

SUMMARY OF GAO TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING REGARDING GAO'S WORK
ON THE JOB CORPS PROGRAM

In response to a request from this Subcommittee, GAO reviewed the Department of Labor's actions regarding (1) the proposed termination of the Job Corps program and (2) the status of \$21.7 million provided in the 1984 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-396) for renovating Job Corps centers. In addition, GAO compared the characteristics of enrollees in Job Corps and title IIA of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

In summary, GAO found no indications that Labor had acted to dismantle the Job Corps program. Although the administration's budget, presented on February 4, 1985, proposed a phase-out of the Job Corps and a Labor staff member was assigned to plan for the possible phase-out, program activities generally have not been affected. Contracts for center operations have been renewed routinely, Job Corps center relocations have generally continued as scheduled, and program enrollment has been stable.

The \$21.7 million supplemental appropriation was the amount needed to make certain renovations identified by the Job Corps in June 1984, but the appropriation act did not require that the funds be used for those specific repairs. Although Labor has requested proposals for the architectural and design phase of these repairs and plans to award those contracts during June and July, it appears unlikely that by June 30, 1985, the last day of the obligation period, much of the \$21.7 million will be obligated for the specific projects on which the appropriation was based. Labor plans, nonetheless, to fully obligate the \$21.7 million supplemental on other Job Corps center renovations before June 30, 1985.

Our comparison of Job Corps and JTPA enrollee characteristics showed some significant differences. Participants of the Job Corps program are more likely to be high school dropouts and black.

UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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STATEMENT OF
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BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING
OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
ON
GAO'S WORK RELATING TO THE
JOB CORPS PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to be here today to assist in your oversight of the Job Corps program, administered by the Department of Labor. This program is designed to provide training in basic educational and vocational skills for youths aged 16 to 21 who have severe educational and economic disadvantages. The training is provided primarily through a nationwide network of 107 residential centers operated by private profit and nonprofit contractors and the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

On May 17, 1985, we issued a report to this Subcommittee on the Job Corps program. My testimony will primarily focus on the issues addressed in that report. These issues were the Department of Labor's actions regarding the proposed termination of the Job Corps program and the status of \$21.7 million provided in the 1984 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for renovating Job Corps centers.

In addition, as you requested, I will provide (1) some information on Labor's cost estimates for Job Corps renovation needs over the next 5 years and (2) a brief comparison of the characteristics of participants in the Job Corps program with those receiving training under the title IIA program of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

LABOR ACTIONS REGARDING THE PROPOSED
TERMINATION OF THE JOB CORPS PROGRAM

In the administration's fiscal year 1986 budget request submitted to the Congress on February 4, 1985, the President proposed to phase out the Job Corps program between October 1985

and June 1986. The budget also requested that funds for the Job Corps 1985 program year (July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1986) be made available for costs related to closing the centers and to cover the separation costs of program personnel of the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

To determine if Labor had taken any actions to phase out the program, we obtained information on the Department's activities to plan for the phase-out and reviewed certain program activities--renewal of management contracts, center relocations, and enrollments--to see if any changes had occurred.

Staff reassigned to plan for phase-out

On February 4, 1985, Labor transferred one staff person from its Boston regional office to serve as the Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training and to help plan for and coordinate the proposed Job Corps phase-out.

The Special Assistant's efforts focused on identifying issues that would need to be addressed during a phase-out process, such as terminating contracts and securing and disposing of facilities and property. The cost, primarily salary and benefits, of this position for the first 5 weeks of the assignment (Feb. 4 to Mar. 8, 1985) was about \$7,000.

The Special Assistant was the only person assigned full-time to the planning effort. However, support assistance was obtained from other Job Corps employees. For example, when contracting information was needed, assistance was obtained from personnel working in that area. According to the Special Assis-

tant, four or five staff members provided this type of assistance as needed and devoted "substantially less than 50 percent" of their time to this project. Three staff members who provided such assistance confirmed that they spent substantially less than half their time on this project.

Labor officials told us that the Department will not initiate any phase-out actions until the Congress acts on the President's proposal. If the Congress accepts the proposal, the efforts to date of the Special Assistant will be used in formulating a phase-out plan. Labor officials emphasized that no such plan will be developed until after the Congress acts.

On February 26, 1985, the Under Secretary of Labor testified before a Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that Labor would keep Job Corps in "full operation" until the Congress acted on the proposal.

Renewal of contracts for center operations

To further determine the extent to which a phase-out might be occurring, we examined three Job Corps program activities. The first was the renewal of contracts for center operations. During February and March 1985, contracts for the operation of four centers expired. All four--Cleveland (Ohio), Kicking Horse (Montana), Northlands (Vermont), and Talking Leaves (Oklahoma)--were renewed following the Job Corps' standard contracting procedures. Each contract was renewed for the typical 1- or 2-year period.

Center relocations

The second activity we examined was the relocation of Job Corps centers. A center is usually relocated when the struc-

tures cannot be effectively or efficiently maintained or economically rehabilitated. Generally, the planned relocations of Job Corps centers have continued as scheduled.

According to the Director of the Job Corps program, as of March 26, 1985, the Job Corps was in the process of relocating all, or part of, seven centers. In one of these relocations, San Jose, California, the proposed program phase-out resulted in the Job Corps leasing rather than purchasing a new center. Purchase costs were estimated at \$1.5 million. According to the Job Corps Director, the purchase of the new site was delayed because of the phase-out proposal. Rather than purchase the site, Job Corps officials decided to execute a 1-year lease with an option to buy. The Director indicated that this would allow them to delay committing a portion of the cost while the program's future is being decided. According to the Director, action for the other six relocations has not been affected by the phase-out proposal. Funds for the purchase of three of these have already been obligated, two had purchase prices considerably less than that of San Jose, and one center was being leased for \$1 per year.

Center enrollment remains stable

We found that total enrollment in the Job Corps program has not been affected by the phase-out proposal. Weekly reports show that program enrollment has remained stable since the beginning of fiscal year 1985. Program enrollment was 40,002 on October 3, 1984, and 40,073 on March 27, 1985. The program has a planned capacity of 40,959. For the first 6 months of fiscal

year 1985, program enrollment ranged from 93.8 percent of capacity on December 26, 1984, to 99.9 percent of capacity on March 6, 1985. The weekly program enrollments for the 6-month period appear in attachment I.

USE OF THE FY 1984 SUPPLEMENTAL
APPROPRIATION FOR FACILITIES RENOVATION

We also examined the status of last year's \$21.7 million supplemental appropriation for Job Corps center renovation.

Federal regulations require the Department of Labor to survey the facilities at each Job Corps center at least every 2 years. These surveys assess the condition of the real property and provide the basis for a long-range program for repair and modernization of the facilities. The surveys classify all renovation needs into four categories--life safety, code violations (such as fire and building), repair and replacement, and programmatic.

The 107 Job Corps centers have 2,739 structures, of which more than 50 percent are over 40 years old. According to a March 1985 Job Corps report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the centers will require about \$158.3 million of renovations during fiscal years 1985-89. Of this amount, \$2.7 million is for life safety, \$17.2 million is for code violations, \$91.6 million is for repair and replacement, and \$46.8 million is for programmatic needs. For the 5-year period, center renovation costs per slot (a figure based on center capacity) range from \$222 to \$14,147. Attachments II through V provide information on the 5-year renovation needs, capacity,

and renovation needs per slot for each Job Corps center. We developed this information from Department of Labor data.

The Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1984, enacted on August 22, 1984, provided \$21.7 million "to be available for obligation for the period July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985 . . . for the renovation and repair of the Job Corps facilities and equipment replacement." The \$21.7 million supplemental appropriation was based on the amount of funds needed to satisfy the code violations identified in a June 1984 Job Corps facilities report. The Job Corps Director told us that the life safety needs were being met by funds from the program's regular appropriation.

Also, according to the Director, some of the repairs listed in the June 1984 report had already been made and some new needs, including some life safety problems, had arisen. Therefore, the original June list of code violations cited in the appropriations debate was revised after the passage of the supplemental appropriation. This new list identified needs of \$1.7 million for engineering support contracts and \$20 million for design and construction contracts. Of the \$20 million, \$4.9 million was for life safety needs not previously identified and \$15.1 million was for code violations.

In January and February 1985 Labor sent out solicitations for the engineering support portion of these renovation projects. The solicitations requested proposals for the design phase of the projects to be funded by the supplemental appropriation and for other renovations to be funded through the

program's regular appropriation. Labor plans to award these contracts during June and July 1985. The Job Corps Director estimated that the award of these contracts would obligate about \$1.7 million of the \$21.7 million supplemental appropriation. He noted that even under optimum conditions, it is unlikely that funds appropriated in August 1984 could be fully obligated for these specific projects by June 1985.

The supplemental appropriation was in addition to the Job Corps 21-month general appropriation of \$992 million. Labor budgeted \$77.9 million of this appropriation for construction and rehabilitation of Job Corps facilities. About \$15 million of this amount was spent for renovation between July 1984 through March 1985. The Job Corps Director told us Labor plans to spend at least \$21.7 million on center renovations by June 30, 1985.

Although Labor plans to obligate the \$21.7 million supplemental for renovation by June 30, 1985, as required, it will not be for the specific projects for which this amount was originally budgeted. These actions appear to be consistent with the language of the supplemental appropriation act, which did not require the funding of particular projects.

COMPARISON OF PARTICIPANTS IN JOB CORPS
AND JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT
TITLE IIA PROGRAMS

As you requested, we compared the characteristics of enrollees in Job Corps and JTPA title IIA using Labor's 1984 program data. We noted several differences. A major difference is in educational attainment. Of the youths served by the Job

Corps, 78 percent are high school dropouts at the time they apply, while 26 percent of the youths in JTPA are high school dropouts. The average Job Corps participant has completed the 10th grade and is reading at less than the 7th grade level. Also, Job Corps participants are younger and more likely to be black.

Participants differ in another way. Ninety percent of the JTPA enrollees must be economically disadvantaged. In contrast, eligible Job Corps applicants must be not only economically disadvantaged but also "currently living in an environment so characterized by cultural deprivation, a disruptive homelife, or other disorienting conditions as to substantially impair prospects for successful participation in other programs providing needed training, education, or assistance." This, of course, is the justification for the Job Corps' residential character. The table in attachment VI provides additional details on our comparisons.

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Mr. Chairman, we are continuing our efforts to develop information pertaining to the other aspects of the Subcommittee's request on the management and operations of the Job Corps program and will keep your office advised of our progress.

We will be pleased to answer any questions you may have at this time.

JOB CORPS PROGRAM ENROLLMENT AND PERCENT OF CAPACITYFOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR 1985

<u>Date</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Percent of capacity^a</u>
10/ 3/84	40,002	97.7
10/10/84	39,656	96.8
10/17/84	39,498	96.4
10/24/84	39,418	96.2
10/31/84	39,331	96.0
11/ 7/84	39,238	95.8
11/14/84	39,627	96.7
11/21/84	39,023	95.3
11/28/84	39,700	96.9
12/ 5/84	39,873	97.3
12/12/84	39,760	97.1
12/19/84	38,822	94.8
12/26/84	38,406	93.8
1/ 2/85	38,482	94.0
1/ 9/85	39,933	97.5
1/16/85	40,395	98.6
1/23/85	40,026	97.7
1/30/85	39,975	97.6
2/ 6/85	39,859	97.3
2/13/85	39,693	96.9
2/20/85	39,938	97.5
2/27/85	40,071	97.8
3/ 6/85	40,913	99.9
3/13/85	39,996	97.6
3/20/85	40,133	98.0
3/27/85	40,073	97.8

^aCurrent program capacity for all centers is 40,959.

CENTERS ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST (1985-1989)

ID #	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	GRAND TOTAL
1	Earle C. Clements	2624	Morganfield	KY	\$19,287,848
2	Gary	2200	San Marcos	TX	\$15,345,018
3	Phoenix	415	Phoenix	AZ	\$5,870,942
4	Chesapeake	750	Port Deposit	MD	\$5,724,400
5	Keystone	700	Drums	PA	\$5,249,361
6	Edison	500	Edison	NJ	\$5,060,034
7	McKinney	650	McKinney	TX	\$4,089,119
8	Potomac	525	Washington	DC	\$3,976,885
9	Clearfield	1470	Clearfield	UT	\$3,703,546
10	Turner	1200	Albany	GA	\$3,659,773
11	Cassadaga	275	Cassadaga	NY	\$3,456,924
12	Westover	540	Chicopee	MA	\$3,358,908
13	Boxelder	208	Nemo	SD	\$2,899,208
14	St. Louis	638	St. Louis	MO	\$2,471,101
15	Tucson	270	Tucson	AZ	\$2,354,655
16	Los Angeles	735	Los Angeles	CA	\$2,260,141
17	Excelsior Springs	455	Excelsior Springs	MO	\$2,186,945
18	Glenmont	355	Glenmont	NY	\$2,083,053
19	Sacramento	400	Sacramento	CA	\$2,078,989
20	Frenchburg	168	Mariba	KY	\$1,935,680
21	Cleveland	530	Cleveland	OH	\$1,923,244
22	Mingo	224	Puxico	MO	\$1,657,957
23	Susequehanna	450	Port Deposit	MD	\$1,610,858
24	Bamberg	210	Bamberg	SC	\$1,547,509
25	Jacobs Creek	224	Bristol	TN	\$1,546,745
26	San Diego	600	San Diego	CA	\$1,536,070
27	Guthrie	630	Guthrie	OK	\$1,510,644
28	Charleston	430	Charleston	WV	\$1,505,307
29	Penobscot	385	Bangor	ME	\$1,473,992
30	Anaconda	224	Anaconda	MT	\$1,439,186
31	Inland Empire	310	San Bernardino	CA	\$1,436,056
32	Gainesville	350	Gainesville	FL	\$1,389,334
33	Atterbury	650	Edinburgh	IN	\$1,375,613
34	Hawaii	265	Honolulu	HI	\$1,358,557
35	Denison	300	Denison	IA	\$1,332,044
36	Northlands	280	Vergennes	VT	\$1,303,819
37	Sierra Nevada	600	Reno	NV	\$1,288,807
38	Pine Knot	224	Pine Knot	KY	\$1,177,856
39	Roswell	225	Roswell	NM	\$1,157,427
40	Collbran	200	Collbran	CO	\$1,075,588
41	Cincinnati	225	Cincinnati	OH	\$1,042,030
42	Kittrell	350	Kittrell	NC	\$1,029,817
43	Crystal Springs	400	Crystal Springs	MS	\$1,012,179
44	Brunswick	400	Brunswick	GA	\$992,607
45	Red Rock	318	Lopez	PA	\$983,532
46	Trapper Creek	224	Darby	MT	\$971,143
47	Jacksonville	250	Jacksonville	FL	\$971,001
48	Kicking Horse	224	Ronan	MT	\$914,159
49	Timber Lake	234	Estacada	OR	\$881,314
50	San Jose	440	San Jose	CA	\$838,418
51	Old Dominion	350	Monroe	VA	\$827,006
52	Cascades	327	Sedro Woolley	WA	\$790,550
53	Weber Basin	224	Ogden	UT	\$778,465
54	Gulfport	280	Gulfport	MS	\$761,555
55	Marsing	200	Marsing	ID	\$745,996

ID #	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	GRAND TOTAL
56	Shreveport	350	Shreveport	LA	\$738,216
57	Ouachita	187	Royal	AR	\$721,458
58	Pine Ridge	224	Chadron	NE	\$711,317
59	South Bronx	250	Bronx	NY	\$710,493
60	Gateway	200	Brooklyn	NY	\$700,806
61	Woodland	300	Laurel	MD	\$651,563
62	Prestonsburg	165	Prestonsburg	KY	\$644,853
63	Cass	224	Ozark	AR	\$600,232
64	Springdale	125	Astoria	OR	\$576,118
65	El Paso	415	El Paso	TX	\$561,894
66	Grafton	340	N. Grafton	MA	\$559,217
67	Delaware Valley	390	Callicoon	NY	\$554,530
68	Oneonta	400	Oneonta	NY	\$553,454
69	Wolf Creek	231	Glide	OR	\$532,821
70	Woodstock	530	Woodstock	MD	\$528,952
71	Blackwell	205	Laona	WI	\$516,072
72	Knoxville	500	Knoxville	TN	\$512,747
73	Port Simcoe	224	White Swan	WA	\$455,579
74	Tulsa	225	Tulsa	OK	\$444,000
75	Hubert H.Humphrey	314	St. Paul	MN	\$442,272
76	L.B. Johnson	205	Franklin	NC	\$415,763
77	Flatwoods	224	Coeburn	VA	\$401,573
78	Angeli	208	Yachats	OR	\$401,513
79	Grand Rapids	400	Grand Rapids	MI	\$392,160
80	Iroquois	168	Medina	NY	\$379,346
81	Ramey	335	Ramey	PR	\$374,444
82	Harpers Ferry	210	Harpers Ferry	WV	\$363,531
83	Albuquerque	415	Albuquerque	NM	\$344,694
84	Curlew	198	Wauconda	WA	\$328,060
85	Tongue Point	635	Astoria	OR	\$310,658
86	Atlanta	515	Atlanta	GA	\$304,419
87	Little Rock	200	Little Rock	AR	\$290,405
88	Schenck	224	Pisgah Forest	NC	\$282,144
89	Dayton	300	Dayton	OH	\$276,329
90	Miami	210	Miami	FL	\$270,443
91	Arecibo	210	Arecibo	PR	\$254,912
92	Tahlequah	225	Tahlequah	OK	\$241,596
93	Whitney Young	400	Simpsonville	KY	\$233,426
94	Blue Ridge	200	Marion	VA	\$217,575
95	Columbia Basin	225	Moses Lake	WA	\$217,388
96	Golconda	230	Golconda	IL	\$201,140
97	Batesville	300	Batesville	MS	\$190,987
98	Treasure Lake	224	Indianapolis	OK	\$182,801
99	Tuskegee	244	Tuskegee Institute	AL	\$170,407
100	Laredo	175	Laredo	TX	\$116,570
101	Oconaluftee	210	Cherokee	NC	\$114,264
102	Detroit	305	Detroit	MI	\$67,656
103	Great Onyx**	110	Mammoth Cave	KY	\$0
104	Pittsburgh**	340	Pittsburgh	PA	\$0
105	Joliet**	150	Joliet	IL	\$0
TOTAL		40,629			\$158,299,713
% of total					

** No survey indicated.

Note: List does not include the Maritime Association Training Center and AFL-CIO sponsored training program.

BREAK DOWN OF RENOVATION COSTS ACCORDING TO CATEGORIES FOR EACH CENTER (1985-1989)

ID #	CENTER NAME	Renovation Categories				GRAND TOTAL
		Life/Safety and Health	Code Violations	Repair and Reconstruction	Programmatic	
1	Earle C. Clements	\$35,380	\$418,253	\$17,703,037	\$1,131,178	\$19,287,848
2	Gary	\$0	\$12,203	\$12,714,983	\$2,617,832	\$15,345,018
3	Phoenix	\$19,295	\$70,630	\$310,547	\$5,470,470	\$5,870,942
4	Chesapeake	\$0	\$582,972	\$2,069,366	\$3,072,062	\$5,724,400
5	Keystone	\$0	\$5,518	\$4,349,124	\$894,719	\$5,249,361
6	Edison	\$0	\$180,730	\$2,539,724	\$2,339,580	\$5,060,034
7	McKinney	\$0	\$630,426	\$3,033,443	\$425,250	\$4,089,119
8	Potomac	\$0	\$68	\$3,505,085	\$471,732	\$3,976,885
9	Clearfield	\$616,000	\$284,734	\$2,679,148	\$123,664	\$3,703,546
10	Turner	\$166,177	\$778,764	\$2,204,187	\$510,645	\$3,659,773
11	Cassadaga	\$245,062	\$172,433	\$1,909,308	\$1,130,121	\$3,456,924
12	Westover	\$0	\$3,393	\$3,174,134	\$181,381	\$3,358,908
13	Boxelder	\$0	\$291,057	\$108,051	\$2,500,100	\$2,899,208
14	St. Louis	\$5,675	\$159,455	\$1,360,709	\$945,262	\$2,471,101
15	Tucson	\$52,650	\$219,141	\$1,984,764	\$98,100	\$2,354,655
16	Los Angeles	\$0	\$1,946,652	\$208,158	\$105,331	\$2,260,141
17	Excelsior Springs	\$0	\$1,578,840	\$608,105	\$0	\$2,186,945
18	Glenmont	\$0	\$592,995	\$987,692	\$502,366	\$2,083,053
19	Sacramento	\$0	\$88,433	\$1,870,266	\$120,290	\$2,078,989
20	Frenchburg	\$0	\$449,117	\$1,349,601	\$136,962	\$1,935,680
21	Cleveland	\$9,732	\$40,624	\$121,010	\$1,751,878	\$1,923,244
22	Mingo	\$0	\$718	\$1,344,009	\$313,230	\$1,657,957
23	Susequehanna	\$0	\$92,668	\$259,418	\$1,258,772	\$1,610,858
24	Bamberg	\$0	\$0	\$640,663	\$906,846	\$1,547,509
25	Jacobs Creek	\$0	\$187,554	\$371,621	\$987,570	\$1,546,745
26	San Diego	\$0	\$399,432	\$467,188	\$669,450	\$1,536,070
27	Guthrie	\$232,200	\$305,298	\$414,576	\$558,570	\$1,510,644
28	Charleston	\$0	\$29,755	\$965,290	\$510,262	\$1,505,307
29	Penobscot	\$234,678	\$1,239,314	\$0	\$0	\$1,473,992
30	Anaconda	\$0	\$0	\$438,306	\$1,000,880	\$1,439,186
31	Inland Empire	\$0	\$945,491	\$430,053	\$60,512	\$1,436,056
32	Gainesville	\$0	\$0	\$611,097	\$778,237	\$1,389,334
33	Atterbury	\$722,610	\$125,297	\$527,706	\$0	\$1,375,613
34	Hawaii	\$0	\$99,810	\$967,729	\$291,018	\$1,358,557
35	Denison	\$0	\$164,239	\$1,102,442	\$65,363	\$1,332,044
36	Northlands	\$0	\$399,460	\$735,573	\$168,786	\$1,303,819
37	Sierra Nevada	\$0	\$29,005	\$232,886	\$1,026,916	\$1,288,807
38	Pine Knot	\$0	\$42,281	\$36,340	\$1,099,235	\$1,177,856
39	Roswell	\$0	\$15,375	\$787,804	\$354,248	\$1,157,427
40	Collbran	\$24,420	\$319,175	\$94,139	\$637,854	\$1,075,588
41	Cincinnati	\$0	\$6,690	\$919,565	\$115,775	\$1,042,030
42	Kittrell	\$132,924	\$33,012	\$192,481	\$671,400	\$1,029,817
43	Crystal Springs	\$0	\$308,457	\$571,401	\$132,321	\$1,012,179
44	Brunswick	\$0	\$0	\$895,269	\$97,338	\$992,607
45	Red Rock	\$83,758	\$99,736	\$647,188	\$152,850	\$983,532
46	Trapper Creek	\$5,175	\$52,963	\$63,005	\$850,000	\$971,143
47	Jacksonville	\$0	\$17,502	\$667,329	\$286,170	\$971,001
48	Kicking Horse	\$3,996	\$1,332	\$312,131	\$596,700	\$914,159
49	Timber Lake	\$0	\$0	\$16,814	\$864,500	\$881,314
50	San Jose	\$8,733	\$40,601	\$646,790	\$142,294	\$838,418
51	Old Dominion	\$0	\$386,626	\$44,868	\$395,512	\$827,006
52	Cascades	\$0	\$44,154	\$365,413	\$380,983	\$790,550
53	Weber Basin	\$2,975	\$68,875	\$26,355	\$680,260	\$778,465
54	Gulfport	\$0	\$21,767	\$658,582	\$81,206	\$761,555
55	Marsing	\$0	\$202,866	\$212,305	\$330,825	\$745,996

ID #	CENTER NAME	Life/Safety and Health	Code Violations	Repair and Reconstruction	Programmatic	GRAND TOTAL
56	Shreveport	\$0	\$50,679	\$213,952	\$473,585	\$738,216
57	Quachita	\$0	\$95,652	\$488,931	\$136,875	\$721,458
58	Pine Ridge	\$0	\$33,982	\$471,345	\$205,990	\$711,317
59	South Bronx	\$0	\$2,915	\$562,760	\$144,818	\$710,493
60	Gateway	\$0	\$20,230	\$120,476	\$560,100	\$700,806
61	Woodland	\$0	\$16,225	\$622,938	\$12,400	\$651,563
62	Prestonsburg	\$0	\$2,579	\$614,557	\$27,717	\$644,853
63	Cass	\$0	\$98,777	\$4,630	\$496,825	\$600,232
64	Springdale	\$0	\$142,575	\$420,924	\$12,619	\$576,118
65	El Paso	\$0	\$106,805	\$455,089	\$0	\$561,894
66	Grafton	\$0	\$0	\$488,911	\$70,306	\$559,217
67	Delaware Valley	\$0	\$103,335	\$385,614	\$65,581	\$554,530
68	Oneonta	\$0	\$1,872	\$290,732	\$260,850	\$553,454
69	Wolf Creek	\$0	\$123,984	\$289,063	\$119,774	\$532,821
70	Woodstock	\$0	\$11,961	\$408,571	\$108,420	\$528,952
71	Blackwell	\$0	\$247,944	\$212,592	\$55,536	\$516,072
72	Knoxville	\$0	\$54,738	\$199,407	\$258,602	\$512,747
73	Fort Simcoe	\$0	\$373,200	\$81,359	\$1,020	\$455,579
74	Tulsa	\$0	\$0	\$444,000	\$0	\$444,000
75	Hubert H. Humphrey	\$0	\$0	\$304,012	\$138,260	\$442,272
76	L.B. Johnson	\$0	\$33,557	\$4,926	\$377,280	\$415,763
77	Flatwoods	\$1,575	\$163,762	\$17,304	\$218,932	\$401,573
78	Angell	\$0	\$160,167	\$241,346	\$0	\$401,513
79	Grand Rapids	\$0	\$597	\$391,297	\$266	\$392,160
80	Iroquois	\$0	\$3,947	\$20,154	\$355,245	\$379,346
81	Ramey	\$0	\$6,212	\$34,452	\$333,780	\$374,444
82	Harpers Ferry	\$0	\$40,962	\$315,357	\$7,212	\$363,531
83	Albuquerque	\$39,900	\$0	\$213,630	\$91,164	\$344,694
84	Curlew	\$0	\$91,224	\$236,836	\$0	\$328,060
85	Tongue Point	\$0	\$180,828	\$43,478	\$86,352	\$310,658
86	Atlanta	\$58,250	\$43,105	\$61,714	\$141,350	\$304,419
87	Little Rock	\$13,318	\$11,509	\$52,795	\$212,783	\$290,405
88	Schenck	\$0	\$26,817	\$56,511	\$198,816	\$282,144
89	Dayton	\$0	\$18,683	\$144,593	\$113,053	\$276,329
90	Miami	\$0	\$23,595	\$69,426	\$177,422	\$270,443
91	Arecibo	\$0	\$157,893	\$97,019	\$0	\$254,912
92	Tahlequah	\$0	\$82,229	\$99,867	\$59,500	\$241,596
93	Whitney Young	\$2,837	\$150,904	\$27,525	\$52,160	\$233,426
94	Blue Ridge	\$0	\$15,263	\$183,192	\$19,120	\$217,575
95	Columbia Basin	\$0	\$94,239	\$82,094	\$41,055	\$217,388
96	Golconda	\$0	\$96,905	\$30,315	\$73,920	\$201,140
97	Batesville	\$0	\$4,580	\$186,407	\$0	\$190,987
98	Treasure Lake	\$0	\$23,075	\$159,726	\$0	\$182,801
99	Tuskegee	\$0	\$32,037	\$113,280	\$25,090	\$170,407
100	Laredo	\$0	\$50,774	\$34,896	\$30,900	\$116,570
101	Oconaluftee	\$0	\$13,313	\$100,951	\$0	\$114,264
102	Detroit	\$0	\$33,413	\$363	\$33,880	\$67,656
103	Great Onyx**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
104	Pittsburgh**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
105	Joliet**	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTAL		\$2,717,320	\$17,232,934	\$91,556,095	\$46,793,364	\$158,299,713
% of total		2%	11%	58%	30%	

** No survey indicated.

Note: List does not include the Maritime Association Training Center and AFL-CIO sponsored training program.

CENTERS ACCORDING TO RENOVATION COST PER SLOT (1985-1989)

ID #	CENTER NAME	CITY	STATE	CAPACITY	GRAND TOTAL	COST PER SLOT*
1	Phoenix	Phoenix	AZ	415	\$5,870,942	\$14,147
2	Boxelder	Nemo	SD	208	\$2,899,208	\$13,939
3	Cassadaga	Cassadaga	NY	275	\$3,456,924	\$12,571
4	Frenchburg	Mariba	KY	168	\$1,935,680	\$11,522
5	Edison	Edison	NJ	500	\$5,060,034	\$10,120
6	Tucson	Tucson	AZ	270	\$2,354,655	\$8,721
7	Chesapeake	Port Deposit	MD	750	\$5,724,400	\$7,633
8	Potomac	Washington	DC	525	\$3,976,885	\$7,575
9	Keystone	Drums	PA	700	\$5,249,361	\$7,499
10	Mingo	Puxico	MO	224	\$1,657,957	\$7,402
11	Bamberg	Bamberg	SC	210	\$1,547,509	\$7,369
12	Earle C. Clements	Morganfield	KY	2624	\$19,287,848	\$7,351
13	Gary	San Marcos	TX	2200	\$15,345,018	\$6,975
14	Jacobs Creek	Bristol	TN	224	\$1,546,745	\$6,905
15	Anaconda	Anaconda	MT	224	\$1,439,186	\$6,425
16	McKinney	McKinney	TX	650	\$4,089,119	\$6,291
17	Westover	Chicopee	MA	540	\$3,358,908	\$6,220
18	Glenmont	Glenmont	NY	355	\$2,083,053	\$5,868
19	Collbran	Collbran	CO	200	\$1,075,588	\$5,378
20	Pine Knot	Pine Knot	KY	224	\$1,177,856	\$5,258
21	Sacramento	Sacramento	CA	400	\$2,078,989	\$5,197
22	Roswell	Roswell	NM	225	\$1,157,427	\$5,144
23	Hawaii	Honolulu	HI	265	\$1,358,557	\$5,127
24	Excelsior Springs	Excelsior Springs	MO	455	\$2,186,945	\$4,806
25	Northlands	Vergennes	VT	280	\$1,303,819	\$4,656
26	Inland Empire	San Bernardino	CA	310	\$1,436,056	\$4,632
27	Cincinnati	Cincinnati	OH	225	\$1,042,030	\$4,631
28	Springdale	Astoria	OR	125	\$576,118	\$4,609
29	Denison	Denison	IA	300	\$1,332,044	\$4,440
30	Trapper Creek	Darby	MT	224	\$971,143	\$4,335
31	Kicking Horse	Ronan	MT	224	\$914,159	\$4,081
32	Gainesville	Gainesville	FL	350	\$1,389,334	\$3,970
33	Prestonsburg	Prestonsburg	KY	165	\$644,853	\$3,908
34	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	FL	250	\$971,001	\$3,884
35	St. Louis	St. Louis	MO	638	\$2,471,101	\$3,873
36	Ouachita	Royal	AR	187	\$721,458	\$3,858
37	Penobscot	Bangor	ME	385	\$1,473,992	\$3,829
38	Timber Lake	Estacada	OR	234	\$881,314	\$3,766
39	Marsing	Marsing	ID	200	\$745,996	\$3,730
40	Cleveland	Cleveland	OH	530	\$1,923,244	\$3,629
41	Susequehanna	Port Deposit	MD	450	\$1,610,858	\$3,580
42	Gateway	Brooklyn	NY	200	\$700,806	\$3,504
43	Charleston	Charleston	WV	430	\$1,505,307	\$3,501
44	Weber Basin	Ogden	UT	224	\$778,465	\$3,475
45	Pine Ridge	Chadron	NE	224	\$711,317	\$3,176
46	Red Rock	Lopez	PA	318	\$983,532	\$3,093
47	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	CA	735	\$2,260,141	\$3,075
48	Turner	Albany	GA	1200	\$3,659,773	\$3,050
49	Kittrell	Kittrell	NC	350	\$1,029,817	\$2,942
50	South Bronx	Bronx	NY	250	\$710,493	\$2,842
51	Gulfport	Gulfport	MS	280	\$761,555	\$2,720
52	Cass	Ozark	AR	224	\$600,232	\$2,680
53	San Diego	San Diego	CA	600	\$1,536,070	\$2,560
54	Crystal Springs	Crystal Springs	MS	400	\$1,012,179	\$2,530
55	Clearfield	Clearfield	UT	1470	\$3,703,546	\$2,519

ID #	CENTER NAME	CITY	STATE	CAPACITY	GRAND TOTAL	COST PER SLOT*
56	Blackwell	Laona	WI	205	\$516,072	\$2,517
57	Brunswick	Brunswick	GA	400	\$992,607	\$2,482
58	Cascades	Sedro Woolley	WA	327	\$790,550	\$2,418
59	Guthrie	Guthrie	OK	630	\$1,510,644	\$2,398
60	Old Dominion	Monroe	VA	350	\$827,006	\$2,363
61	Wolf Creek	Glide	OR	231	\$532,821	\$2,307
62	Iroquois	Medina	NY	168	\$379,346	\$2,258
63	Woodland	Laurel	MD	300	\$651,563	\$2,172
64	Sierra Nevada	Reno	NV	600	\$1,280,807	\$2,148
65	Atterbury	Edinburgh	IN	650	\$1,375,613	\$2,116
66	Shreveport	Shreveport	LA	350	\$738,216	\$2,109
67	Fort Simcoe	White Swan	WA	224	\$455,579	\$2,034
68	L.B. Johnson	Franklin	NC	205	\$415,763	\$2,028
69	Tulsa	Tulsa	OK	225	\$444,000	\$1,973
70	Angell	Yachats	OR	208	\$401,513	\$1,930
71	San Jose	San Jose	CA	440	\$838,418	\$1,905
72	Flatwoods	Coeburn	VA	224	\$401,573	\$1,793
73	Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	WV	210	\$363,531	\$1,731
74	Curlew	Wauconda	WA	198	\$328,060	\$1,657
75	Grafton	N. Grafton	MA	340	\$559,217	\$1,645
76	Little Rock	Little Rock	AR	200	\$290,405	\$1,452
77	Delaware Valley	Callicoon	NY	390	\$554,530	\$1,422
78	Hubert H. Humphrey	St. Paul	MN	314	\$442,272	\$1,409
79	Oneonta	Oneonta	NY	400	\$553,454	\$1,384
80	El Paso	El Paso	TX	415	\$561,894	\$1,354
81	Miami	Miami	FL	210	\$270,443	\$1,288
82	Schenck	Pisgah Forest	NC	224	\$282,144	\$1,260
83	Arecibo	Arecibo	PR	210	\$254,912	\$1,214
84	Ramey	Ramey	PR	335	\$374,444	\$1,118
85	Blue Ridge	Marion	VA	200	\$217,575	\$1,088
86	Tahlequah	Tahlequah	OK	225	\$241,596	\$1,074
87	Knoxville	Knoxville	TN	500	\$512,747	\$1,025
88	Woodstock	Woodstock	MD	530	\$528,952	\$998
89	Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	MI	400	\$392,160	\$980
90	Columbia Basin	Moses Lake	WA	225	\$217,388	\$966
91	Dayton	Dayton	OH	300	\$276,329	\$921
92	Golconda	Golconda	IL	230	\$201,140	\$875
93	Albuquerque	Albuquerque	NM	415	\$344,694	\$831
94	Treasure Lake	Indianoma	OK	224	\$182,801	\$816
95	Tuskegee	Tuskegee Institute	AL	244	\$170,407	\$698
96	Laredo	Laredo	TX	175	\$116,570	\$666
97	Batesville	Batesville	MS	300	\$190,987	\$637
98	Atlanta	Atlanta	GA	515	\$304,419	\$591
99	Whitney Young	Simpsonville	KY	400	\$233,426	\$584
100	Oconaluftee	Cherokee	NC	210	\$114,264	\$544
101	Tongue Point	Astoria	OR	635	\$310,658	\$489
102	Detroit	Detroit	MI	305	\$67,656	\$222
103	Great Onyx**	Mammoth Cave	KY	110	\$0	\$0
104	Pittsburgh **	Pittsburgh	PA	340	\$0	\$0
105	Joliet**	Joliet	IL	150	\$0	\$0
TOTAL				40,629	\$158,299,713	\$3,896

* Grand Total/Capacity

** No survey indicated

Note: List does not include the Maritime Association Training Center and AFL-CIO sponsored training program.

TOTAL SLOTS AND ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST BY CENTER AND REGION

REGION	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	RENOVATION COSTS
I.	Westover	540	Chicopee	MA	\$3,358,908
I.	Penobscot	385	Bangor	ME	\$1,473,992
I.	Northlands	280	Vergennes	VT	\$1,303,819
I.	Grafton	340	N. Grafton	MA	\$559,217
		1545 = 4% of Total Slots			\$6,695,936 = 4% of Total Cost
II.	Edison	500	Edison	NJ	\$5,060,034
II.	Cassadaga	275	Cassadaga	NY	\$3,456,924
II.	Glenmont	355	Glenmont	NY	\$2,083,053
II.	South Bronx	250	Bronx	NY	\$710,493
II.	Gateway	200	Brooklyn	NY	\$700,806
II.	Delaware Valley	390	Callicoon	NY	\$554,530
II.	Oneonta	400	Oneonta	NY	\$553,454
II.	Iroquois	168	Medina	NY	\$379,346
II.	Ramey	335	Ramey	PR	\$374,444
II.	Arecibo	210	Arecibo	PR	\$254,912
		3083 = 8% of Total Slots			\$14,127,996 = 9% of Total Cost
III.	Chesapeake	750	Port Deposit	MD	\$5,724,400
III.	Keystone	700	Drums	PA	\$5,249,361
III.	Potomac	525	Washington	DC	\$3,976,885
III.	Susequehanna	450	Port Deposit	MD	\$1,610,858
III.	Charleston	430	Charleston	WV	\$1,505,307
III.	Red Rock	318	Lopez	PA	\$983,532
III.	Old Dominion	350	Monroe	VA	\$827,006
III.	Woodland	300	Laurel	MD	\$651,563
III.	Woodstock	530	Woodstock	MD	\$528,952
III.	Flatwoods	224	Coeburn	VA	\$401,573
III.	Harpers Ferry	210	Harpers Ferry	WV	\$363,531
III.	Blue Ridge	200	Marion	VA	\$217,575
III.	Pittsburgh **	340	Pittsburgh	PA	\$0
		5327 = 13% of Total Slots			\$22,040,543 = 14% of Total Cost

TOTAL SLOTS AND ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST BY CENTER AND REGION

REGION	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	RENOVATION COSTS
IV.	Earle C. Clements	2624	Morganfield	KY	\$19,287,848
IV.	Turner	1200	Albany	GA	\$3,659,773
IV.	Frenchburg	168	Mariba	KY	\$1,935,680
IV.	Bamberg	210	Bamberg	SC	\$1,547,509
IV.	Jacobs Creek	224	Bristol	TN	\$1,546,745
IV.	Gainesville	350	Gainesville	FL	\$1,389,334
IV.	Pine Knot	224	Pine Knot	KY	\$1,177,856
IV.	Kittrell	350	Kittrell	NC	\$1,029,817
IV.	Crystal Springs	400	Crystal Springs	MS	\$1,012,179
IV.	Brunswick	400	Brunswick	GA	\$992,607
IV.	Jacksonville	250	Jacksonville	FL	\$971,001
IV.	Gulfport	280	Gulfport	MS	\$761,555
IV.	Prestonsburg	165	Prestonsburg	KY	\$644,853
IV.	Knoxville	500	Knoxville	TN	\$512,747
IV.	L.B. Johnson	205	Franklin	NC	\$415,763
IV.	Atlanta	515	Atlanta	GA	\$304,419
IV.	Schenck	224	Pisgah Forest	NC	\$282,144
IV.	Miami	210	Miami	FL	\$270,443
IV.	Whitney Young	400	Simpsonville	KY	\$233,426
IV.	Batesville	300	Batesville	MS	\$190,987
IV.	Tuskegee	244	Tuskegee Inst.	AL	\$170,407
IV.	Oconaluftee	210	Cherokee	NC	\$114,264
IV.	Great Onyx**	110	Mammoth Cave	KY	\$0
		9763 = 24% of Total Slots			\$38,451,357 = 24% of Total Cost
V.	Cleveland	530	Cleveland	OH	\$1,923,244
V.	Atterbury	650	Edinburg	IN	\$1,375,613
V.	Cincinnati	225	Cincinnati	OH	\$1,042,030
V.	Blackwell	205	Laona	WI	\$516,072
V.	Hubert H. Humphrey	314	St. Paul	MN	\$442,272
V.	Grand Rapids	400	Grand Rapids	MI	\$392,160
V.	Dayton	300	Dayton	OH	\$276,329
V.	Golconda	230	Golconda	IL	\$201,140
V.	Detroit	305	Detroit	MI	\$67,656
V.	Joliet**	150	Joliet	IL	\$0
		3309 = 8% of Total Slots			\$6,236,516 = 4% of Total Cost

TOTAL SLOTS AND ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST BY CENTER AND REGION

REGION	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	RENOVATION COSTS
VI.	Gary	2200	San Marcos	TX	\$15,345,018
VI.	McKinney	650	McKinney	TX	\$4,089,119
VI.	Guthrie	630	Guthrie	OK	\$1,510,644
VI.	Roswell	225	Roswell	NM	\$1,157,427
VI.	Shreveport	350	Shreveport	LA	\$738,216
VI.	Ouachita	187	Royal	AR	\$721,458
VI.	Cass	224	Ozark	AR	\$600,232
VI.	El Paso	415	El Paso	TX	\$561,894
VI.	Tulsa	225	Tulsa	OK	\$444,000
VI.	Albuquerque	415	Albuquerque	NM	\$344,694
VI.	Little Rock	200	Little Rock	AR	\$290,405
VI.	Tahlequah	225	Tahlequah	OK	\$241,596
VI.	Treasure Lake	224	Indianoma	OK	\$182,801
VI.	Laredo	175	Laredo	TX	\$116,570
		6345 = 16% of Total Slots			\$26,344,074 = 17% of Total Cost
VII	St. Louis	638	St. Louis	MO	\$2,471,101
VII	Excelsior Springs	455	Excelsior Springs	MO	\$2,186,945
VII	Mingo	224	Puxico	MO	\$1,657,957
VII	Denison	300	Denison	IA	\$1,332,044
VII	Pine Ridge	224	Chadron	NE	\$711,317
		1841 = 5% of Total Slots			\$8,359,364 = 5% of Total Cost
VIII	Collbran	200	Collbran	CO	\$1,075,588
VIII	Kicking Horse	224	Ronan	MT	\$914,159
VIII	Boxelder	208	Nemo	SD	\$2,899,208
VIII	Anaconda	224	Anaconda	MT	\$1,439,186
VIII	Clearfield	1470	Clearfield	UT	\$3,703,546
VIII	Trapper Creek	224	Darby	MT	\$971,143
VIII	Weber Basin	224	Ogden	UT	\$778,465
		2774 = 7% of Total Slots			\$11,781,295 = 7% of Total Cost

TOTAL SLOTS AND ESTIMATED RENOVATION COST BY CENTER AND REGION

REGION	CENTER NAME	Capacity	CITY	STATE	RENOVATION COSTS
IX.	Phoenix	415	Phoenix	AZ	\$5,870,942
IX.	Tucson	270	Tucson	AZ	\$2,354,655
IX.	Los Angeles	735	Los Angeles	CA	\$2,260,141
IX.	Sacramento	400	Sacramento	CA	\$2,078,989
IX.	San Diego	600	San Diego	CA	\$1,536,070
IX.	Inland Empire	310	San Bernardino	CA	\$1,436,056
IX.	Hawaii	265	Honolulu	HI	\$1,358,557
IX.	Sierra Nevada	600	Reno	NV	\$1,288,807
IX.	San Jose	440	San Jose	CA	\$838,418
		4035 = 10% of Total Slots		\$19,022,635 = 12% of Total Cost	
X.	Timber Lake	234	Estacada	OR	\$881,314
X.	Cascades	327	Sedro Woolley	WA	\$790,550
X.	Marsing	200	Marsing	ID	\$745,996
X.	Springdale	125	Astoria	OR	\$576,118
X.	Wolf Creek	231	Glide	OR	\$532,821
X.	Fort Simcoe	224	White Swan	WA	\$455,579
X.	Angell	208	Yachats	OR	\$401,513
X.	Curlew	198	Wauconda	WA	\$328,060
X.	Tongue Point	635	Astoria	OR	\$310,658
X.	Columbia Basin	225	Moses Lake	WA	\$217,388
		2607 = 6% of Total Slots		\$5,239,997 = 3% of Total Cost	
		40629 = Total Slots		\$158,299,713 = Total Cost	

* detail does not support totals

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTHS IN JOB CORPS
AND JTPA TITLE IIA PROGRAMS

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of enrollees in Job Corps (FY84)^a</u>	<u>Percent of enrollees in JTPA (TY84)^a</u>
Educational status:		
Dropout	78	26
Student	0	33
High school graduate	22	41
Age:		
Under age 19	56	48
19-21	44	52
Race/ethnicity:		
White	27	49
Black	58	36
Hispanic	9	11
Other	6	4

^aJob Corps provided training to 57,531 youths in fiscal year 1984. JTPA provided training to 230,400 youths during its first 9 months (transition year October 1983 through June 1984).