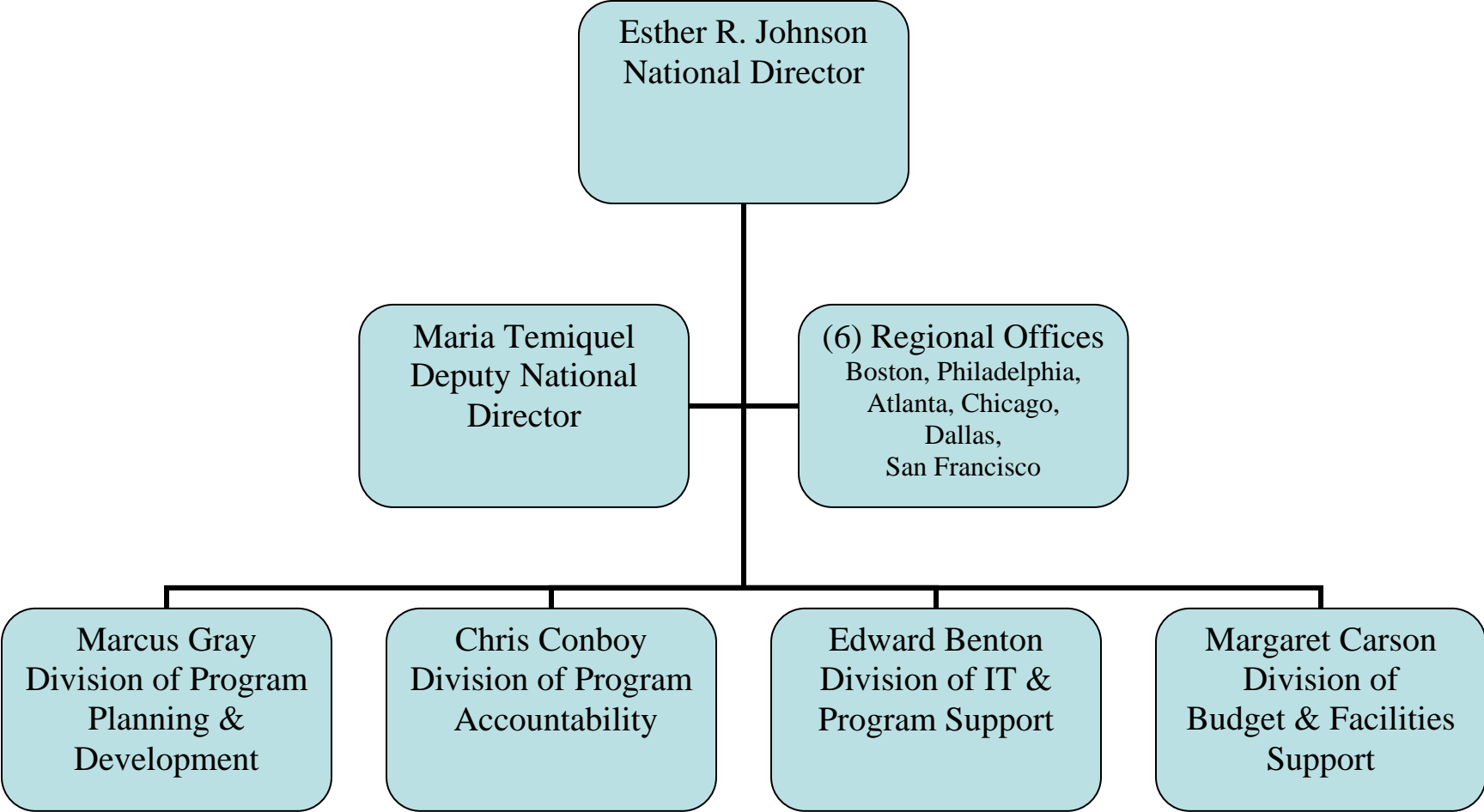
10/ Reflects a \$25,000,000 decrease in Job Corps Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition

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

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

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**

**ORGANIZATION CHART**

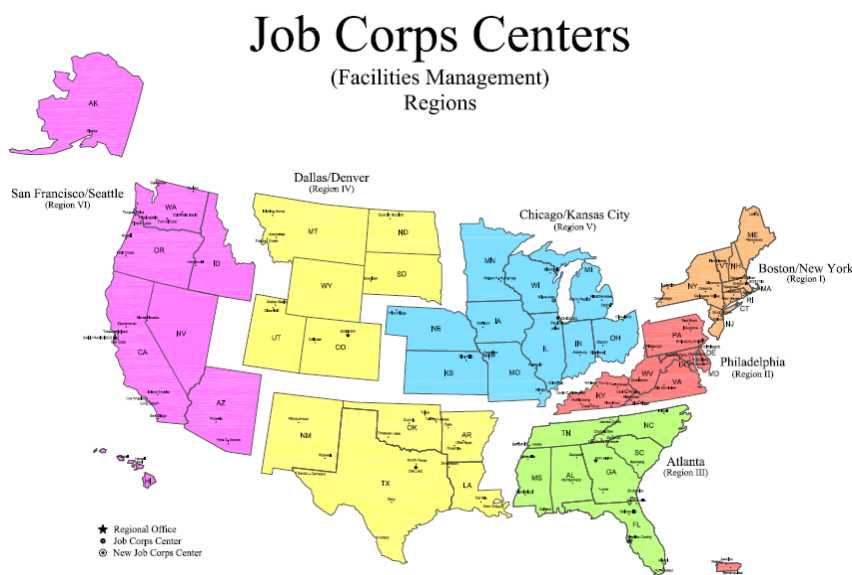


# OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

## 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 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). In FY 2009, the program will expand to its 123<sup>rd</sup> center in Pinellas Park, Florida. Job Corps' 124<sup>th</sup> center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is scheduled to open in FY 2010. Job Corps is also constructing three new centers in Manchester, New Hampshire; Ottumwa, Iowa; and, Wind River, Wyoming.



The program serves economically disadvantaged 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; 76.5 percent of Job Corps enrollees are high school dropouts, nearly 50 percent are unemployed at the time of enrollment and 32.8 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. Young people are often encouraged to leave school and contribute to the support of the family or succumb to pressure from peers and drop out of school.

Job Corps provides services through a comprehensive program including career-oriented training, contextual learning combining academic and career training, work-based learning and hands-on vocational skills training (VST) opportunities and integrated 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

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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 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 (intensified international competition, accelerating product cycles, growing consumer interest in quality, and others) have created an economic environment characterized by change, variety, higher standards, and uncertainty. As a result of these external forces, successful participation in the workforce now requires workers to have additional skill sets. A new approach is needed to continue to adapt to these and other changes in the labor market and to equip our students with the best set of skills to enter the workforce.

- Workplace requirements continue to rise at an ever-increasing rate, with most living wage jobs requiring skills typically associated with post-secondary education levels.
- A growing body of research supports the benefits of integrating academic and vocational/technical instruction to improve learning outcomes for career skills students.
- Careers in high-growth sectors increasingly involve skill sets that cut across traditional occupational lines, yet Job Corps' vocational training delivery is based on discrete occupational frameworks.

As we implement the new educational training system, we will create solid opportunities for students to acquire career pathways in high-growth, high-demand employment sectors. Through the use of new teaching and learning strategies, emerging technologies, improvements in outreach/admissions, stronger partnerships, and program-wide involvement with business, industry, education, and community leaders, Job Corps students will be prepared for long-term employment in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and for lifelong learning.

Job Corps helps further the Department's efforts to create a prepared workforce by providing services that are tailored to address individuals' needs and ultimately equip them to become qualified candidates in the world of work. Job Corps provides a substantial number of young people with the knowledge, skills and credentials needed to compete in the rapidly evolving labor market. This creates a demand-driven system, in which employers' needs for skilled workers are met while Job Corps participants obtain gainful employment on a career path and further education.

## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

The Job Corps program carries out its activities under one of the four Departmental Strategic goals, as described below:

- **Strategic Goal 1 - A Prepared Workforce**

*Develop a prepared workforce by providing effective training and support services to new and incumbent workers and supplying high quality information on the economy and labor market.*

A strong national economy depends, in part, on preparing new and re-emerging entrants to the workforce to be qualified job candidates who possess the skills that are demanded by employers. Many industries and sectors of the economy will be adding new jobs in the coming years or transforming their business processes, requiring new and different worker skills. Job Corps contributes to this goal by offering comprehensive education and career technical programs, along with career success skills and support systems that prepare youth for the workforce with the skills needed to enter career paths and lattices thereby ensuring a productive pipeline of prepared workers.

In response to a mandate in the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-149), the Secretary of Labor issued Secretary's Order 09-2006 which established the Office of Job Corps within the Office of the Secretary and delegated authority and assigned responsibility to the Director of the Office of Job Corps and other agency heads to ensure the effective administration of the Job Corps program. Job Corps funding, appropriated to the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in 2006, was transferred to OSEC via an allotment process. This funding mechanism continued in 2007 under the Revised Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (Public Law 110-5). The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110-161) appropriated Job Corps funding to the Office of Job Corps. Funding for the Job Corps program is now shown in the Office of Job Corps appropriation account for all years.

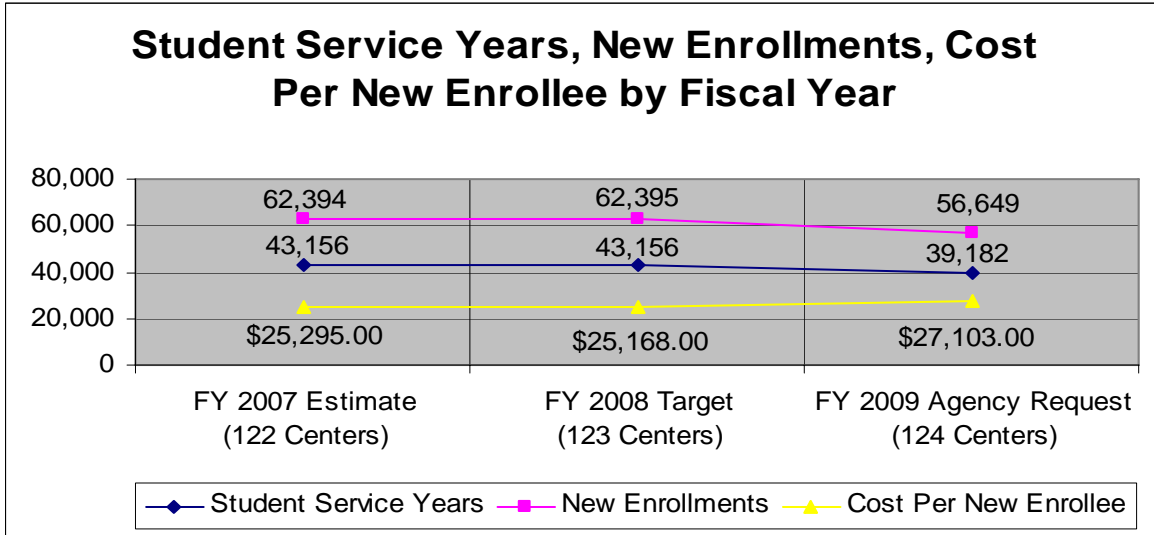
The President's FY 2009 Budget proposes to transfer the Job Corps program and administrative funding back to ETA to better coordinate the program with other employment and training programs ETA oversees.

### **Cost Model**

The FY 2009 Request of \$1,564,699,000 reflects \$1,425,325,000 for Operations, \$110,000,000 for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) and \$29,374,000 for Federal Administration. In FY 2009, the number of student training slots will be reduced by 4,098.

Of the total request, approximately \$59 million (including a requested program increase of \$10 million) is for the construction of two new Job Corps Centers— in Manchester, New Hampshire and Ottumwa, Iowa.

**OFFICE OF JOB CORPS**



**Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)**

In the 2004 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Job Corps program was reviewed and rated “Moderately Effective.” The 2004 PART findings were based primarily on initial findings from a Mathematica longitudinal study which presented some positive findings regarding Job Corps’ impact on longer-term earnings. The report, however, did raise concern that this impact is essentially negated after an average of five years. In response to the PART findings, Job Corps created a strategic plan to improve services to Hispanic/Latino students and those who are English language learners, completed an Asset Management Plan and Capital Asset Plan, improved decision-making processes for capital investments in real property, assembled a cost effectiveness workgroup to improve program efficiency, and obtained access to Unemployment Insurance wage record data to more completely report on student employment outcomes.

In the 2007 PART process, the Job Corps program was again reviewed and subsequently rated “Adequate.” The PART noted mixed performance results, program costs that exceed benefits based on the results of a rigorous evaluation, and a need for improvement in real property management. To address these concerns, Job Corps has taken steps to improve its management deficiencies, has instituted a number of data integrity improvements, and has taken steps to better report outcomes, per guidelines for reporting common performance measures for Federal job training and employment programs. Additionally, the Job Corps program has proposed innovative strategies and program alterations in order to maximize resources to reach more customers.

Program	FY 2004	FY 2007
Job Corps	Moderately Effective	Adequate



## OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

### Efficiency Measures

The program efficiency measure is a challenge to Job Corps due to the 24/7, primarily residential, nature of the program, fixed costs, escalating energy and health costs, and the balance of encouraging retention of students vs. higher annual enrollments due to new enrollees. However, Job Corps is also committed to determining other areas to improve future efficiency – such as carefully targeting and prioritizing resources to strengthen services to students. Job Corps will continue to measure and improve efficiency and establish goals in the detailed budget; however, the efficiency measure will not be included in the Department’s Annual Performance and Accountability Report because of the expected variability from year to year in unit cost.

## OPERATIONS

Budget Authority Before the Committee (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY 07 Comp/FY 08 Estimate	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est/ FY 09 Req
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	1,470,357	1,459,408	1,459,408	-10,949	1,425,325	-34,083
<b>FTE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### **Introduction**

With the intensive, career-oriented training that the Job Corps program provides to out-of-school youth, ages 16-24, participants become an important part of the pipeline for the new workforce needed by businesses in the service-producing, knowledge economy. To meet 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce challenges, Job Corps will offer an integrated, agile and demand-driven workforce and educational training system. This system will:

- Act as an employment supply pipeline for entry-level workers to high-growth, high-demand industries; and
- Support career paths and lifelong learning outcomes for graduates.

### **Funding Mechanism**

The program supports the training of students at 122 Job Corps centers 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.

Large and small corporations and non profit organizations manage and operate 94 Job Corps Centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Departments of Interior and Agriculture operate 28 Civilian Conservation Centers through transfer of funds under an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Labor. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based contracting as its primary procurement strategy. The program directly funds student costs such as transportation and stipends.

## OPERATIONS

### Five-Year Budget Activity History

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding (Dollars in Thousands)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
2004	1,407,627	0
2005	1,430,943	0
2006	1,450,350	0
2007	1,470,357	0
2008	1,459,408	0

### FY 2009

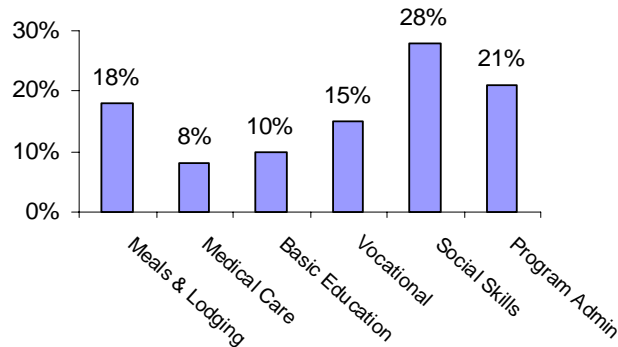
During FY 2009, Job Corps will continue to incorporate the best thinking, research and practices of business, education, labor and other partners in advancing its transformational redesign, with the goal of becoming the nation's premier career-focused, alternative education system for disadvantaged youth. The fundamental concept is to base center offerings on high growth/high demand industries within a local and/or regional economy and provide a rigorous and relevant integrated instructional founded on industry/occupational standards, basic academic and applied academic standards, and personal effectiveness standards.

As we move in the new direction for more intensive, rigorous learning, we believe that resources should be invested where they will best enhance results. If resources need to be realigned, we will give priority to maintaining a quality training program by reducing the size of some of the larger centers, where recruitment and retention of students is sometimes difficult. Slots will be re-allocated from centers with continuing low on-board strength to high performing centers that have been successful in the recruitment and retention of students.

The Operations request of \$1,425,325,000 includes a transfer of approximately \$154,077,633 to the Departments of Interior and Agriculture to fund the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers. The majority of the operations budget (\$918,472,705) 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 at the center. The budget breakout is as follows:

## OPERATIONS

**Student Training Expenses Contract Centers  
(\$918,472,705)**



Operating Cost	FY08 Funding	FY09 Funding	Difference
Contract Center Operations	\$946,646,000	\$918,472,705	(\$28,173,295)
Civilian Conservation Centers	\$164,017,000	\$154,077,633	(\$9,939,367)
Outreach and Admissions	\$56,469,000	\$57,122,232	\$653,232
Career Transition Services	\$56,379,000	\$57,030,455	\$651,455
Center Leases	\$7,042,000	\$7,123,133	\$81,133
National Training Contractors	\$54,295,000	\$54,922,529	\$627,529
IT Equipment, Licenses and Support	\$22,565,000	\$22,825,998	\$260,998
FTS (phone and data lines)	\$6,966,000	\$7,046,156	\$80,156
Safety and Health Program	\$5,548,000	\$5,612,255	\$64,255
Student Pay	\$88,977,000	\$90,005,288	\$1,028,288
Student Home Transportation	\$20,000,000	\$20,231,551	\$231,551
Property Management	\$15,636,000	\$15,816,354	\$180,354
Program Development	\$8,081,000	\$8,174,135	\$93,135
Contracting Support	\$1,255,000	\$1,269,098	\$14,098
Program Evaluation	\$5,532,000	\$5,595,478	\$63,478
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,459,408,000</b>	<b>\$1,425,325,000</b>	<b>(\$34,083,000)</b>

### Efficiency Measures

The requested level of funding would increase the cost per student slot by \$2,486 over the FY 2008 Level, or 7.57%. The overall increase per participant at the Request level, with the increases for both Operations and CRA, would be \$1,935 above the FY 2008 funded level (7.69%).

The Office of Job Corps is faced with the choice of encouraging students to stay longer in the program (to benefit as much as possible from the full array of services, including the positive social and behavioral aspects of living in a safe, structured environment) versus enrolling more students, which would have the immediate effect of reducing the cost per participant. The

## OPERATIONS

estimated retention rate for FY 2009 is 8.3 months, which would lead to 56,649 participants at a cost of \$27,103 per participant. If the retention rate was increased to: 8.4 months, the result would be 55,974 participants at a cost of \$27,429 each; 8.5 months, the result would be 55,316 participants at a cost of \$27,756; or, 8.6 months, the result would be 54,673 participants at a cost of \$28,082.

The length of time a student stays in Job Corps is related to whether he/she will obtain positive outcomes in the program. Specifically, the longer a student stays in the program the more likely he/she will obtain a GED or High School Diploma (HSD) or complete his/her vocational training program. Among all students who terminated from Job Corps in program year 2006 (July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007), only 2% of students who stayed less than 60 days obtained a GED/HSD or completed a vocational training program. This compares to 18% of students who stayed between 60 and 120 days; 48% of students who stayed between 120 and 180 days; 73% of students who stayed between 180 and 240 days; and, 92% of students who stayed more than 240 days. This pattern of increasingly positive program outcomes for those students who stay in Job Corps longer has been very stable for many years. Further, the most recent data for the first half of program year 2007 (student terminating July 1, 2007 – December 31, 2007) show this same pattern continuing. Retaining students in the program longer may support achievement of higher performance but negatively impacts efficiency, as measured using the current cost per participant measure. In concert with the Department’s other job training programs, Job Corps is developing a more outcome-oriented efficiency measure that will yield more useful information.

## WORKLOAD SUMMARY

(dollars in thousands)

	<b>FY 2007 Result</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
<b>Job Corps</b>			
Number of Operating Centers at Year End	122	123	124
Slots	44,491	44,491	40,394
Student Service Years	43,156	43,156	39,182
New Enrollments	62,394	62,394	56,649
Cost Per New Enrollee	\$25.295	\$25.168	\$27.103
<b>Job Corps Total (in thousands)</b>	<b>\$1,578,277</b>	<b>\$1,570,355</b>	<b>\$1,535,325</b>

## OPERATIONS

### PERFORMANCE GOAL AND INDICATORS

	FY 2004		FY 2005		FY 2006		FY 2007		FY 2008	FY 2009
	Goal Achieved		Goal Achieved		Goal Achieved					
Performance Indicator	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Target
1. Percentage of Job Corps participants** who will enter employment or enroll in post-secondary education or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after exit from the program.			85% **	80% **	87%	74%	87%	88%	88%	88%
2. Percentage of students who will attain a GED, high school diploma, or certificate while enrolled in the program.			64%	60%	65%	57%	65%	66%	66%	66%
3. Percentage of students who will achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one Adult Basic Education (ABE) level, equivalent to two grade levels.	45%	47%	45%	58%	58%	58%	60%	61%	61%	61%
<b>Baseline(s):</b>										
<b>Data Source(s):</b> Job Corps Management Information System										
<b>Comments:</b> * For these tables, Fiscal Year (FY) is equivalent to the Program Year (PY), i.e., FY 2007 represents PY 2007 for the purpose of the performance budget tables. **In PY 2005 the indicator was for the percent of Job Corps graduates (within 1 year of program exit) and former enrollees (within 90 days of program exit); not the percent of all participants.										

## OPERATIONS

### CHANGES IN FY 2009

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Activity Changes

##### Built-In

To Provide For:		
Costs of pay adjustments		2,631
One day less of Pay		-303
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)		-565
GSA Space Rental		144
Purchase of goods and services from other Government accounts		1,046
<b>Built Ins Subtotal</b>		<b>2,953</b>

**Net Program** **-37,036**

	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>FTE</b>
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,462,361</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Program Decrease</b>	<b>-37,036</b>	<b>0</b>

Exhibit 300 BY09 - ETA - JC-LAN WAN (Public FINAL1)

Exhibit 300 BY09 - ETA - JC-SPAMIS (Public FINAL1)

## CONSTRUCTION

Budget Authority Before the Committee (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY 07 Comp/FY 08 Estimate	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est/ FY 09 Req
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	107,920	110,947	110,947	3,027	110,000	-947
<b>FTE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Introduction

The Job Corps program owns or leases 122 Job Corps centers, comprised of 24.3 million square feet of space, and located on approximately 6,500 acres of land. In addition, two new centers are scheduled to open by the end of FY 2009 and three properties have been acquired for additional expansion.

### CURRENT JOB CORPS CENTERS

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

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	DOI
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
LITTLE ROCK	Little Rock, Arkansas	DOL
LONG BEACH	Long Beach, California	DOL
LORING	Loring, Maine	DOL
LOS ANGELES	Los Angeles, California	DOL
MIAMI	Miami Gardens, Florida	DOL
MINGO	Puxico, Missouri	USDA
MISSISSIPPI	Crystal Springs, Mississippi	DOL
MONTGOMERY	Montgomery, Alabama	DOL

## CONSTRUCTION

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
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
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 (BROOKLYN)	Bronx, New York	DOL
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	Indianapolis, 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
WOLF CREEK	Glide, Oregon	USDA
WOODLAND	Laurel, Maryland	DOL
WOODSTOCK	Woodstock, Maryland	DOL

Job Corps has integrated the management of these assets into its educational mission. Fundamental to the program's success is the provision of a safe, clean, and efficient physical

## CONSTRUCTION

environment that is conducive to learning, as well as to personal and social growth. Real property asset management is tied to the increased educational achievement of Job Corps students, increased employment opportunities in emerging industries for Job Corps graduates, and increased opportunities for higher education. Newer facilities and the proper management of its real property enables DOL/Job Corps to offer special training programs – such as computerized automotive skills and medical/dental support – that give young people an opportunity to develop a career path of their own choosing. These updated and improved facilities create a learning environment that foster the development of vocational and workplace skills and greater retention of students, thus increased employment and higher than average earnings when the student enters the workforce. These, in turn, lead to the development of productive citizens and a more prepared workforce.

### **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 Departments of Agriculture and Interior for small projects through transfer under an interagency agreement.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Funding (Dollars in Thousands)</b>	<b>FTE</b>
2004	129,448	0
2005	115,380	0
2006	106,920	0
2007	107,920	0
2008	110,947	0

### **FY 2009**

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 accordance with Executive Order 13327 (Federal Real Property Asset Management) and the Department's Asset Management Plan (AMP). The majority of the \$110,000,000 request for Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) funds will be used to improve the facility condition of the 2,394 buildings (approximately 24.5 million square feet) in the Job Corps inventory. Particular emphasis will be placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties.

Some of the requested funding will be 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 will be 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

## CONSTRUCTION

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.

Below is a breakdown of the Agency Request of \$110,000,000 for facility construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition (CRA):

- \$800,000 is budgeted for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$225,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,498,571 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$7,000,000 for engineering support services
- \$10,978,382 will be placed in contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$20,000,000 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects
- \$58,996,000 will be used for construction of two new Job Corps Centers
- \$8,502,047 will be used to complete construction projects begun in prior years

Based upon the additional funding in this request, the current schedule for completion of two new centers is June, 2011.

### CHANGES IN FY 2009

(Dollars in Thousands)

<b>Activity Changes</b>		
<b>Built-In</b>		
To Provide For:		
Grants, Subsidies, and Contributions		
<b>Built Ins Subtotal</b>		<b>0</b>
<b>Net Program</b>		<b>-947</b>
<b>Direct FTE</b>		<b>0</b>
	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>FTE</b>
<b>Base</b>	<b>110,947</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Program Increase</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Program Decrease</b>	<b>-10,947</b>	<b>0</b>

## ADMINISTRATION

Budget Authority Before the Committee (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2007 Comparable	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2008 Estimate	Diff. FY 07 Comp/FY 08 Estimate	FY 2009 Request	Diff. FY 08 Est/ FY 09 Req
<b>Activity Appropriation</b>	28,578	28,079	28,079	-499	29,374	1,295
<b>FTE</b>	188	188	188	0	188	0

### **Introduction**

The President's 2009 Budget request provides for the Federal administration of the Job Corps program.

### **Five-Year Budget Activity History**

Fiscal Year	Funding (Dollars in Thousands)	FTE
2004	28,670	187
2005	29,451	196
2006	29,598	194
2007	28,578	188
2008	28,079	188

### **FY 2009**

The Office of Job Corps (OJC) administers a residential training program designed to increase the employability of disadvantaged youth aged 16 – 24. Federal staff in the National Office carry out planning; program development; executive guidance and policy development; program accountability; and, manage a limited number of operational and support functions. The majority of the activities associated with the construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of real property are performed in the National Office.

The implementation and management of core program activities are performed by Job Corps Regional Offices. The six Regional offices prepare and administer contracts for: (1) the operation of Job Corps centers; (2) 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 are responsible for assessment and monitoring of contractor performance, including data integrity and financial accountability.

In addition to the 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) provide contracting, financial and real property management support; other staff in the Office of Public Affairs (OPA) provide support for Job Corps website development and monitoring as well as public affairs support.

**ADMINISTRATION**

**CHANGES IN FY 2009**

(Dollars in Thousands)

**Activity Changes**

**Built-In**

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments 561

One day less of Pay -65

Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA) -29

GSA Space Rental 35

**Built Ins Subtotal 502**

**Net Program 793**

**Direct FTE 0**

**Estimate FTE**

**Base 28,581 188**

**Program Increase 793 0**