

FY 2012

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Job Corps

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

Office of Job Corps

(including cancellation of funds)

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; \$1,699,747,000, plus reimbursements, as follows:

(1) \$1,589,817,000 for Job Corps Operations, of which \$998,817,000 shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013 and of which \$591,000,000 shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013;

(2) \$78,500,000 for construction, rehabilitation and acquisition of Job Corps Centers, of which \$3,500,000 shall be available for the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015 and \$75,000,000 shall be available for the period October 1, 2012 through June 30, 2015: 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, 2013; and

(3) \$31,430,000 for necessary expenses of the Office of Job Corps which shall be available for obligation for the period October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012: Provided, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers. Of the discretionary funds made available under this heading for the construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps Centers for the period October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014, \$25,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled.

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Note. — A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 111–242, as amended). The amounts included for 2011 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

EXPLANATION OF LANGUAGE CHANGE

The FY 2012 language under the heading of the Office of Job Corps would be changed to provide authority to the Secretary of Labor to transfer up to 15 percent of the funds appropriated for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers under paragraph (2) to the appropriation for Job Corps operations under paragraph (1). While efficiencies within Job Corps operations are being pursued, this change provides important flexibility that could be used by the Secretary if necessary to assist in ensuring that operational needs are met in implementing the program's reform initiatives and in ensuring progress regarding program goals and student outcomes.

The FY 2012 language also provides for a rescission of \$25,000,000 from FY 2011 funds that are expected to be appropriated for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps Centers in a full-year appropriation for the period October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014. A full-year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR OBLIGATION						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2010 Enacted		FY 2011 Full Year C.R.		FY 2012 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
A. Appropriation	179	\$1,017,205	168	\$1,017,205	179	\$1,033,747
Real Transfer to EBSA for Implementation of ACA	0	-\$50	0	\$0	0	\$0
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward (ARRA)	12	\$101,652	0	\$0	0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Appropriation</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>\$1,118,807</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>\$1,017,205</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>\$1,033,747</i>
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	0	\$1,160	0	\$1,160	0	\$1,160
Trust Funds	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Fees	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Offsetting Collections From:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$1,160</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$1,160</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$1,160</i>
Advance Appropriation	0	\$691,000	0	\$691,000	0	\$666,000
<i>Subtotal Advance Appropriation</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$691,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$691,000</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>\$666,000</i>
B. Gross Budget Authority	191	\$1,810,967	168	\$1,709,365	179	\$1,700,907
Real Transfer to EBSA for Implementation of ACA	0	\$50	0	\$0	0	\$0
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward (ARRA)	-12	-\$101,652	0	\$0	0	\$0
Offsetting Collections	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Deduction	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Reimbursements	0	-\$1,160	0	-\$1,160	0	-\$1,160
<i>Subtotal Gross Budget Authority</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>\$1,708,205</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>\$1,708,205</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>\$1,699,747</i>
C. Budget Authority Before Committee	179	\$1,708,205	168	\$1,708,205	179	\$1,699,747
Real Transfer to EBSA for Implementation of ACA	0	-\$50	0	\$0	0	\$0
Unobligated Balance Carried Forward (ARRA)	12	\$101,652	0	\$0	0	\$0
Offsetting Collections From:						
Reimbursements	0	\$1,160	0	\$1,160	0	\$1,160
Non-Expenditure Transfers from DM	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
D. Total Budgetary Resources	191	\$1,810,967	168	\$1,709,365	179	\$1,700,907
Other Unobligated Balances	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Unobligated Balance Expiring	-24	-491				
E. Total, Estimated Obligations	167	\$1,810,476	168	\$1,709,365	179	\$1,700,907

FY 2010 actual FTE includes 11 Recovery Act FTE.

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Net Change
Budget Authority			
General Funds	\$1,708,205	\$1,699,747	-\$8,458
Trust Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$1,708,205	\$1,699,747	-\$8,458
 Full Time Equivalents			
General Funds	168	179	11
Trust Funds	0	0	0
Total	168	179	11

Explanation of Change	FY 2011 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2012 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Increases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Costs of pay adjustments	168	\$97,107	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Personnel benefits	0	\$32,381	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
One day less of Pay	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0	\$3,044	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Benefits for former personnel	0	\$176	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Travel and transportation of persons	0	\$4,968	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Transportation of things	0	\$1,184	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Rental payments to GSA	0	\$2,023	0	\$0	0	\$20	0	\$20
All Other Rental	0	\$8,270	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	\$7,740	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Printing and reproduction	0	\$124	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Advisory and assistance services	0	\$4	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other services	0	\$1,415,440	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Working Capital Fund	0	\$8,234	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	0	\$141	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0	\$4,036	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Research & Development Contracts	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	\$30,022	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0	\$2,607	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Supplies and materials	0	\$34,435	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Equipment	0	\$6,268	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0	\$1	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0

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Explanation of Change	FY 2011 Base		Trust Funds		FY 2012 Change General Funds		Total	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land and Structures	0	\$50,000	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
Built-Ins Subtotal	168	+\$1,708,205	0	\$0	0	+\$20	0	+\$20
B. Programs:								
New Centers	0	\$4,000	0	\$0	0	\$5,000	0	\$5,000
Operations – program increase	0	\$1,574,015	0	\$0	0	\$10,802	0	\$10,802
Federal Admin Conversion of Contractors to Federal Staff	0	\$0	0	\$0	11	\$1,500	11	\$1,500
Federal Admin - ARRA Closeout	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$720	0	\$720
Programs Subtotal			0	\$0	11	+\$18,022	11	+\$18,022
Total Increase	168	+\$1,708,205	0	\$0	11	+\$18,042	11	+\$18,042
Decreases:								
A. Built-Ins:								
To Provide For:								
Built-Ins Subtotal	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$0
B. Programs:								
Reduction in Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition Funding	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	-\$25,000	0	-\$25,000
Conversion of Contractors to Federal Staff	0	\$3,000	0	\$0	0	-\$1,500	0	-\$1,500
Programs Subtotal			0	\$0	0	-\$26,500	0	-\$26,500
Total Decrease	0	\$0	0	\$0	0	-\$26,500	0	-\$26,500
Total Change	168	+\$1,708,205	0	\$0	11	-\$8,458	11	-\$8,458

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

SUMMARY BUDGET AUTHORITY AND FTE BY ACTIVITY						
(Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2010		FY 2011		FY 2012	
	Enacted		Full Year C.R.		Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations	0	1,574,015	0	1,574,015	0	1,589,817
General Funds	0	1,574,015	0	1,574,015	0	1,589,817
Construction	0	105,000	0	105,000	0	78,500
General Funds	0	105,000	0	105,000	0	78,500
Administration	156	29,190	168	29,190	179	31,430
General Funds	156	29,190	168	29,190	179	31,430
Total	156	1,708,205	168	1,708,205	179	1,699,747
General Funds	156	1,708,205	168	1,708,205	179	1,699,747

NOTE: FY 2010 reflects actual FTE. (Does not include FTE funded by the Recovery Act.).

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Change FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
	Full-Time Equivalent				
	Full-time Permanent	179	168	179	0
	Total	179	168	179	0
	Reimbursable	0	0	0	0
	Total Number of Full-Time Permanent Positions	179	168	179	0
	Average ES Salary	\$173,400	\$173,400	\$173,400	\$0
	Average GM/GS Grade	13	13	13	0
	Average GM/GS Salary	\$93,800	\$93,800	\$93,800	\$0
	Average Salary of Ungraded Positions	0	0	0	0
11.1	Full-time permanent	89,008	87,707	88,686	-322
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	3,556	2,832	2,832	-724
11.5	Other personnel compensation	7,511	6,568	6,608	-903
11.8	Special personal services payments	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	100,075	97,107	98,126	-1,949
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	34,992	35,425	36,652	1,660
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	235	176	176	-59
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5,882	4,968	5,048	-834
22.0	Transportation of things	565	1,184	1,184	619
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,984	2,023	2,147	163
23.2	Rental payments to others	2	8,270	8,270	8,268
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7,771	7,740	7,751	-20
24.0	Printing and reproduction	50	124	125	75
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	4	4	4
25.2	Other services	1,401,413	1,415,440	1,429,445	28,032
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts	12,711	12,411	12,414	-297
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	180	30,022	30,022	29,842
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	1,286	2,607	2,667	1,381
26.0	Supplies and materials	32,924	34,435	34,447	1,523
31.0	Equipment	3,134	6,268	6,268	3,134
32.0	Land and Structures	0	50,000	25,000	25,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	105,000	0	0	-105,000
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1	0
	Total	1,708,205	1,708,205	1,699,747	-8,458
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	8,234	8,234	8,234	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	4,306	4,006	4,006	-300
	DHS Services	141	141	144	3
	GSA Services	30	30	30	0

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

PERFORMANCE STRUCTURE

Strategic and Outcome Goals Supporting Secretary Solis' Vision of <i>Good Jobs for Everyone</i>	Supporting Appropriations
Strategic Goal 1 – Prepare Workers for Good Jobs and Ensure Fair Compensation	
1.1 Increase workers' incomes and narrow wage and income inequality.	• Job Corps
1.2 Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like “green” jobs.	• Job Corps
1.3 Help workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs.	• Job Corps
1.4 Help middle-class families remain in the middle class.	
1.5 Secure wages and overtime.	
1.6 Foster acceptable work conditions and respect for workers' rights in the global economy to provide workers with a fair share of productivity and protect vulnerable people.	
Strategic Goal 2 – Ensure Workplaces Are Safe and Healthy	
2.1 Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.	
Strategic Goal 3 – Assure Fair and High Quality Work-Life Environments	
3.1 Break down barriers to fair and diverse work places so that every worker's contribution is respected.	
3.2 Provide workplace flexibility for family and personal care-giving.	
3.3 Ensure worker voice in the workplace.	
Strategic Goal 4 – Secure Health Benefits and, for Those Not Working, Provide Income Security	
4.1 Facilitate return to work for workers experiencing workplace injuries or illnesses who are able to work.	
4.2 Ensure income support when work is impossible or unavailable.	
4.3 Improve health benefits and retirement security for all workers.	
Strategic Goal 5 – Assure the Production of Timely and Accurate Data on Social and Economic Conditions of Workers and their Families	
5.1 Provide sound and impartial information on labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy for decision making, including support for the formulation of economic and social policy affecting virtually all Americans.	

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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.

OFFICE OF JOB CORPS

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...1/	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...2/	1,532,160	0	1,518,550	1,509,094	0
2002 Advance for 2003....	691,000	0	691,000	686,923	
2004...3/	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...4/5/6/	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...6/7/	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...8/	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...9/	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...10/11/	1,564,699	0	1,693,348	1,683,938	179
2008 Advance for 2009....	691,000	0	691,000	691,000	
2010	1,701,389	1,705,320	0	1,708,205	179
2009 Advance for 2010....	691,000	691,000	591,000	691,000	
2011...12/	1,707,682	0	0	0	168
2010 Advance for 2011....	691,000	691,000	0	0	
2012	1,699,747	0	0	0	179
2011 Advance for 2012....	666,000	0	0	0	

1/ 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12/ A full-year 2011 appropriations for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

OPERATIONS

Introduction

The Office of Job Corps (OJC) administers and manages 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. In FY 2012, the program will operate 125 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).

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, 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 approximately 60,000 individuals per year. The majority of Job Corps enrollees, 75.6 percent, 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.

The FY 2011 Budget announced that the Administration would pursue reforms to improve the program through an initiative that will set high standards for all Job Corps centers and to improve those that do not meet them. Job Corps has enlisted the expertise of an outside consultant to conduct a thorough review of the program's operations and performance management practices. The 30-month evaluation will yield final results in FY 2013.

The Job Corps program will contribute to the President's initiative on administrative savings. These efforts will ensure the agency is operating as efficiently as possible to support the President's direction on fiscal discipline and spending restraint.

Cost Model

The FY 2012 request for Job Corps is \$1,699,747,000, a net decrease of \$8.46 million below the FY 2010 enacted level. Of the total request, \$1,589,817,000 is for Operations, \$78,500,000 is for Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA), and \$31,430,000 is for Federal Administration. The 2012 Budget will support 45,315 student slots, 365 more than the slot level funded in FY 2010.

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Diff. FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Budget Authority	1,574,015	1,574,015	1,589,817	15,802

Introduction

The Job Corps program, under authorizing statute P.L. 105-220, Title I, Subtitle C, Section 141 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, provides at-risk youth, ages 16-24, with academic and career technical training to prepare them for opportunities to enter the workforce, the military or enroll in postsecondary education. In Fiscal Year 2012, Job Corps will operate 125 centers, both residential and nonresidential, in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Job Corps serves approximately 60,000 individuals per year.

During FY 2010, Job Corps began developing a standards-based training and education system that emphasizes industry-based career pathways. This system consists of both academic and career technical standards based on industry requirements in 11 high growth industry sectors. Students are also provided with solid academic and social skills instruction that support the industry standards.

Hallmarks of the system include standards-based curricula, targeted learning assessments and support, and the use of evidence-based teaching and learning strategies. The Job Corps program has consulted extensively with industry certification experts to develop this system. Job Corps is also committed to providing enhanced “green” training and certifications to its graduates to enable them to compete for new positions generated by emerging “green” industries, which furthers the Secretary’s strategic vision of *good jobs for everyone*.

Throughout FY 2011, Job Corps will continue to implement an ambitious reform agenda consisting of three strategies to address and improve services to students, and ultimately enhance program outcomes. First, a third-party evaluator is conducting a comprehensive review of the program to identify factors that affect performance. Second, performance improvement plans are being implemented to improve operations at low performing centers. Third, the standards-based education and training system is being field tested at three Job Corps “Centers for Excellence” for national implementation of the new model.

The Department has procured a third-party evaluator to assess the program’s operations and performance. Beginning in FY 2012, the results of this evaluation will be used to improve the management of centers and ensure that outcome measurements are relevant and evidence-based. Improvement strategies will be replicated system-wide.

In the context of this agenda, the U.S. Departments of Labor (DOL) and Agriculture (USDA) established a Joint Agency Task Force to address performance at select centers operated by the USDA Forest Service. This Task Force implemented the improvement plan in PY 2010, which identifies objectives and proposed actions to achieve optimum performance results focusing on

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student recruitment and retention, academic and career technical training completion, improved placement outcomes, and facility enhancements.

In FY 2012, the Job Corps reform initiatives are expected to yield improvements in program performance as indicated by the Outcome Measurement System (OMS) and satisfactory slot capacity utilization.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2007	\$1,470,357	0
2008	\$1,459,408	0
2009	\$1,540,276	0
2010	\$1,574,015	0
2011	\$0	0

NOTE: A full year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

Funding Mechanism

In FY 2012, large and small corporations and non-profit organizations will manage and operate 97 of the 125 Job Corps centers under competitively bid contractual agreements. The Office of Job Corps uses performance-based service contracting as its primary procurement strategy for these centers. The 28 Civilian Conservation Centers are Federally-operated through the transfer of funds to the Department of Agriculture under an interagency agreement.

Additionally, the program will award contracts for critical program components such as the recruitment and placement of students, research and evaluation of the program, student health and environmental safety, and administrative support activities (e.g., Information Technology (IT) support). These contracts will be awarded on a competitive basis, with a focus on opportunities for small business. The program will continue to directly fund student support costs such as transportation and student stipends.

FY 2012

The FY 2012 Request for Job Corps operating expenses is \$1,589,817,000, an increase of \$15.802 million over the FY 2010 Enacted Level. Job Corps operating expenses include contracts for outreach and admission services, center operating contracts to provide career technical and educational services, and career transition contracts to provide transition services as students enter the labor market. At this level of funding, the Job Corps program would operate 125 centers nationwide, including a new center opening in Ottumwa, Iowa in July 2011.

The FY 2012 request includes a program increase of \$5,000,000 to fund 150 additional slots at the new center in Iowa. This increase will allow the center to reach its full capacity of 300 students in FY 2012. Job Corps plans to open the recently completed center in FY 2011 with an initial student population of 150.

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The FY 2012 Budget also requests an additional \$10,802,000 to cover inflationary increases in operating contract costs. Job Corps' annual operating costs are significantly impacted by the ever-increasing costs of goods and services such as heating fuels, prescription drugs, food, and transportation. Of the \$10.8 million increase being requested in FY 2012, \$9,871,000 is provided to the operating contracts for the increase in costs to these goods and services, and \$931,000 for an increase in FECA costs. In FY 2012, Job Corps will continue to take steps to improve cost efficiencies while minimizing the adverse impact on the quality of Job Corps services.

During FY 2012, the Job Corps program will continue to modernize curricula, upgrade equipment, and refine training options in 11 high-growth job training areas. The program will continue to expand and build upon results from the "Centers for Excellence" by initiating the conversion of centers to standards-based instructional programs, fully grounded in evidence-based instructional practices. These changes will include establishing revised admissions and center operational requirements; launching a professional development system that supports all Job Corps centers; and developing minimal requirements for facilities design, training offerings, and class scheduling required to support Job Corps' industry-based curriculum standards.

Job Corps will also continue to cultivate employer and stakeholder partnerships and maintain an ongoing focus to refine and upgrade curricula, equipment, and training options in high-growth areas for both students and instructional staff.

The FY 2012 Operations request of \$1,589,817,000 includes a transfer of approximately \$177,408,580 to the USDA to fund the 28 Civilian Conservation Centers operated by the USDA Forest Service. The majority of the remaining Operations budget will be used to fund student training expenses at the DOL contractor-operated centers.

Below is an estimated breakdown of funding by Fiscal Year. These estimates are projections and will be adjusted as the program is administered throughout the Fiscal Year.

Operating Cost	FY11 Funding	FY12 Funding	Difference
Career Transition Services	57,247,963	57,992,187	744,224
Center Leases	9,692,040	9,885,881	193,841
Civilian Conservation Centers	176,908,580	177,408,580	500,000
Contract Center Operations	\$1,041,441,443	\$1,054,063,664	\$12,622,221
Contracting Support	0	0	0
FTS (phone and data lines)	6,241,380	6,428,621	187,241
IT Equipment, Licenses and Support	25,395,624	25,236,434	<159,190>
National Training Contractors	70,088,044	70,186,630	98,586
Outreach and Admissions	56,857,570	57,596,718	739,148
Program Development	14,953,618	13,889,285	<1,064,333>
Program Evaluation	2,565,000	2,565,000	0
Property/Logistical Support	0	0	0
Safety and Health Program	6,564,000	6,564,000	0

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Operating Cost	FY11 Funding	FY12 Funding	Difference
Student Home Transportation	25,059,738	26,000,000	940,262
Student Pay and FECA	81,000,000	82,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,574,015,000	\$1,589,817,000	\$15,802,000

FY 2011

Figures shown for FY 2011 reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution level as a full-year appropriation has not been enacted at the time the budget was produced. Since this level is based on the FY 2010 enacted level, but Job Corps operations are sensitive to inflationary increases, the program will work to avoid service reductions by looking for ways to operate more efficiently.

FY 2010

In FY 2010, Job Corps opened new centers in Pinellas County, Florida and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Each of these state-of-the-art facilities provides training in high-growth and emerging industries to 300 residential students.

Job Corps' focus in FY 2010 was on building a standards-based education and training system that provided graduates with industry-recognized credentials and certifications for students, staff, and training programs. Job Corps' goal is to increase the overall outcomes of all students so that they can better meet the workforce demands of a 21st Century economy and gain economic self-sufficiency.

The Job Corps program developed a comprehensive phase-in strategy to make this transition a reality by selecting three Job Corps "Centers for Excellence" to adopt newly developed standards and appropriate evidence-based teaching methods. Job Corps' standards-based approach will ultimately result in stronger system-wide outcomes – currently measured by students' attainment of credentials (e.g., high school diploma, GED, industry certifications, state licenses, and pre-apprenticeship certificates), increased initial and long-term job placements, and higher wages in growth industries.

During PY 2010, Job Corps launched formal processes to track and report attainments of industry-recognized credentials. Job Corps also implemented new training programs in Solar Panel Installation, Smart Grid Technology, and Weatherization – three emerging career pathway areas that support advances toward standards-based education, increased credential attainments, and stronger marketability of Job Corps graduates in the emerging "green" economy.

Job Corps began reporting on four new measures developed to support the Secretary's vision of *good jobs for everyone*. The new measures include three wage measures (average wage of participants at initial placement, average wage of placed graduates, and average wage of graduates placed in an occupation or industry related to their training) and an attainment measure (percent of students who attain industry-recognized certifications). Targets for the new wage measures were developed using PY 2008 wage data to inform targets for the out years. Targets for attainment of industry-recognized certifications were baselined in PY 2010, and will be

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determined appropriately in the out years. The emphasis on both the attainment of industry-recognized credentials and placement earnings leading to middle-class wages will enhance graduate success in the 21st Century workplace.

In FY 2010, the Recovery Act allowed the Secretary to transfer up to 15 percent of Job Corps' ARRA appropriations to meet the operational needs of centers. As such, Job Corps obligated \$35.4 million to centers system-wide to enhance career technical training and implement energy-saving initiatives. Funding was used to incorporate "green" training elements into Job Corps' Automotive, Advanced Manufacturing, and Construction career technical training programs.

Additionally, in FY 2010, using relevant Labor Market Information, operations funding was used at select centers to initiate three new career technical training programs in emerging "green" technologies: Solar Panel Installation, Weatherization, and SmartGrid. Operations funding was also used to enhance energy-saving initiatives, including the upgrade of new IT hardware and infrastructure across Job Corps centers and the Job Corps Data Center in Austin, Texas. Finally, Job Corps centers competed for funds to support environmentally-friendly practices and green-awareness initiatives, through Job Corps' "Earth Day Every Day" campaign.

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
	PY 2009	PY 2010	PY 2011	PY 2012
	Result	Target	Target	Target
Operations				
Number of Operating Centers at Year End	124	124	125	125
Strategic Goal 1 – Prepare workers for good jobs and ensure fair compensation.	--	--	--	--
Slots	44,125	44,950	45,165	45,315
Student Service Years*	42,801	43,602	43,810	43,956
Average wage of placed graduates	\$.00	\$9.10	\$9.25	\$9.30
Average wage of graduates placed in an occupation or industry related to their training	\$9.22	\$9.55	\$9.70	\$9.75
New Enrollments	59,842	63,308	63,340	63,550
Cost per New Enrollee	\$27,661	\$26,635	\$26,508	\$26,252
Outcome Goal 1.1 – Increase workers’ incomes and narrow wage and income inequality.	--	--	--	--
Average wage of participants at initial placement	\$9.05	\$8.95	\$9.10	\$9.15
Outcome Goal 1.2 – Assure skills and knowledge that prepare workers to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including in high-growth and emerging industry sectors like “green” jobs.	--	--	--	--
Percent of students who attain a GED, HSD, or certificate by the end of the third quarter after exit from the program	60.60%	56.00%	57.00%	58.00%
Percent of Job Corps students who attain industry-recognized certifications	NA	Baseline	TBD	TBD
Cost per New Enrollee	\$27,661	\$26,635.00	\$26,508.00	\$26,252.00
Outcome Goal 1.3 – Help workers who are in low-wage jobs or out of the labor market find a path into middle class jobs.	--	--	--	--
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**	65.80%	65.30%	66.30%	67.30%
Percent of students who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one or more ABE levels	64.10%	59.00%	60.00%	61.00%

*Student service years are calculated to reflect changing occupancy levels inherent to the rolling enrollment and graduation of participants.

Workload and Performance Table Summary

Job Corps continues to report on the three Common Measures indicators: the percent of participants entering employment or enrolling in post-secondary education, the military, or advanced training/occupational skills training in the first quarter after exit (placement); the percent of participants who earn a diploma, GED, or certificate by the end of the third quarter

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after exit; and the percent of participants who achieve literacy or numeracy gains of one educational functioning level.

Since PY 2004, placement results for Job Corps participants have been declining, resulting in a shortfall in meeting the Department's targets for this measure. Several key factors have significantly influenced these results, necessitating an adjustment in the target: the economic recession, which has resulted in a significant increase in the unemployment rates for persons—particularly minorities—age 16-24; and increased rigor and relevance of career technical training programs which, in turn, has increased the amount of time students need to complete technical training.

The Office of Job Corps adjusted the program's placement rate targets through PY 2012 using the unemployment rate projections from the FY 2011 Economic Assumptions and the coefficient factor developed for the WIA Youth Program regression model. Future placement rate targets will be adjusted using an applied version of regression methodology to account for effects of unemployment and program results. To adopt a regression model that accounts for Job Corps individual characteristics and labor market conditions, further analysis of the data available will need to be conducted.

The Literacy and Numeracy gains measure was established in 2004. Initial targets were at the 45 percent level, but were substantially increased when PY 2006 baseline data for this measure became available and as Job Corps' performance results improved. The Certificate Attainment measure was also established in 2004. Initial targets were at the 64 percent level, but were reduced due to implementation of the Job Corps National Certification Initiative, which aligns Training Achievement Records (TARs) with industry standards/certifications and requires more stringent student attainments. Due to the impact of this initiative, targets for the certificate attainment measure were adjusted based on PY 2007 results.

In PY 2010, Job Corps will begin reporting on four new measures developed to support the Secretary's vision for *good jobs for everyone*. The new measures include three wage measures (average wage of participants at initial placement, average wage of placed graduates, and average wage of graduates placed in an occupation or industry related to their training) and an attainment measure (percent of students who attain industry-recognized certifications). Targets for the new wage measures were developed using PY 2008 wage data to inform targets for the out years. In PY 2010, Job Corps launched a formal process to track and report attainments of industry-recognized credentials; targets for attainment of industry-recognized certifications were baselined in PY 2010, and will be determined appropriately in the out years. The emphasis on both the attainment of industry-recognized credentials and placement earnings leading to middle-class wages will help to solidify graduates' foothold in the 21st Century workplace.

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BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Change FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	71,681	70,380	70,380	-1,301
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	3,556	2,832	2,832	-724
11.5	Other personnel compensation	6,961	6,018	6,018	-943
11.8	Special personal services payments	0	0	0	0
11.9	Total personnel compensation	82,198	79,230	79,230	-2,968
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	30,499	30,932	31,899	1,400
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	235	176	176	-59
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	5,131	4,217	4,217	-914
22.0	Transportation of things	550	1,169	1,169	619
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	270	309	309	39
23.2	Rental payments to others	2	8,270	8,270	8,268
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	7,640	7,609	7,609	-31
24.0	Printing and reproduction	47	121	121	74
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	4	4	4
25.2	Other services	1,401,249	1,395,276	1,410,111	8,862
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts	9,735	9,435	9,435	-300
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	158	0	0	-158
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	362	1,683	1,683	1,321
26.0	Supplies and materials	32,825	34,336	34,336	1,511
31.0	Equipment	3,114	1,248	1,248	-1,866
32.0	Land and Structures	0	0	0	0
	Total	1,574,015	1,574,015	1,589,817	15,802
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	5,429	5,429	5,429	0
	Services by Other Government Departments	4,306	4,006	4,006	-300

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CHANGES IN FY 2012

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day less of Pay	0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	0
All Other Rental	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Land and Structures	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$0**

Net Program **\$15,802**

Direct FTE **0**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$1,584,817	0
Program Increase	\$15,802	0

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BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Diff. FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Budget Authority	105,000	105,000	78,500	-26,500

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

Introduction

Job Corps believes that *good jobs for everyone* begins with facilities that contribute to a safe and secure learning environment. Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA) activities will support the Job Corps program’s ability to achieve Job Corps specific outcomes under Departmental Strategic Goal 1. These activities will be undertaken to ensure centers provide a safe living and learning environment that will enable students to successfully complete their training and obtain competitive jobs with a defined career path.

The program’s CRA funding is used to acquire land and construct new centers; rehabilitate current facilities; modernize classroom and training buildings; repair and upgrade deficiencies; address life, safety, and health concerns; and complete emergency repairs. This funding is distributed among all centers, impacting the daily lives of over 45,100 students and over 16,000 staff.

In a program that operates 24 hours, seven days per week and is primarily residential, the quality of residential and learning facilities has a direct impact on students’ experiences and ultimately, their educational achievement. Specifically, reports from the Building Educational Success Together (BEST) Foundation² show that when school facilities are clean, in good repair, and designed to support high academic standards; there will be higher student achievement, independent of student socioeconomic status.

Research has also shown that students who feel safe and secure are not only less likely to leave the program prematurely, but they are also free from distraction. Directly translating these findings to the Office of Job Corps, if Job Corps students feel safe and secure, they are more likely to earn a the High School Diploma or GED, complete a career technical trade and earn a portable credential in a high-growth/high-demand industry. These successes lead to an increase in earnings, and a narrowing of wage and income inequality. As a result, Job Corps graduates will secure employment in competitive industries that maximize their earning potential.

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.

² BEST Foundation (2002). Do School Facilities Affect Academic Outcomes?
 BEST Foundation (2003). Linking School Facility Conditions to Teacher Satisfaction and Success.
 BEST Foundation (2004). The Educational Adequacy of new Jersey Public School Facilities: Results from a Survey of Principals.
 BEST Foundation (2004). Los Angeles Unified School District School Facilities and Academic Performance.

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In addition, emphasis will be placed on improving the sustainability and energy efficiency of the facilities.

The Office of Job Corps, which currently holds 99 percent of the Department's building inventory, is a major contributor to the Department's efforts to meet energy efficiency goals and implement innovative initiatives that demonstrate this commitment.

In FY 2010, Job Corps enhanced Job Corps center facilities and center environments, aided by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. More than 1,000 shovel-ready construction projects were completed, complemented by the installation of energy efficient systems across the country, to improve the Facility Condition Index of Job Corps' real property inventory. Job Corps also introduced sustainable "green" practices at each of its centers, as a result of Job Corps' newly established "Earth Day Every Day" initiative.

Additionally, the Department has mandated goals related to the Sustainability Initiative, an aggressive initiative that establishes energy efficiency goals for Federal facilities. Executive Orders 13514 and 13423 establish requirements for buildings owned by the Federal Government to meet Sustainability standards. Job Corps will incorporate sustainability standards into planned projects, but given the reduced level of funding in FY 2012 and the outyears, the program is unlikely to meet these goals.

In recent years, as Job Corps has made regular repairs and improvements to its buildings and facilities, the program has incorporated sustainability elements, such as Energy Star appliances and low-flow water systems, wherever possible.

Job Corps' newly-constructed campuses in Pinellas County, Florida and Milwaukee, Wisconsin are ideal "green" learning laboratories as they fully comply with Federal "Guiding Principles for Sustainable Buildings." Sustainability practices are incorporated into both center life and vocational instruction. The majority of Job Corps centers, however, require significant renovation and construction to transform aging buildings into sustainable facilities. This extensive work provides invaluable, practical learning opportunities for students enrolled in construction trades.

By June 30, 2014, Job Corps anticipates it will own or lease 127 Job Corps centers, as outlined below. This includes the current centers and the centers to be opened in the following locations: Ottumwa, Iowa (PY 2011); Manchester, New Hampshire (PY 2013); and, Wind River, Wyoming (PY 2013).

JOB CORPS CENTERS by June 30, 2014:

CENTER	LOCATION	AGENCY OPERATORS
ACOSTA	Tucson, Arizona	DOL
ALASKA	Palmer, Alaska	DOL
ALBUQUERQUE	Albuquerque, New Mexico	DOL
ANACONDA	Anaconda, Montana	USDA

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JOB CORPS CENTERS by June 30, 2014:

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	USDA
CHARLESTON	Charleston, West Virginia	DOL
CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio	DOL
CLEARFIELD	Clearfield, Utah	DOL
CLEMENTS	Morganfield, Kentucky	DOL
CLEVELAND	Cleveland, Ohio	DOL
COLLBRAN	Collbran, Colorado	USDA
COLUMBIA BASIN	Moses Lake, Washington	USDA
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	USDA
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

CONSTRUCTION

JOB CORPS CENTERS by June 30, 2014:

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
LYDON B. JOHNSON	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
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

CONSTRUCTION

JOB CORPS CENTERS by June 30, 2014:

PINE RIDGE	Chadron, Nebraska	USDA
PITTSBURGH	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	DOL
POTOMAC	Washington, DC	DOL
RAMEY	Aguadila, 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	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	USDA
TULSA	Tulsa, Oklahoma	DOL
TURNER	Albany, Georgia	DOL
WEBER BASIN	Ogden, Utah	USDA
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

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2007	\$107,920	0
2008	\$110,947	0
2009	\$115,000	0
2010	\$105,000	0
2011	\$0	0

NOTE: A full year 2011 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

CONSTRUCTION

Funding Mechanism

The request would support projects for the acquisition, design and construction, and rehabilitation of facilities used in the Job Corps program. The majority of funding is awarded to contractors using competitive bidding, with the vast majority of the design and construction projects awarded to small businesses. The remainder of the funding is provided to the USDA for construction and rehabilitation projects at the Civilian Conservation Centers operated by the USDA Forest Service through an interagency agreement with the DOL.

FY 2012

The FY 2012 request for Construction, Rehabilitation, and Acquisition (CRA) is \$78,500,000, a reduction of \$26.5 million from the FY 2010 enacted level. The FY 2012 request level includes a \$25,000,000 rescission of CRA advance appropriation in order to offset increases on the Operations side, and maintains this level in subsequent years by lowering the CRA advance appropriation in FY 2013 and the outyears. Projects will be funded according to their level of priority and net benefits to the program.

Additionally, the Budget shifts \$1,500,000 in CRA funding to Federal Administration for the conversion of inherently governmental contractor support services to Federal staff. For several years, the Office of Job Corps has engaged contractor support services for major design and construction projects through CRA funds. Currently, the annual costs are approximately \$3,000,000. Job Corps estimates that this would reduce costs by half.

This request would be allocated as follows:

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

The Office of Job Corps will use the majority of the \$78,500,000 appropriated for CRA to improve the facility conditions at the existing centers. Emphasis will be placed on the most critical capital projects, and on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties. Job Corps used 85 percent (\$211,646,333) of the \$250,000,000 appropriated in the Recovery Act for construction projects, which allowed for a reduction in the repair backlog that had accrued through the end of PY 2008.

Job Corps will continue to pursue opportunities to improve the sustainability of its facilities, particularly through energy retrofits, building designs incorporating Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles, and the development of alternative energy sources.

CONSTRUCTION

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.

FY 2011

Figures shown for FY 2011 reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution level as a full-year appropriation has not been enacted at the time the budget was produced. Since this level is based on the FY 2010 enacted level, operations under a full-year Continuing Resolution would be consistent with those described in the FY 2010 section.

FY 2010

In PY 2010, the Office of Job Corps used the majority of the \$105,000,000 appropriated for CRA to improve the facility conditions at Job Corps centers. Emphasis was placed on reducing the backlog of repairs on existing buildings and disposal of surplus, non-mission dependent properties. In addition, Job Corps aggressively incorporated sustainability practices into construction and rehabilitation projects.

In FY 2010, the Office of Job Corps was recognized for its contribution to the Department's achievement of "Green" on all three of the Draft OMB Environmental Stewardship Scorecards.³ Only six of the 27 agencies received "Green" on all three scorecards during the rating period. These accomplishments are illustrative of Job Corps' targeted strategies to achieve sustainability goals set forth by Executive Order 13514 *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, and Executive Order 13423 *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*.

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

- \$1,000,000 for conditions that threaten life or safety
- \$190,000 for abatement of environmentally unsafe conditions
- \$1,510,000 for energy saving investments
- \$2,000,000 for center telecommunication wiring upgrades
- \$1,000,000 for Green Way projects (sustainability)
- \$30,000 for preventive maintenance management system
- \$15,000,000 for engineering and contract support services
- \$7,010,000 contingency funds for emergency repairs
- \$47,600,000 for building rehabilitation and replacement projects that included:
 - * New Dormitories at Clearfield, Finch-Henry, Detroit Job Corps Centers
 - * Center consolidation at the Atterbury Job Corps Center
 - * Equipment and furnishings for the new Ottumwa Job Corps Center
- \$50,000 transfer to EBSA
- \$29,610,000 for construction of the new Wind River Job Corps Center

³ A final, consolidated Scorecard was issued by OMB in December 2010.

CONSTRUCTION

Job Corps used 85 percent, \$212,098,494 of the \$250,000,000 appropriated in the Recovery Act for construction projects. This included a legislative provision for a multi-year lease agreement for the construction of a new building for the Los Angeles Job Corps Center. This lease, in the amount of \$82 million, was competitively awarded.

The remainder of the construction funding was used to complete over 1,000 shovel-ready construction projects in the program's inventory of construction needs. This inventory includes projects to construct new centers; rehabilitate current facilities; modernize classroom and training buildings; repair and upgrade deficiencies; address life, safety, and health concerns; and complete emergency repairs.

Provided below is a list of projects included in the \$212,098,494 for facility construction and rehabilitation from the Recovery Act:

- * \$23,465,195 for construction of a new center in Ottumwa,
- * \$10,453,139 for three new dorms at the St. Louis Job Corps Center
- * \$13,226,488 for a major renovation at the Gerald Ford Job Corps Center
- * \$81,998,806 for a new facility at the Los Angeles Job Corps Center
- * \$3,888,450 for a new dormitory at the Timberlake Job Corps Center
- * \$4,358,374 for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects at several centers
- * \$74,708,042 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

CONSTRUCTION

DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
	PY 2009	PY 2010	PY 2011	PY 2012
	Result	Target	Target	Target
Construction				
Facilities Condition Index	91.50%	91.90%	92.80%	92.90%

Workload and Performance Table Summary

In FY 2012, the Job Corps program's projected outcomes that will result from full and effective utilization of CRA funding are twofold: 1) meeting or exceeding targets for facility sustainability; and 2) meeting or exceeding targets for student outcomes, particularly training and placement.

CONSTRUCTION

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Change FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
25.2	Other services	0	20,000	18,500	-1,500
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	0	30,000	30,000	0
31.0	Equipment	0	5,000	5,000	0
32.0	Land and Structures	0	50,000	25,000	-25,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	105,000	0	0	
	Total	105,000	105,000	78,500	-26,500

CONSTRUCTION

CHANGES IN FY 2012

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Other services \$0

Operation and maintenance of facilities 0

Equipment 0

Grants, subsidies, and contributions 0

Insurance claims and indemnities 0

Land and Structures 0

Built-Ins Subtotal \$0

Net Program -\$26,500

Direct FTE 0

Estimate FTE

Base \$105,000 0

Program Decrease -\$26,500 0

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET AUTHORITY BEFORE THE COMMITTEE				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Diff. FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
Budget Authority	29,190	29,190	31,430	2,240
FTE	156	168	179	12

NOTE: FY 2010 reflects actual FTE. Authorized FTE for 2010 was 179. (Does not include FTE funded by the Recovery Act.)

Introduction

Administration funding provides for the salary, travel and training for staff in the National Office and six Regional Offices. The National Office includes the Director, the executive management team, and a cadre of staff that manages national policy, review program performance, and establish national standards for the program.

Like the other two budget activities for the Job Corps program, Federal Administration plays an integral role in implementing Departmental Strategic Goal 1, Prepare Workers for Good Jobs and Ensure Fair Compensation. Job Corps Federal staff (at both the national and regional level) are responsible for ensuring Job Corps contractors are in compliance with the program's policies and effectively provide services geared toward helping students achieve the skills, knowledge, and credentials they will need to obtain placements in high growth industries.

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.

The six Regional Offices are tasked with the majority of contract oversight and monitoring, and are headed by a Regional Director. Each Region has designated staff to serve as Contracting Officers' Technical Representatives (COTRs) for centers, outreach and admissions, and/or placement contracts. In addition to contract administration functions, such as reviewing invoices and processing modifications, staff will conduct formal compliance assessments, on-site monitoring trips, desktop audits, and regular performance reviews of the contracts under their purview.

In FY 2012, the Office of Job Corps will use results from reviews and the Job Corps program evaluation conducted in FY 2011 to continue to focus on program improvement and reform. Specifically, monitoring, oversight, and accountability will be increased for poor performing centers through the use of targeted performance improvement plans. It is also expected that results from the program evaluation may also inform existing policies, procedures, and practices to promote successful strategies gleaned from the study.

ADMINISTRATION

Federal Job Corps staff will also work with other DOL systems, including One-Stop Career Centers and apprenticeship to produce outputs reflective of a multi-agency approach to ensure every participant has access to the wealth of resources offered by the Department.

Five-Year Budget Activity History

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Funding</u> (Dollars in Thousands)	<u>FTE</u>
2007	\$28,578	188
2008	\$28,079	188
2009	\$28,662	179
2010	\$29,190	179
2011	\$0	0

Note: A full-year appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared.

FY 2012

The FY 2012 request for administration is \$31,430,000 and 179 FTE; an increase of \$2,240,000 above the FY 2010 enacted level. This funding request provides for the necessary level of oversight and monitoring of Job Corps operations by Federal staff, including sufficient staffing levels and travel funds to conduct on-site monitoring of the 125 Job Corps centers. The request funds an increase of \$720,000 for contract staff to conduct necessary activities related to remaining Recovery Act projects and provides travel funds for federal staff pursuant to the continued oversight and closeout of Job Corps' Recovery Act initiatives. It also provides for a transfer of \$1,500,000 from the Construction, Rehabilitation and Acquisition (CRA) account for conversion of contractors to federal staff. At the requested funding level, Job Corps staff will be able to fully execute all oversight and administrative responsibilities to ensure the program achieves its goals.

As a result of the passage of the Recovery Act, Job Corps' responsibility for monitoring and oversight of investments increased tremendously. With this responsibility comes the need for resources to carry out our primary mission – public stewardship of resources, effective contract management, and close-out of those contracts. Furthermore, many of these contracts are for construction and require a special level of expertise to ensure that projects are completed in accordance with plans and regulations. On-site monitoring and review is critical to ensuring contractor performance for construction, necessitating an increase in travel funds. The request funds \$670,000 to secure contract staff for the performance of necessary close-out activities related to Recovery Act initiatives and \$50,000 in travel funds for federal staff to ensure effective monitoring and oversight of ARRA activities.

ETA proposes the conversion of Procurement Support services from contractor to federal staff. Contractors currently support the Job Corps program and the procurement staff in ETA with the planning, acquisition and administration of Job Corps design and construction contracts. A cost analysis developed by the Office of Job Corps identified process improvements and cost reductions associated with performance of activities currently provided by contracted procurement support staff. Primary emphasis was placed on identifying areas for improving efficiency, gaining effectiveness, using economies of scale associated with consolidating similar activities in a common area, introducing standardized best practices, and re-engineering business

ADMINISTRATION

processes so as to increase workforce productivity. The establishment of a Contracts Support Division within the Office of Job Corps will reduce costs, retain functions that may be interpreted as inherently governmental and potentially reduce the time necessary to complete procurement support tasks. The request transfers \$1,500,000 to support the conversion of Procurement Support services from contracted to federal staff, while an equivalent, countervailing \$1,500,000 decrease in the Job Corps CRA budget request renders the initiative budget-neutral as a whole and provides savings for use in construction projects.

FY 2011

Figures shown for FY 2011 reflect the annualized Continuing Resolution level as a full-year appropriation has not been enacted at the time the budget was produced. As a full-year appropriations amount remained unknown through the second quarter of the Fiscal Year, Job Corps will significantly reduce federal travel to conduct on-site monitoring and oversight activities.

FY 2010

The Federal Administration enacted level was \$29,190,000. Over the past several years Job Corps has expanded the number of Job Corps centers, outreach and 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.

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 FY 2009 and FY 2010 to support this program. The funds provided support for 12 temporary personnel, who provided the additional oversight, monitoring, and other requirements for implementing the Recovery Act. The Recovery Act funds were also used to support temporary contractor support to help with both construction design and engineering support services. Travel funds helped to ensure that resources were properly accounted for under the Recovery Act.

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DETAILED WORKLOAD AND PERFORMANCE				
	PY 2009	PY 2010	PY 2011	PY 2012
	Result	Target	Target	Target
Administration				
Number of Regional Office Center Assessments (ROCAs) completed	68	80	TBD	TBD
Number of Regional Office Desk Audits and Contractor Past Effectiveness Rating (CPEP) updates completed	2,822	2,456	TBD	TBD

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

Workload and Performance Table Summary

Job Corps uses two production measures (Number of Regional Office Center Assessments (ROCAs), Outreach and Admissions Agency Assessments, and Career Transition Services Agency Assessments completed; and Number of Regional Office Desk Audits and Contractor Past Effectiveness Ratings (CPEPs) updates completed) to capture key elements of the contract management activities conducted by Federal staff. These measures represent the key outputs of this budget activity.

Regional Offices conduct on-site ROCAs of center, outreach and admissions, and career transition services contracts every 18-24 months. Through on-site reviews, Federal staff evaluates all programmatic elements including management, administrative support and data integrity. Regional Office Desk Audits are conducted monthly using Job Corps reports to assess contract operations. CPEPs are updated every six months within the contract period and are included in each Option Year package sent to the National Office for review.

ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET ACTIVITY BY OBJECT CLASS					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
		FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Full Year C.R.	FY 2012 Request	Change FY 12 Req. / FY 10 Enacted
11.1	Full-time permanent	17,327	17,327	18,306	979
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	550	550	590	40
11.9	Total personnel compensation	17,877	17,877	18,896	1,019
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	4,493	4,493	4,753	260
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	751	751	831	80
22.0	Transportation of things	15	15	15	0
23.1	Rental payments to GSA	1,714	1,714	1,838	124
23.2	Rental payments to others	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	131	131	142	11
24.0	Printing and reproduction	3	3	4	1
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	164	164	834	670
25.3	Other purchases of goods and services from Government Accounts	2,976	2,976	2,979	3
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	22	22	22	0
25.5	Research and development contracts	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation and maintenance of equipment	924	924	984	60
26.0	Supplies and materials	99	99	111	12
31.0	Equipment	20	20	20	0
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	1	1	1	0
	Total	29,190	29,190	31,430	2,240
1/Other Purchases of Goods and Services From Government Accounts					
	Working Capital Fund	2,805	2,805	2,805	0
	DHS Services	141	141	144	3
	GSA Services	30	30	30	0

ADMINISTRATION

CHANGES IN FY 2012

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity Changes

Built-In

To Provide For:

Costs of pay adjustments	\$0
Personnel benefits	0
One day less of Pay	0
Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA)	0
Benefits for former personnel	0
Travel and transportation of persons	0
Transportation of things	0
Rental payments to GSA	20
All Other Rental	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0
Printing and reproduction	0
Advisory and assistance services	0
Other services	0
Working Capital Fund	0
Other government accounts (DHS Charges)	0
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	0
Research & Development Contracts	0
Operation and maintenance of facilities	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	0
Supplies and materials	0
Equipment	0
Insurance claims and indemnities	0

Built-Ins Subtotal **\$20**

Net Program **\$2,220**

Direct FTE **11**

	Estimate	FTE
Base	\$29,210	168
Program Increase	\$2,220	11