

Office of the  
Legislative Fiscal Analyst

## **FY 2004 Budget Recommendations**

Joint Appropriations Subcommittee for  
Commerce and Revenue

**Utah Department of Workforce Services**

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## 1.0 Department of Workforce Services

### Summary

The 1996 Legislature passed House Bill 375, “The Department of Workforce Services,” to combine and integrate job placement, job training, and welfare functions in Utah. This integration assumed that states would receive federal block grant funding for the welfare programs, affording Utah increased flexibility and effectiveness in serving clients. In 1997 the Legislature finished creating the department and authorized an official start up date of July 1, 1997. Utah created a public/private partnership to accomplish the goals of welfare reform. The department now operates 49 employment and eligibility centers. The department’s organization is still in flux.

	<b>Analyst FY 2004 Base</b>	<b>Analyst FY 2004 Changes</b>	<b>Analyst FY 2004 Total</b>
<b>Financing</b>			
General Fund	51,316,200	(179,400)	51,136,800
Federal Funds	202,936,100		202,936,100
Dedicated Credits	3,538,400		3,538,400
Transfers	3,505,300		3,505,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$261,296,000</b>	<b>(\$179,400)</b>	<b>\$261,116,600</b>
<b>Programs</b>			
Workforce Services	261,296,000	(179,400)	261,116,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$261,296,000</b>	<b>(\$179,400)</b>	<b>\$261,116,600</b>
<b>FTE/Other</b>			
Total FTE	1,816		1,816
Vehicles	1	0	1

### Maintenance of Effort Savings

The Department has a “maintenance-of-effort” requirement to keep a specific level of General Fund in program budgets. Any reduction below the specified amount could result in a total loss of federal funds. Utah has already realized a number of savings due to increased client employment, reduced welfare caseload, and administrative consolidations. Because federal employment requirements were met early, and continue to be met, the agency has its General Fund “maintenance-of-effort” requirement amount reduced to 75 percent. There are two General Fund programs not involved in maintenance of effort: General Assistance and Child Care.

### Mission Statement

“The mission of the Utah Department of Workforce Services is to provide quality, accessible, and comprehensive, employment-related and supportive services responsive to the needs of employers, job seekers, and the community.”

### Vision Statement

The Department’s Vision Statement is “We will set the national standard of a high-quality workforce by being the employment connecting point for employers, job seekers, and the community.”

## **2.0 Budget Highlights: Department of Workforce Services**

### **2.1 FY 2002-03 External Transfers**

During the 2002 General Session, the Legislature appropriated a negative \$2 million to the Division of Finance-Mandated Account. The cut anticipated savings from a pending executive branch information technology consolidation. The appropriation included intent language stating:

*It is the intent of the Legislature that the Chief Information Officer identify General Fund information technology savings in state agencies and transfer the amount to the Division of Finance – Finance Mandated – Information Technology Consolidation to offset the negative appropriation.*

The CIO and cabinet departments could not identify specific information technology savings or program efficiencies to achieve the \$2 million savings. Instead the CIO and GOPB allocated the cuts based upon a weighted average of information technology budgets in the state.

The amount of the reduction allocated to Workforce Services is \$179,200.

The Legislature made a separate budget reduction for small adjustments in the retirement rates. This reduction was allocated to all agencies. The amount from the Workforce Services is \$200 from General Fund.

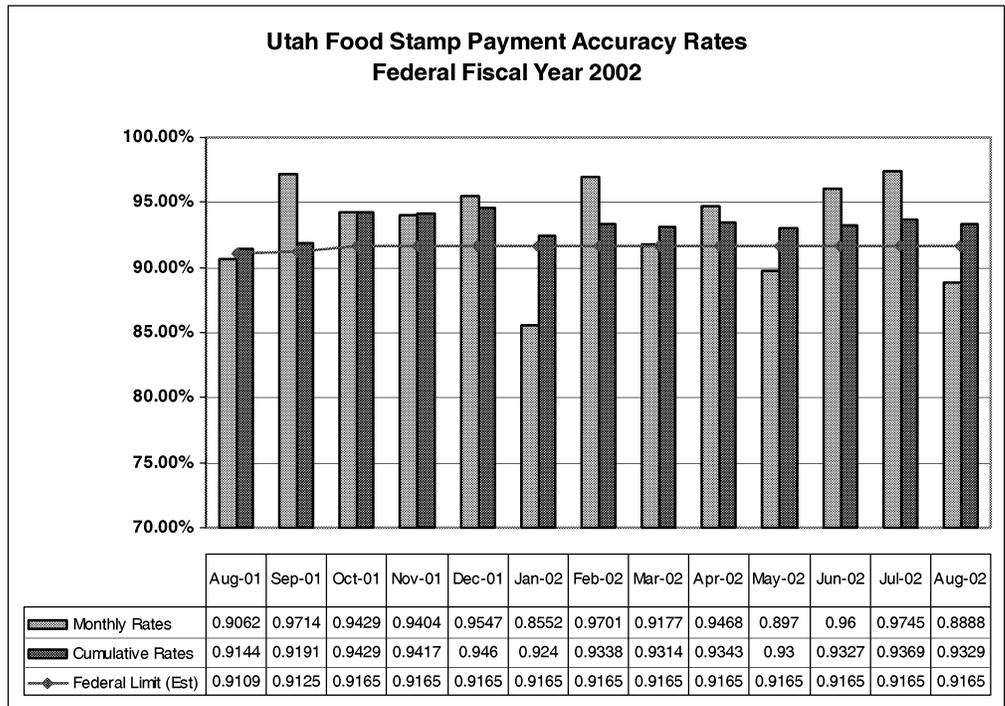
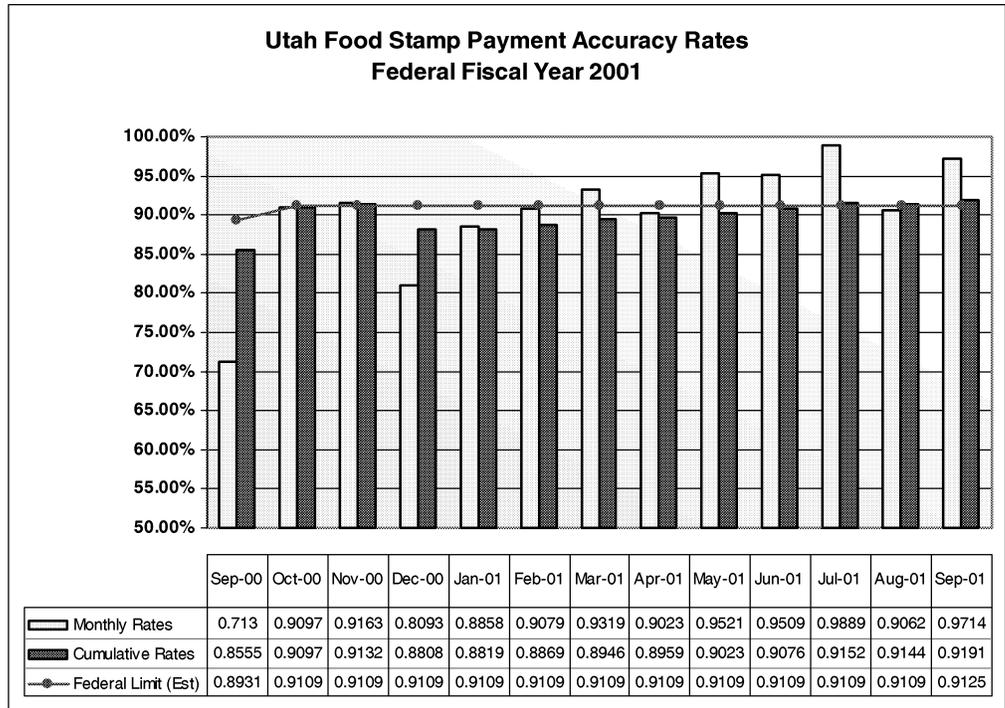
These items taken together are shown in 1.0 Summary Table as Analyst FY2004 Changes.

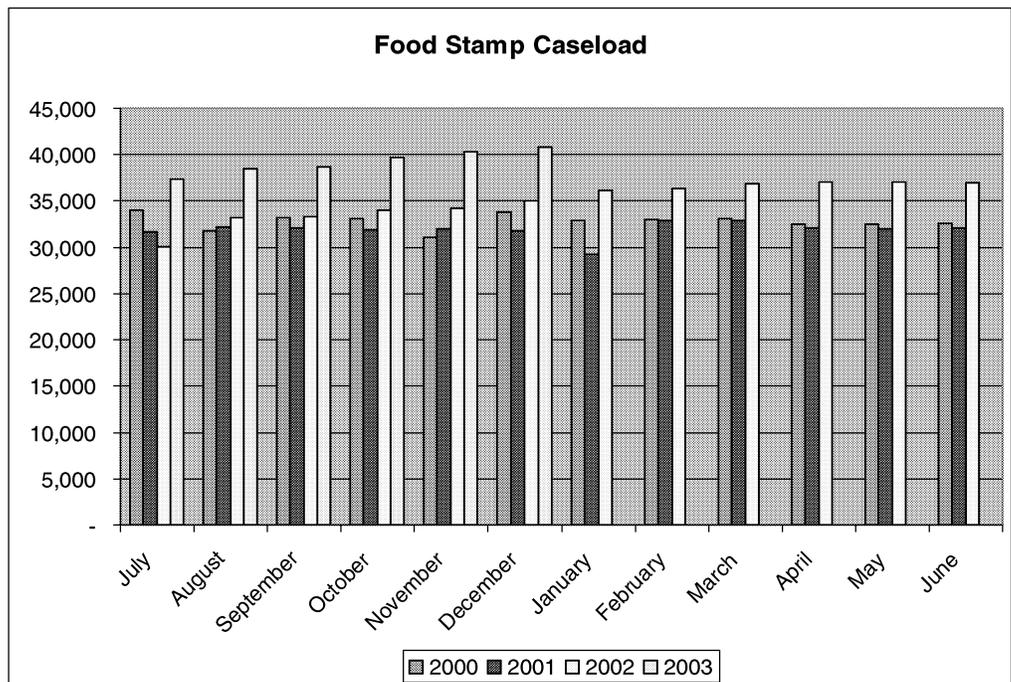
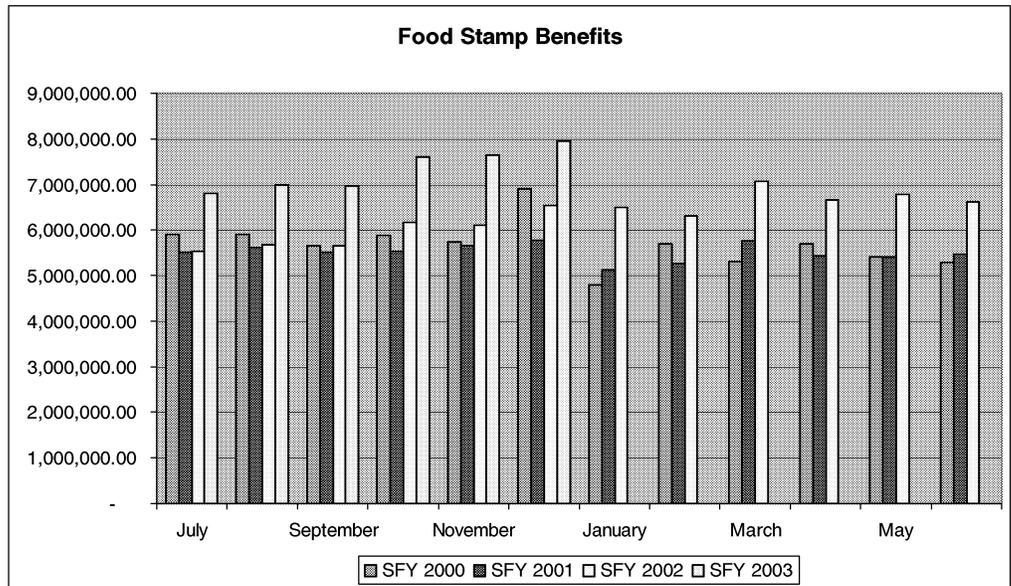
### **2.2 Food Stamp Payment Accuracy**

September's accuracy rate of 97.44 percent finishes the federal fiscal year (October 01 – September 02) with a cumulative rate of 93.66 percent. This is 1.75 percent higher than last year's 91.91 cumulative rate and is 8.11 percent higher than the 85.55 percent rate two years ago which resulted in a \$2 million sanction for Utah. Such a dramatic improvement in accuracy rates in such a short time is unprecedented nationally.

The cumulative rate of 93.66 percent is well above the anticipated federal tolerance level of 91.65 percent, and represents the second consecutive year DWS will have exceeded the requirement. Last year's final cumulative rate of 91.91 was above the federal tolerance level of 91.25 percent.

Despite the dramatic improvements in DWS' accuracy rates, almost \$1 million in State General Funds from the previous federal sanction still remains to be spent on quality improvements in FY 2003





**2.3 FY 2002-03  
Budget  
Reductions**

**General Fund Reductions to FY 2002 Budgets**

Child Care Matching Funds	(\$3,400,000)
FACT	<u>(150,000)</u>
TOTAL	(\$3,550,200)

**General Fund Reductions to FY 2003 Budgets**

Child Care Matching Funds	(\$2,456,500)
FACT	(450,700)
Information Technology	<u>(179,400)</u>
TOTAL	(\$3,086,600)

With regards to Child Care, the Department used federal funds to cover for both the lost General Funds and matching federal funds. The Department was able to keep the program whole because of large TANF balances available. This capability may not exist in the future. Unused federal matching funds have been given to other states.

The FACT program no longer exists in the department. The department continues to cooperate with other agencies that serve the same customers.

In the 2002 General Session the Legislature appropriated \$1.5 million of General Fund to the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) for child care match in FY2003. This was a reinstatement of a total cut in funding in FY2002. At a matching rate of 28.76%, the \$1.5 million would have allowed DWS to draw down an additional \$3.7 million of federal funds. In the June, 2002 special session, \$576,200 of the projected General Fund was cut. In the December Special Session the remaining matching funds were cut, leaving DWS with no General Fund to use as a state match. In an effort to keep the child care program intact, \$7.5 million of TANF funds will need to be used in lieu of these lost matching funds. About \$12 million of federal funding will be unused in FFY2003.

As a probable part of reauthorization, proposed changes to the TANF program would expand the need for child care by an estimated \$9.7 million, and would also reduce the capability for using TANF funds to subsidize the Child Care program to the current extent. The Department fears that the result of this loss of TANF funds may be the elimination of the Payment-to-Parents Child Care Program in its entirety thereby leaving thousands of parents unable to work and children without adequate supervision.

**Original Agencies**

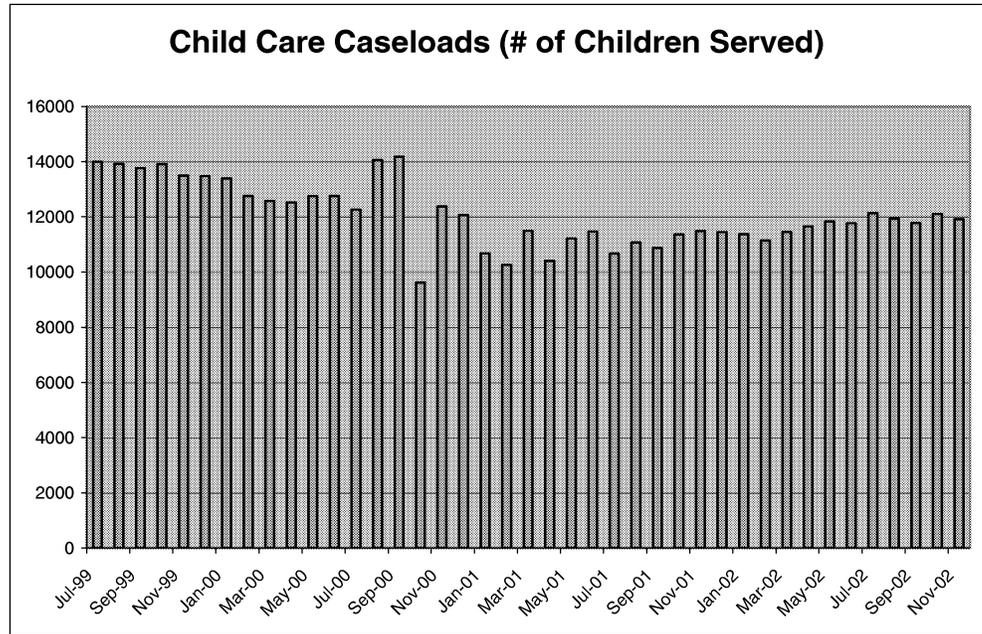
The Department was officially created on July 1, 1997. The departments, agencies, and programs combined to create the new department were:

- ▶ Department of **Employment Security** which oversaw the Unemployment Insurance, Employment Services, and Labor Market Information;
- ▶ Office of **Family Support** which administered public assistance programs such as Food Stamps, Family Employment Program and subsidized Child Care;
- ▶ Office of **Job Training** which coordinated all job training programs including the Job Training Partnership Act and Single Head of Household Job Training; Now the program is the Workforce Investment Act (WIA)
- ▶ Office of **Child Care** which worked with employers to ensure quality child care to those who are employed; and

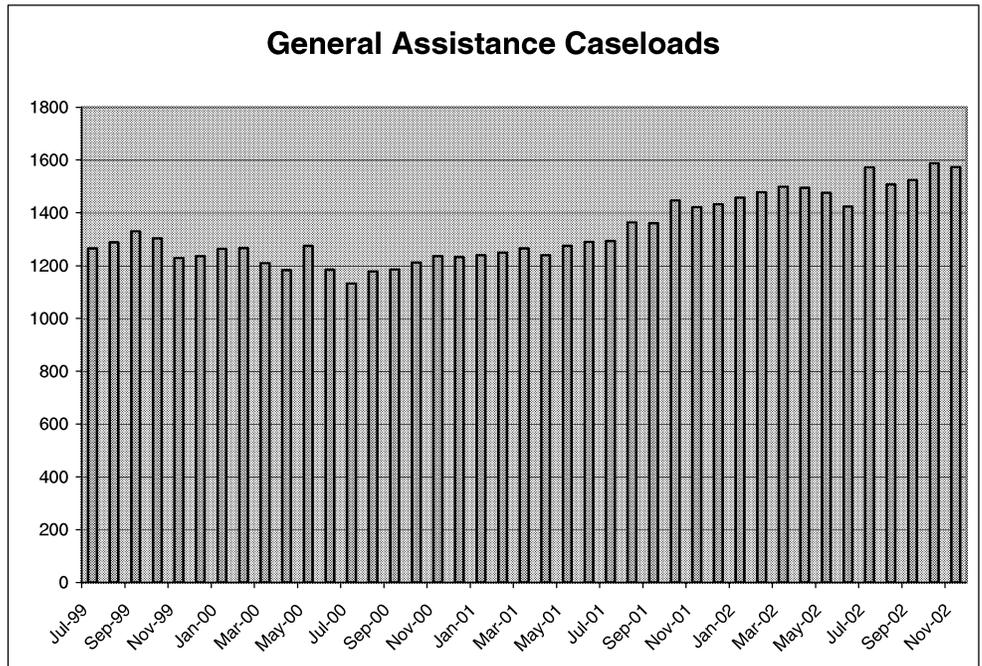
- ▶ **Turning Point** which served displaced homemakers by providing educational opportunities and other employment related services.

These are the federally funded programs that the Department now runs. They are not run as “siloed” programs but are integrated for the sake of the citizens. A single case officer can draw upon any of these resources.

- ▶ **Family Employment Program (FEP)** - Utah’s implementation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF is an employment based approach toward financial assistance.
- ▶ **Food Stamps** - Enables eligible individuals to receive food. Payments are made through their Horizon Cards.
- ▶ **Refugee Relocation** - provides counseling, job preparation services, and financial assistance to refugees settling in Utah. An average of approximately 150 cases involving 175 individuals and families are assisted by the program each month.
- ▶ **General Assistance** - a State funded program providing financial assistance to eligible single people and couples who do not qualify for the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). To be eligible, recipients must be unemployed and unable to work due to illness or physical or mental disability. People receiving General Assistance are required to register with Vocational Rehabilitation if their disability can be overcome. Some participate in the Work Experience and Training Program. People waiting to qualify for Federal Supplemental Security Income are temporarily helped through General Assistance. The Federal Government reimburses the State for payments made to those who become Supplemental Security Income eligible. The General Assistance program is composed of several components, which include financial assistance, employability skills building/worksites training, and one-time emergency assistance to enhance employability of Utah’s most vulnerable customers. Caseloads increased over 16% last year, and another almost 9% in the first half of this year. At the same time the Legislature substantially cut funding for this 100% state funded program.
- ▶ **Workforce Investment Act** - The federally funded program prepares low-income youth and adults, the long-term unemployed, dislocated workers, and persons with other barriers, for jobs in private industry. WIA has the private sector take the lead in designing and implementing job training programs.
- ▶ **Child Care** - promotes quality child care and subsidizes child care to qualifying individuals.
- ▶ **Unemployment Insurance** – Collects employer contributions to the trust, determines eligibility and issues benefits



	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	SFY AVG
<b>SFY2000</b>	13998	13928	13767	13915	13496	13481	13392	12757	12582	12519	12754	12762	<b>13,279</b>
<b>SFY2001</b>	12273	14058	14183	9625	12384	12067	10678	10263	11493	10403	11220	11476	<b>11,677</b>
<b>SFY2002</b>	10669	11075	10883	11362	11490	11451	11379	11149	11459	11663	11838	11771	<b>11,349</b>
<b>SFY2003</b>	12134	11945	11779	12105	11923								<b>11,977</b>



	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	SFY AVG
SFY2000	1266	1289	1331	1304	1229	1237	1264	1267	1210	1184	1276	1185	1,254
SFY2001	1133	1178	1186	1212	1237	1233	1240	1250	1266	1240	1276	1290	1,228
SFY2002	1294	1364	1361	1447	1422	1433	1458	1479	1499	1495	1476	1425	1,429
SFY2003	1573	1508	1524	1588	1574								1,553

No funding is listed for two programs that have a significant bearing on the Workload of the Department:

- ▶ **Unemployment Insurance Benefits** - Provides financial assistance to eligible individuals who are terminated from employment through no fault of their own. Approximately \$235,000,000 million will be collected and disbursed by the Department during FY 2003.
- ▶ **Food Stamp Program** - Federally funded entitlement program to enable eligible individuals to receive funds for eligible food purchases. It is estimated that \$84,500,000 will be administered by the Department during FY 2003.

## TANF Reauthorization

The six-year TANF block grant ended on September 30<sup>th</sup> 2002. Currently DWS is operating the TANF program using funding Congress has provided via continuing resolutions which provide the same grant level until they pass a budget or another continuing resolution, and using the balance remaining from the previous year's TANF grant.

TANF reauthorization is still pending in Congress. All indications are that funding levels will be similar to the current TANF grant. However, current bills being considered by Congress would require more TANF grantees to increase the numbers of hours they work. This would in turn increase the number of hours that subsidized child care would be needed each month. DWS estimates that an additional \$9.7 million will be needed to meet the increased need for child care. Without child care matching funding, DWS would look to the TANF grant for this \$9.7 million in addition to the \$7.5 million used to meet the current need. As mentioned above, the Legislature reinstated \$1.5 million for SFY2003 because of the pending issues with TANF reauthorization, but this was cut again during the December Special Session.

Finally, future demands on TANF may eliminate TANF funds as support to the Payment-to-Parents Child Care Program. The Department fears that the result of this loss of TANF funds may be the elimination of the Payment-to-Parents Child Care Program in its entirety thereby leaving thousands of parents unable to work and children without adequate supervision, which will likely increase the public assistance caseload.

## Changes in Budget Presentation

When the Department was first organized, the organization changed quickly and as it turns out, often. With a new director and the retirement of a Deputy Director, the Department has been reorganized twice since this budget was first submitted. The Analyst currently tracks 36 programs. They are not using all of these programs but if you wish to follow historical trends or performance measures it's a twisty and vague trail. The Analyst has talked with Department personnel about the problem of making a coherent presentation to the Legislature and makes the following **recommendation:**

Next session the budget will be presented in the following categories, General Administration, Regional Administration, and Client Payments. There will be two additional sub-categories, Child Care, and General Assistance. These will be included in the previous categories but shown broken out because of their General Fund implications. When constituents press for more funding it will be to Child Care or General Assistance and when the Legislature must make reductions it will also be to these two programs. The three main categories will make an easy comparison of administration costs to payments, the main measure of efficiency. This will result in a budget that, no matter how they reorganize, will still fit into the three categories. The Analyst also recommends that the entire budget including all benefits be shown. This would include Unemployment Benefit payments and Food Stamp payments. This year's presentaion will show only the single line item.

**Organizational and Budgetary Flexibility**

The Analyst recommends that the Department appropriation continue as a single line item. This gives the department maximum flexibility to acquire additional federal funds and maximize efficiency.

**Utah.jobs.com**

The Department opened jobs.utah.gov, the nation's first complete unemployment insurance web site. The Department believes that it is the most forward looking, comprehensive state unemployment system in the country. After logging on, eligible job seekers can file unemployment insurance claims and employers can conduct all of their business (registering as a new employer, accessing unemployment insurance tax rates, researching unemployment tax laws and regulations, downloading unemployment tax forms and publications, etc.) Representatives from other states have already visited Utah to get additional information about the system from the developers and more are planning trips to get information that will allow them to copy Utah's system.

Another part of the website is a job matching function. Three years in the making, the service allows employers to search for qualified employees from a database of more than 65,000 job seekers, and job seekers will be able to search and apply online for thousands of Utah jobs.

**Applied Technology Partnership**

Workforce Service and the Utah College of Applied Technology broke ground on the new West Valley Employment Center. This collaborative effort will provide employment and training services in a one-stop environment in Salt Lake County. On-site training and expanded course offerings will include the course work and competencies necessary for success in a variety of health care occupations. The Center will also connect customers to careers in new and emerging technologies.

**Non-lapsing**

The Analyst recommends the following intent:

*The Legislature does not intend to lapse these funds.*

## **Centralized Services**

The Department has centralized services to the regions and their Employment Centers. All case managers are now classified as “employment counselors”.

It provides oversight of job training, employment development, and support services, adjudication and auditing, labor market information, and data processing. The Division contracts with the federal government to provide information and specific services to them. There are some quality control responsibilities to assure compliance with federal guidelines.

## **Data Processing**

Five major program systems are currently being managed. Streamlining intake forms and assuring all necessary information is collected are major requirements. The systems involved are:

1) **Public Assistance Case Management Information System (PACMIS)** - Determines eligibility and payments for financial assistance, Medicaid and food stamps;

2) **Unemployment Payment System (GUIDE)** - Used for unemployment payments, adjudication decisions, over-payments, charge backs and accounting records.

3) **Contributions Automated Tax System (CATS)** - Collects and manages the unemployment taxes paid by employers. System will also gather wage information to be entered into a data base via scanners, tape, diskette, and modem transmission to a bulletin board.

4) **New Hire Registry** - Federal welfare reform requires states to implement a new hire registry to help locate those with delinquent child support obligations. This system is being developed with funds transferred from the Office of Recovery Services.

5) **UWORKS** - is currently in development. The project is a “one-stop” operating and case management system, being developed to implement the requirements of the Workforce Investment Act.

## **New Web based program to replace PACMIS**

6) **eRep** – Last session, the Legislature passed this intent in the supplemental bill, HB 1,

*It is the intent of the Legislature that the Department of Workforce Services use TANF funds to replace the Public Assistance Case Management Information System (PACMIS) to provide an upgraded and integrated eligibility determination system for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and child care.*

PACMIS is also used by Human Services and Health. Workforce Services goal is to use TANF balances, that were in the uncertain light of reauthorization, about to lapse to build the foundation piece that would serve all the agencies and the modules for TANF and Child Care. The other agencies could then, using their own programmers build compatible modules for their agencies. This would allow government to serve citizens across governments social service organizational structure. The name they have chose is eRep, Electronic Resource and Eligibility Product. The Departments of Workforce Services (DWS), Human Services (DHS), and Health (DOH) plan a web-based application that “provides accurate timely and consistent eligibility outcomes for economic, health-related and other supportive services and assistance.”<sup>1</sup> The Agencies’ initial focus with regard to eRep is upon Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and child care. Their ultimate goal includes the above programs plus Food Stamps, Medicaid, and General Assistance, Foster Care, Adoption, and potentially more aid programs.

*eRep is first step to “no wrong door” policy*

eRep may ultimately lead to instances in which an individual or family could interface with any one of the state’s social service providers, or even a school counselor, and determine in one sitting the individual or family’s eligibility for assistance from the Department of Workforce Services, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Health.

Planning for eRep began in April, 2001, when the Department of Workforce Services initiated a “gap analysis” to determine to what extent their current system – the Public Assistance Case Management Information System (PACMIS) – met evolving business needs. DWS found that PACMIS met only 50% of the state’s needs, and relied heavily on operator expertise to implement business rules.

In August of 2002, the eRep Core Team, led by Connie Laws, signed a contract with IBM to develop and implement a solution.

*eRep leverages sunk investment with state-of-the-art technology*

eRep uses a three-tier technology architecture. Users, whether they be aid recipients or case workers, log-on to a World Wide Web browser based interface from any computer with Internet access. Business rules, generated to mirror state and federal statutes and regulations, execute using Cúram applications on a middle-tier Unix based server. Data about the client and about individual social service programs, resides on the state’s mainframe in IBM’s DB2. This approach allows Utah to utilize current technology while continuing to leverage its investment in legacy infrastructure.

The eRep Core Team’s ambitious time-line calls for its first application to be in production in October, 2003, with full implementation of the TANF and Child-Care modules by March, 2004.

## **Service Regions**

Clients are served through a five region organization: Northern, Central, Mountainlands, Eastern, and Western. Here the various programs are integrated in an effort to provide “one-stop” shopping at the employment centers to the individual or family.

The philosophy and focus is to create a single point of service for employment and assistance services. The Department’s one-stop employment centers combine access to the various programs previously offered by Employment Security, Turning Point, Office of Family Support, and Job Training. Support services are offered in an effort to assist citizens to achieve self-sufficiency. This may be financial assistance, food assistance, transportation assistance, child care, health benefits or clothing.

The State is divided into five service regions and eight planning districts. The Department started with 106 locations between the numerous agencies. They now have 51 locations, including 37 one-stop employment centers.

The “one-stop” employment shops will attempt to deliver services of the Department to customers in close proximity to the client and in a user friendly manner. Some are now conveniently available over the telephone. Department employees are considered “employment counselors” rather than “case-workers” or social service employees. They are responsible for more decisions and more programs to help clients achieve self-sufficiency.

## **TANF**

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program was created by Congress in 1997 to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). AFDC was an open ended entitlement program offering benefits to families as long as they met the eligibility criteria. TANF removes the entitlement character of AFDC and is an employment based approach to assistance. Everything in the program is intended to help people who need assistance to become self-sufficient through employment. Utah used TANF funds to operate the Family Employment Program (FEP). The key principles of FEP / TANF are:

1. It is employment focused rather than benefit based;
2. There are specific limits on the time a person may receive benefits;
3. Participants work with only one counselor for both self-sufficiency and benefits; and
4. States are required to meet certain standards for the number of participants working.

States were released from the restrictions of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program. Utah has the flexibility to design its own assistance programs. Funding for the TANF block grant was based on welfare spending in FY 1994, when caseloads were high.

Utah can use both the federal block grant and state Maintenance of Effort (MOE) money on anything that accomplishes the broad purposes of TANF:

1. End welfare dependence;
2. Promote employment;
3. Encourage two-parent families; and
4. Reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies.

Resources must be spent on eligible families.

**Caseload**

The caseload history for Aid to Families with Dependent Children, (predecessor to TANF) has been declining since 1984.

**Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) Reauthorization**

The federal government reduced funding to the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) with a provision that TANF funds could be used to make up the difference. The transfer is limited to 10% on a year-to-year basis. The Legislature appropriated \$5,307,000 TANF funding to be transferred in FY2003 to the SSBG grant to make up some of the difference. As mentioned above, the six year block grant ended September 30, 2002, and reauthorization has not yet occurred. Congress must decide whether this transfer can occur in FY2003 or in future years.

**4.0 Additional Information: Department of Workforce Services**

**4.1 Funding History**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Estimated*</b>	<b>Analyst</b>
General Fund	52,900,200	55,213,100	52,452,000	51,316,200	51,136,800
General Fund, One-time				1,000,000	
Federal Funds	183,319,800	171,273,300	191,552,700	224,009,200	202,936,100
Dedicated Credits	3,309,900	3,830,600	4,585,800	3,511,700	3,538,400
Transfers	3,785,200	6,781,400	3,993,600	3,527,100	3,505,300
Beginning Balance			1,000,000		
Closing Balance		(1,000,000)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243,315,100</b>	<b>\$236,098,400</b>	<b>\$253,584,100</b>	<b>\$283,364,200</b>	<b>\$261,116,600</b>
<b>Programs</b>					
Workforce Services	243,315,100	236,098,400	253,584,100	283,364,200	261,116,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243,315,100</b>	<b>\$236,098,400</b>	<b>\$253,584,100</b>	<b>\$283,364,200</b>	<b>\$261,116,600</b>
<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services	82,857,700	88,596,400	95,950,100	98,605,600	99,415,300
In-State Travel	559,800	624,100	688,800	720,800	720,800
Out of State Travel	312,800	375,100	277,800	415,900	410,900
Current Expense	30,185,700	28,960,400	35,163,900	38,409,600	37,929,100
DP Current Expense	15,795,300	15,952,900	20,207,000	41,365,900	21,701,700
DP Capital Outlay	863,700	1,498,600	1,401,600	2,686,000	3,209,000
Capital Outlay	31,200	11,100	20,500		
Other Charges/Pass Thru	112,708,900	100,079,800	99,874,400	101,160,400	97,729,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$243,315,100</b>	<b>\$236,098,400</b>	<b>\$253,584,100</b>	<b>\$283,364,200</b>	<b>\$261,116,600</b>
<b>FTE/Other</b>					
Total FTE	1,812	1,789	1,910	1,910	1,816

\*General and school funds as revised by Supplemental Bills I-V, 2002 General and Special Sessions. Other funds as estimated by agency.

<b>Expenditures</b>					
Personal Services	83,748,800	82,857,700	88,596,400	95,599,100	96,465,400
In-State Travel	617,200	559,800	624,100	706,600	704,600
Out of State Travel	367,000	312,800	375,100	447,400	447,400
Current Expense	37,230,600	30,185,700	28,960,400	39,949,400	39,126,500
DP Current Expense	15,803,200	15,795,300	15,952,900	20,503,800	20,316,300
DP Capital Outlay	386,200	863,700	1,498,600	1,739,100	1,739,100
Capital Outlay	47,400	31,200	11,100		
Other Charges/Pass Thru	117,444,800	112,708,900	100,079,800	97,697,000	97,744,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$255,645,200</b>	<b>\$243,315,100</b>	<b>\$236,098,400</b>	<b>\$256,642,400</b>	<b>\$256,543,700</b>
<b>FTE/Other</b>					
Total FTE	1,819	1,812	1,789	1,801	1,817
Vehicles	1	1	1	1	1

**4.2 Federal Funds: Department of Workforce Services**

Program	Match Requirement	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
		Actual	Estimated	Analyst
Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF)	Federal	83,387,100	100,056,400	75,390,200
	MOE	19,153,800	20,414,100	20,414,100
	Total	102,540,900	120,470,500	95,804,300
Child Care Block Grant	Federal	33,027,000	43,156,700	48,294,100
	State MOE	4,474,900	4,474,900	4,474,900
	\$2.5 Fed: \$1 State	910,776	910,776	-
	Total	38,412,676	48,542,376	52,769,000
Wagner Peyser	Federal	9,121,200	13,088,600	12,316,700
	None	-	-	-
	Total	9,121,200	13,088,600	12,316,700
Workforce Investment Act	Federal	8,859,500	8,339,600	8,309,400
	None	-	-	-
	Total	8,859,500	8,339,600	8,309,400
Food Stamp Cash Out	Federal	2,102,500	2,100,000	2,163,000
	None	-	-	-
	Total	2,102,500	2,100,000	2,163,000
Food Stamp Admin/Training	Federal	17,060,100	17,831,400	17,906,300
	\$1 Fed: \$1 State	16,924,400	17,558,800	17,628,500
	Total	33,984,500	35,390,200	35,534,800
Veterans Programs	Federal	1,177,300	1,377,000	1,380,000
	None	-	-	-
	Total	1,177,300	1,377,000	1,380,000
Refugee Assistance	Federal	2,837,300	3,631,900	3,634,100
	None	-	-	-
	Total	2,837,300	3,631,900	3,634,100
NAFTA & Trade Programs	Federal	3,326,900	3,604,400	2,612,300
	None	-	-	-
	Total	3,326,900	3,604,400	2,612,300
Unemployment Insurance Grant	Federal	24,295,400	25,149,100	25,264,700
	None	-	-	-
	Total	24,295,400	25,149,100	25,264,700
Alien Labor Certification	Federal	285,300	285,300	285,300
	None	-	-	-
	Total	285,300	285,300	285,300
Employ. Security Retirement Trus	Federal	639,600	648,900	648,900
	None	-	-	-
	Total	639,600	648,900	648,900
Misc DOL Grants	Federal	1,955,800	955,700	943,100
	None	-	-	-
	Total	1,955,800	955,700	943,100
ICON	Federal	2,077,800	2,200,000	2,200,000
	None	-	-	-
	Total	2,077,800	2,200,000	2,200,000



**4.2 Federal Funds: Department of Workforce Services (continued)**

Bureau of Labor Statistics	Federal	1,399,700	1,584,200	1,588,000
		-	-	-
	Total	1,399,700	1,584,200	1,588,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>191,552,500</b>	<b>224,009,200</b>	<b>202,936,100</b>
	<b>Required State Match</b>	<b>41,463,876</b>	<b>43,358,576</b>	<b>42,517,500</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$233,016,376</b>	<b>\$267,367,776</b>	<b>\$245,453,600</b>
Off Budget Food Stamp Benefits	Federal	73,534,000	84,430,300	86,963,200
		-	-	-
	Total	73,534,000	84,430,300	86,963,200
Off Budget Unemployment Insurance Benefits	Federal	230,720,700	225,000,000	230,000,000
		-	-	-
	Total	230,720,700	225,000,000	230,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>304,254,700</b>	<b>309,430,300</b>	<b>316,963,200</b>
	<b>Required State Match</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Off Budget Total</b>	<b>\$304,254,700</b>	<b>\$309,430,300</b>	<b>\$316,963,200</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>495,807,200</b>	<b>533,439,500</b>	<b>519,899,300</b>
	<b>Required State Match</b>	<b>41,463,876</b>	<b>43,358,576</b>	<b>42,517,500</b>
	<b>Off Budget Total</b>	<b>\$537,271,076</b>	<b>\$576,798,076</b>	<b>\$562,416,800</b>