



IOWA[®]
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Smart. Results.

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2007

www.iowaworkforce.org





MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to present Iowa Workforce Development's fiscal year 2007 annual report to you. This report contains valuable information about the services Iowa Workforce Development provided for Iowans, businesses and partners during the past fiscal year.

The agency has accomplished a number of goals over the past year, including the first phase of the unemployment insurance tax redesign, where many employers are now able to file their quarterly reports online; the injury rate in OSHA-covered work sites decreased for the first time in two years; the enhancements to IowaJobs.org, including the merger of SmartCareerMove.com's job bank; and the amount of time from petition to decision in workers' compensation cases decreased by another 11.78 percent.

We invite all individuals, businesses, and non-profit organizations in Iowa to join with Iowa Workforce Development and its partners to achieve Governor Culver's vision of creating "One Iowa. One Unlimited Future".

Sincerely,

Elisabeth Buck
Director, Iowa Workforce Development





TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Economic Environment	4
Iowa Workforce Development Overview	5
Labor Services Division	6
Unemployment Insurance Services Division	9
Workers' Compensation Division	13
Workforce Center Administration Division	16
Financial	24





THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Iowa's economy continued its upward climb during FY2007 after having bottomed out, due to the recent recession, in mid-2003. Nonfarm employment in Iowa grew by 22,500 over the past year, averaging 1,503,000 compared to 1,480,500 in the previous year. Jobs were added during most months of 2006, with significant growth occurring especially in February, May, September, November, and December. Declines were recorded only in July, August and October.

Throughout the year, Iowa's nonfarm employment stayed well above the pre-recession all-time high of 1,484,500 set in March 2000. This figure was surpassed in mid-September 2005, and throughout 2006 nonfarm employment has remained well above that level. The most recent all-time high was reached in December 2006 with a nonfarm total of 1,508,800 jobs.

Most of the growth this year occurred in the service-providing sector, as has been the case in most recent years. The largest single gain was in professional and business services, which was up by 3,600 over the year. Construction was second with 3,300 new jobs, followed by health services which was up by 3,100. Several sectors reported growth in the 2,000 to 2,500 range, including leisure and hospitality, financial activities, transportation, manufacturing, and government. Retail trade remained unchanged at 180,000 over the year after dropping slightly in 2005.

The manufacturing sector, which still remains an important part of our increasingly service-oriented society, did not grow by as much this year as in 2005. The division added 2,000 new jobs in 2006 compared to 5,800 the year before, mainly in durable goods manufacturing, which was the hardest hit during the recession. Manufacturing as a whole, however, is still down by about 21,500 from its pre-recession high set in mid-2000.

The bright spots in Iowa's economy during 2006 were, for the most part, professional and business services, construction, health services, leisure and hospitality, and financial activities. Professional and business services grew by 3,600 over the year, while construction was not far behind with a gain of 3,300. Health services added 3,100, leisure and hospitality was up by 2,500, and financial activities increased by 2,300. The construction upturn was fueled by a spate of new housing development, coupled with continuing work on Iowa's infrastructure, while health services attempted to keep up with the needs of Iowa's aging population.

Nonfarm job growth was reflected in the gains noted in the workforce and in total employment. Iowa's workforce increased by 24,600 during 2006, sparked by a gain of 34,200 in resident total employment. This figure includes self-employed persons, unlike the nonfarm job count. On the other hand, the number of unemployed declined over the year, from 71,100 in 2005 to 61,500 in 2006; and the unemployment rate fell below the four percent mark for the first time since 2002, averaging 3.7 percent for the year.

In 2006, Iowa's average weekly wage was reported as \$660, an increase of 3.8 percent from 2005. The finance and insurance sector reported the highest average weekly wage for a private industry, at \$1,035, which is an increase of 13.6 percent. Since 2001, jobs in this industry have grown by 11.6 percent and wages have climbed by 28.9 percent.





IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

Iowa Workforce Development contributes to the economic security of Iowa's workers, businesses and communities through a comprehensive statewide system of employment services, education and regulation of health, safety and employment laws.

Iowa Workforce Development has spent the past year improving processes and aligning the organization in such a way to provide enhanced services. With the appointment of a new director and deputy director, the agency is poised to meet the workforce challenges facing Iowa. Iowa Workforce Development's administrative staff, labor services and workers' compensation staff and the Unemployment Insurance Service Center are located in Des Moines. Additionally, the agency maintains a statewide delivery system of 55 field offices developed in conjunction with our workforce development partners.

Through a comprehensive Web site, Iowa Workforce Development also provides customer access to major services, such as posting résumés, basic service information, filing unemployment insurance claims, and labor market information, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

These services are found on the IWD Web sites:

- General information about the department can be found at www.iowaworkforce.org
- The IowaJobs Web site at www.iowajobs.org lists more than 16,000 job openings daily
- The Iowa Works Web site at www.iowaworks.org is designed for Iowa employers
- The Iowa Workforce Information Network at <http://iwin.iowaworkforce.org> provides workforce trend information

Iowa Workforce Development, established in 1996, is a department within the executive branch of state government. At the time, the Department of Employment Services and portions of the Departments of Economic Development and Human Rights were merged with the purpose of administering the laws of Iowa relating to unemployment insurance, job placement and training, employment safety, labor standards, workers' compensation and others.

During fiscal year 2007 IWD had 808 employees working in the Administrative office, UI Service Center and 55 points of service providing for all 99 counties.

Iowa Workforce Development's current workforce is:

- 66% Female*
- 15% Minority*
- 14% Reported Disability*

IWD employees are represented by two unions; the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and Iowa United Professionals.





Smart. Results.

LABOR SERVICES DIVISION

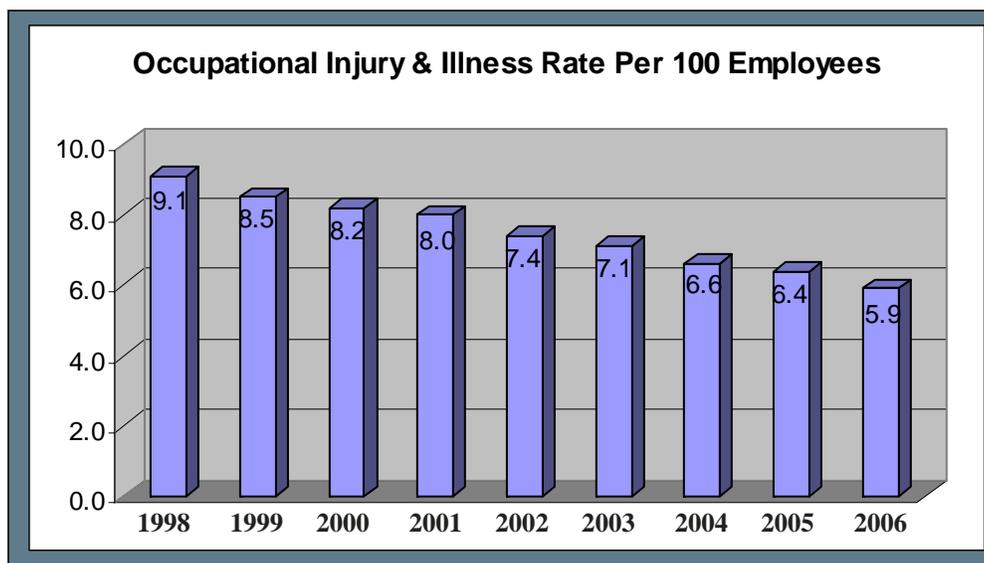
The Labor Services Division provides numerous services to the citizens and businesses of Iowa. Continued emphasis on education and compliance with health and safety regulations by Iowa businesses and better targeting of OSHA enforcement activities to high incidence rate industries allows Iowa to continually reduce the number of accidents and illnesses in the state. In calendar year 2006, Iowa witnessed 71 work related fatalities, a decrease of 17 from the previous year. As Iowa OSHA continues to streamline and target education and enforcement efforts, we look forward to substantial decreases in the number of accidents and deaths during the next few years.

The Labor Services Division also is responsible for ensuring the safety of Iowans through amusement ride permits and inspections and elevator and boiler permits and inspections. There were no serious injuries reported from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2007 as a result of boiler or pressure vessel accidents.

The OSHA Consultation Bureau strives to constantly improve their response rate to businesses requesting consultation services. The goal is to respond to requests within 60 days. 279 consultations were conducted throughout FY 2007 in the private, public and educational sector. These consultations identified 1,064 serious hazards.

The Voluntary Protection Programs promote effective worksite-based safety and health programs through partnerships with management, labor and OSHA. An organization receiving VPP status is recognized for the outstanding commitment to workplace safety and health. Currently, Iowa has 36 active VPP facilities.

Building a culture of safety provides an economic benefit to employers and employees across the state. Organizations who support workplace health and safety initiatives develop healthier, more productive employees. This in turn decreases accidents and illnesses on the job and decreases workers' compensation costs.





Smart. Results.

LABOR SERVICES DIVISION

Amusement Ride Safety Program

Permits Issued	107
Mechanical and Electrical Inspections	1,626

Boiler Safety Program

State Inspections	8,601
Private Inspections	13,098
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	21,699

Elevator Safety Program

Permits: New, Alterations & Const.	2,349
Inspections Conducted	3,411
Chapter 89A Remedial Actions	0

Construction Contractor Registration

Registrations Issued	8,207
Citations Issued	110

Professional Athletics Program

Wrestling Licenses Issued	43
Boxing Licenses Issued	2
Mixed Martial Arts Licenses Issued	32
TOTAL LICENSES	77

Asbestos Program

Licenses Issued	1,350
Permits Issued	84

Wage Payment Program

Wage Claims Received	1,051
Wage Claims Settled	1,040
Amount Collected	\$204,299

Child Labor Program

Claims Closed	15
Work Permits Issued	8,152

Second Injury Fund

Amount Collected	\$633,000
------------------	-----------

IOSH Consultation Activities

Education Seminars	129
Ten-Hour Classes	46
Attendance	840
Consultations Conducted	279
Employees Covered	8,741
Serious Hazards Identified	1,064

Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)

Active Facilities	36
Inactive Facilities	0
New Facilities	3

OSHA Enforcement Inspections

Accident Inspections	24
Complaint Inspections	103
General Inspections	254
Referral Inspections	104
Follow-Up Inspections	3
Other Related Inspections	176
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	664

OSHA Violations Issued

Serious Violations	614
Willful Violations	0
Repeat Violations	23
Other Violations	432
Failure to Abate Violations	3
TOTAL VIOLATIONS	1,072

OSHA Penalties Proposed

Serious Penalties Proposed	\$646,924
Willful Penalties Proposed	\$0
Repeat Penalties Proposed	\$35,555
Other Penalties Proposed	\$75,203
Failure to Abate Penalties Proposed	\$42,000
TOTAL PENALTIES PROPOSED	\$799,682





Smart. Results.

LABOR SERVICES DIVISION

Distribution of Employment by Industry and Work-Related Deaths by Industry

(Work Related Deaths for Calendar- Year 2006)

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Private Sector	1,240,336	84.3	68	100
Ag./Natural Resources & Mining	16,291	1.1	16	22.6
Construction	74,414	5.1	18	25.4
Manufacturing	231,176	15.7	5	7
Transportation & Public Utilities	57,802	3.9	14	19.7
Information	32,986	2.2	0	0
Wholesale Trade	67,766	4.6	5	7
Retail Trade	180,151	12.3	0	0
Fin., Ins., Real Est. Services	100,713	6.9	0	0
Total Public Sector	230,408	15.7	3	4.2
Grant Total	1,470,744	100	71	100

Work Related Employee Fatalities By Cause of Death Calendar Year 2006

Conditions Subject to IOSH/OSHA inspections and standards

Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Falls	10	37.1
Crushing Injuries	4	14.8
Struck By a Vehicle	4	14.8
Electrocution	3	11.1
Suffocation	2	7.4
Burn	1	3.7
Caught in Equipment	1	3.7
Heart Attack	1	3.7
Drowning	1	3.7
Total	27	100

Conditions Not Subject to IOSH/OSHA Inspections and Standards

Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Assaults & Violent Acts	2	4.6
Falls	1	2.3
Struck By or Against an Object	4	9
Caught in Equipment	1	2.3
Highway Transportation	18	40.9
Struck By a Vehicle	1	2.3
Non-highway	11	25
Fires and Explosions	4	9
Chemical Exposure	1	2.3
Drowning	1	2.3
TOTAL	44	100





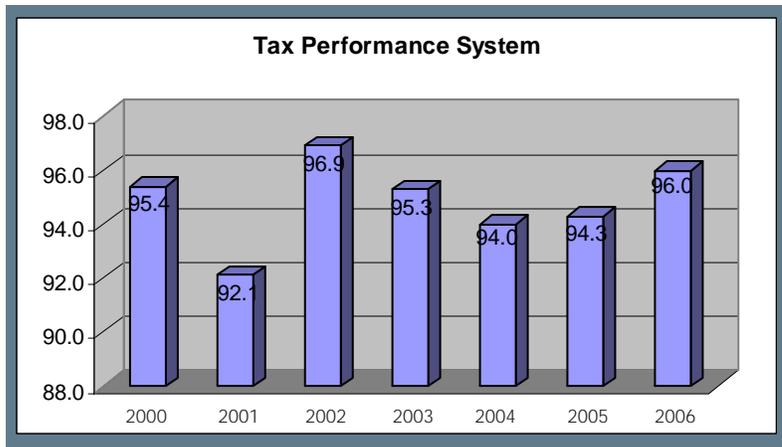
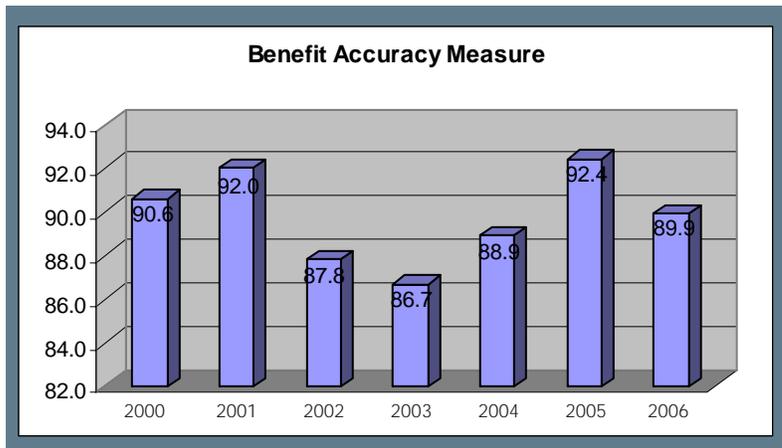
Smart. Results.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

The Unemployment Insurance Division is responsible for collecting unemployment insurance taxes, maintaining the Iowa Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund and making payments to eligible jobless workers. The purpose of unemployment insurance is to replace a portion of the income workers lose when they become unemployed through no fault of their own. The benefits allow employers to maintain the availability of their trained workforce during slow work periods. The payments are funded by a payroll tax paid by all liable employers in Iowa.

Efficient administration of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system is critical in providing unemployed Iowans with temporary income support when they lose their job through no fault of their own. The Tax Performance System (TPS) and the Benefits Accuracy Measurement (BAM) determine the efficiency of the unemployment insurance system. The TPS examines small random samples of basic tax functions to evaluate the UI tax operation's work products. The BAM determines the accuracy of UI benefit payments by thorough reviews of random samples of payments. Data collected from both programs are used as a basis for program improvement. The goal is to maintain the proper payment rate as determined by BAM at 92 percent or better and the quality of tax-related work products as determined by TPS at 94 percent or better.

The Division consists of three separate bureaus. The Tax Bureau determines liability of Iowa employers and maintains their accounts; the Benefits Bureau determines eligibility for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits; and the Quality Control Bureau ensures employer accounts and benefit payments meet state and federal laws and standards.



For FY2007, the Unemployment Insurance Services Division received \$440,000 dollars in Supplemental Budget Requests, to enhance information technology security systems for the protection of employees' personal data.

Nearly 45% of all private employers qualified for a 0% tax rate in 2007. About 63% received a tax rate of 1.0% or lower.

The average computed tax rate for 2007 was 1.63% although tax rates for individual employers ranged from 0% to 8% under tax table 6. This is the fifth consecutive year in tax rate table 6.





Smart. Results.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

The Tax Bureau collects the funds used to pay for unemployment insurance benefits. This process starts by establishing employer tax accounts and helping employers determine if they must file quarterly tax reports. Once an account has been established, the Tax Bureau handles all the functions associated with collecting and processing the quarterly unemployment insurance taxes from Iowa's 71,000 employers. These functions include:

- Collecting employee data including total and taxable wages paid,
- Depositing tax collections with the State Treasurer,
- Maintaining financial records of employer accounts,
- Determining tax rates for employers annually,
- Auditing employer records, and collecting delinquent tax contributions.

For FY07, the Unemployment Insurance Tax Bureau

- Collected \$322,335,911 in employer contributions and
- Gathered over 1.6 million lines of wage information provided by employers.

The Unemployment Insurance Tax Bureau saw an increase in employers from:

- 70,869 in FY06 to
- 71,830 in FY07, 1.4% growth.

In January of 2007, Iowa launched its new on line system UITS (Unemployment Insurance Tax System). UITS allows employers to file their quarterly Employer's Contribution & Payroll Report on line and pay by eCheck or MasterCard.

- 507 employers used UITS in its first quarter of operation, 4th quarter 2006 filing period in January 2007.
- 14,006 employers used UITS for the 2nd quarter filing period of 2007.
- Usage of the system grew from less than 1% of employers when it launched to 20% of employers by the end of 2nd quarter.

To inform employers about UITS, the Unemployment Insurance Tax Bureau joined forces with the IRS, the Iowa Department of Revenue (IDR), the Department of Human Services Collection Center and Employer Councils of Iowa (ECIs) to get information out statewide.

- Presentations were made to over 300 employers or employers' representatives (accountants, attorneys, etc.) in FY 2007.

The tax money collected is placed into a Trust Fund account that can only be used to pay for unemployment benefits. Employee wage information is used in determining the benefit amount available if an employee became unemployed and filed for benefits.

The Unemployment Insurance Benefits Bureau is responsible for timely and accurate payment of benefits. This includes the processing of unemployment insurance claims, adjudication of contested claims, and investigation and recovery of fraud and non-fraud overpayment of UI benefits.





Smart. Results.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

The Unemployment Insurance Service Center (UISC) manages and coordinates claim processing activities. This past year, unemployment insurance claims were filed over the telephone, at the local workforce centers, and over the Internet. Approximately 41 percent of all new claims were completed on-line for fiscal year 2007. Although Internet claims are filed from remote locations, each claim is reviewed and processed by the UISC.

The UISC responds to communications involving technical matters related to unemployment insurance and corrects necessary records and database due to subsequent appeal decisions which reverse the prior decision issued on a claim.

The claims adjudication section is responsible for screening all employer protests, investigating, and issuing reports. The primary responsibility for this unit is to determine individuals' eligibility on disputed claims for unemployment insurance benefits and pay benefits within 21 days of the filing of the initial claim if determined eligible. On average 91% of these claims are paid timely, exceeding the national standard of 90%.

The claims adjudication section investigates all labor dispute protests and issues decisions. First level decisions that determine which employers will receive charges on claims for unemployment insurance benefits and investigations regarding claims for missing wages, as well as performing a variety of maintenance functions on claims to ensure claimants are paid timely and employers are not charged incorrectly are issues handled within claims adjudication. The section performs fact-finding interviews with claimants and employers to resolve issues discovered as a result of claimant responses during the continued claim certification process. The Benefits Bureau manages an average of 7,695 protests each month in addition to the investigations into the hundreds of issues identified monthly through the weekly continued claims. During peak times, the number of protests will exceed 12,000 per month. The Fact Finding unit investigates each of the protests and allows or denies payments of benefits based on Iowa Law.

The Investigation and Recovery Unit is responsible for aggressive action to prevent, detect, investigate and penalize fraudulent actions on the part of employing units and individuals claiming unemployment insurance benefits. They recover overpayments and file liens and garnishments to assist with recovery of overpayments; verify that aliens are entitled to unemployment insurance and investigates and disqualifies those that are not eligible; and conduct the fictitious employer detection program to discover employers set up for the purpose of fraudulent activities. Investigators also prosecute violations of the Iowa Employment Security Law including fraudulent receipt of unemployment insurance benefits and forged warrants in conjunction with each county attorney in Iowa. On average, this unit of investigators will complete 875 cases each month, and at times will exceed 1400 per month resulting in the establishment and recovery of hundreds of thousands of dollars in overpayments due to fraud and non-fraud related reasons. During the last fiscal year, nearly \$6.5 million dollars in fraud and non-fraud related overpayments were recovered.

The primary function of the Benefits Payment Control Unit is to issue overpayment determinations and underpayment supplemental benefit payments due to misreported earnings or eligibility disqualifications. The unit is responsible for overpayment recovery programs which include withholding of Iowa income tax refunds, Iowa lottery prizes, Iowa vendor payments, and the Interstate Reciprocal Overpayment Recovery Arrangement.





Smart. Results.

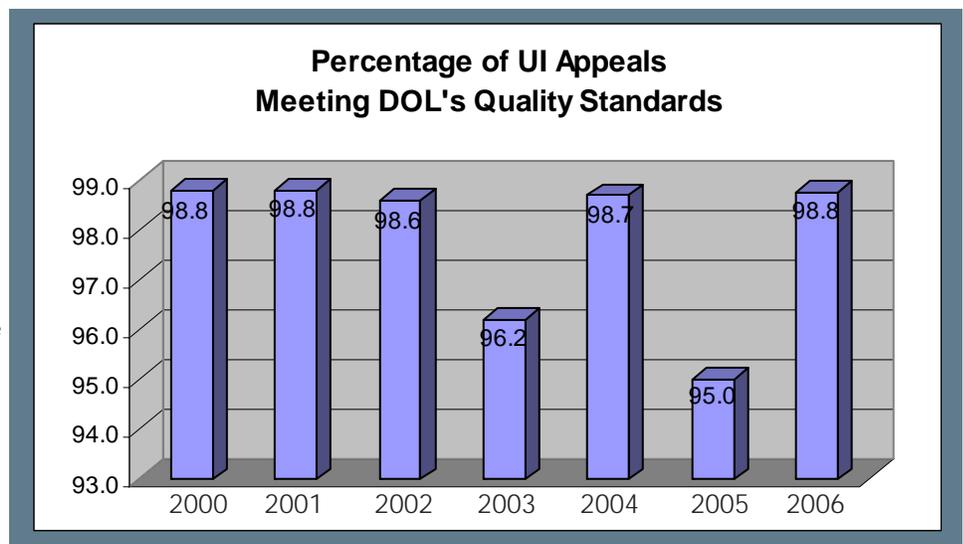
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DIVISION

The Quality Control Bureau is responsible for the collection and analysis of data pertaining to the accuracy of unemployment insurance payments and the effectiveness of revenue collection processes. The Bureau is responsible for the administration of UI Performs, which include Benefit Accuracy Measurement (BAM), Tax Performance System (TPS), Benefit Timeliness and Quality (BTQ), the State Quality Service Plan (SQSP), and Data Validation (DV). These programs provide IWD a method to assure that federal required performance guidelines are met, that statistical information provided to the U.S. Department of Labor is accurate, and to give IWD an annual communication tool with the U.S. Department of Labor. The programs highlight the UI Division's strengths, goals and plans for achieving any needed performance improvements. For calendar year 2006, BAM statistics show that our proper payment rate was 89.9 percent. The TPS performance summary was 99.0 percent, well within acceptable range.

The Bureau monitors various other performance measures related to timely first payments to eligible applicants, accuracy of applicant eligibility determinations, and timely determinations of new employer liability.

Fiscal Year	New Employer Determination Made Within 90 Days of the End of the Liabe Quarter	UI Claims Determination that Meet Quality Standards	First Payments Made Within 21 Days
2004	69.40%	71.70%	86.60%
2005	71.92%	78.02%	89.80%
2006	71.70%	81.62%	90.50%
2007	70.15%	76.71%	90.60%
TARGET	60.00%	75.00%	90.00%

The Unemployment Insurance Appeals Bureau is separate from the rest of the Division. This allows the appeals process to act independently. The quality of unemployment insurance appeals processed is measured by the percentage of appeals that meet the U.S. Department of Labor's quality standards. 95% of all cases must score 85% or better. IWD consistently meets or exceeds DOL quality standards.





Smart. Results.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION DIVISION

The Workers' Compensation Division has three core functions: adjudication of disputed workers' compensation claims, enforcement of compliance standards, and education of lowans about workers' compensation law and procedures. The Commissioner oversees this division of Iowa Workforce Development. The division continued to reassess and revise its processes during FY07 in order to provide more prompt adjudication and effective compliance enforcement. Reductions in the inventory of pending cases and adjudications delay were achieved for the fifth consecutive year. The Division successfully continued a multi-step plan to increase the focus on compliance enforcement by actively enforcing the requirements for filing first reports of injury and proof of coverage. The Workers' Compensation Division staff continued an emphasis on providing statewide educational presentations and the website continues to provide information to thousands of visitors.

The deputy commissioners conducted 610 contested case hearings and issued 707 decisions. The average time for a case to remain pending from the date of the initiating petition until issuance of the decision was reduced from 569 to 502 days. The average time from hearing to decision was 75 days. The inventory of cases pending at the hearing level was reduced from 4,091 to 3,805 cases.

Annual reports showing claim adjusting actions were required to be filed using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) protocols. The division initiated active enforcement of the statutory requirement for First Reports of Injury (FROI) to be filed promptly after an injury is reported.

Hearing-Level Adjudication

Adjudication occurs when a dispute arises over an employee's entitlement to benefits. Most injury claims are resolved without adjudication. During FY07 21,768 injuries were reported but only 4,030 petitions for benefits were filed.

Workers' Compensation adjudication procedures resemble those used in the district court for non-jury cases. An injured worker files a petition seeking benefits. A period for preparing the case for hearing through motions, discovery and investigation follows. The twelve deputy commissioners conduct hearings to decide claims in Des Moines or one of eleven other cities around the state. The inventory of pending cases fell to 3,805 from 4,091 in FY06. The average time from the date of hearing to the date the decision was issued is 75 days.

Case inventories and waiting time had been increasing regularly prior to FY03. At the end of FY02 the inventory was 6,579 cases, the time for resolution averaged 651 days and the time from hearing to decision averaged 75 days. Rules that govern preparing cases for hearing and scheduling hearings were amended in fiscal year 2005. The time consumed to resolve cases is directly related to the size of the inventory and number of staff. Further improvement is expected as the staff continues to reduce the existing inventory.

*There were
21,768 reports
of injury filed for
the fiscal year.*

*In the last five
years, the
average
number of days
for a Workers'
Compensation
case to reach a
decision after a
petition has
been filed has
decreased by
67 days.*

*24,382 lowans
received
answers to
inquiries about
workers'
compensation
laws.*





Smart. Results.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION DIVISION

Appeal-Level Adjudication

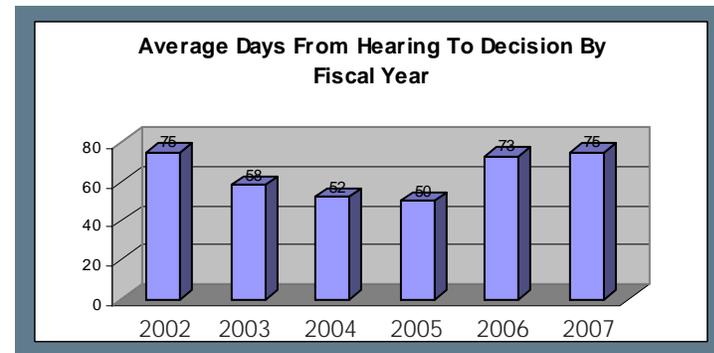
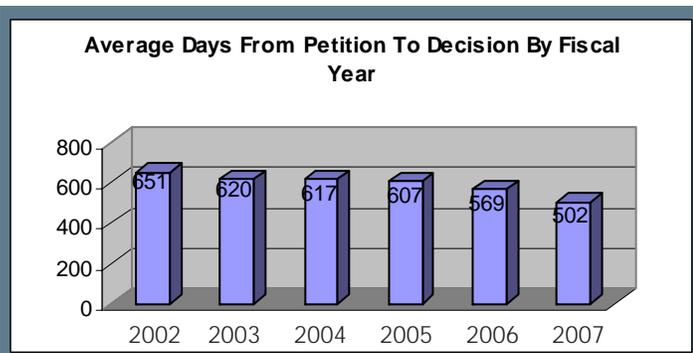
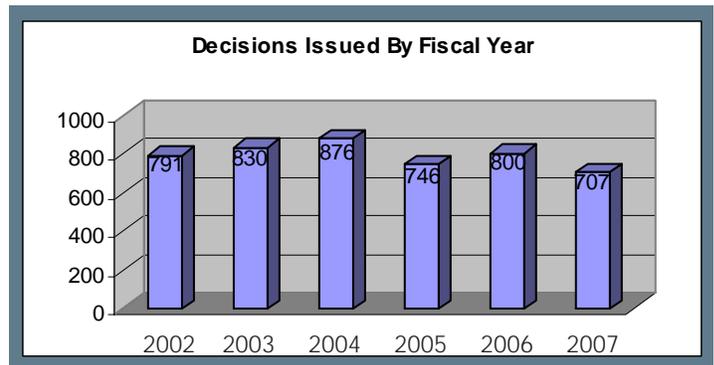
Any party dissatisfied with a deputy commissioner's decision can appeal to the commissioner for a de novo review of the case. The large number of decisions at the hearing level produced a large number of appeals. Staff that formerly assisted the commissioner with appeals was shifted in 2003 to hearing-level adjudication so fewer people would be impacted by delay. The number of appeal decisions issued in FY07 was comparable to prior years, the inventory of pending appeal cases has not grown for FY07, and the average age of fully submitted pending appeal cases has been decreased.

Compliance

Compliance administrators monitor injury and claim payment reporting, acting as ombudsmen. They responded to 24,382 requests for information about workers' compensation law and reviewed 4,538 settlements for approval. The statute that governs settlements was amended to give the parties greater control over the terms of their settlements. Injury and claim payment data is reported to the agency using the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). In future years the EDI database will be used to monitor claim payment practices as part of the compliance plan.

Education

The division provides information about workers' compensation law and procedures to the public on the Web, including news and updates, EDI materials, weekly benefit schedules, summaries of recent appeal decisions and access to the hearing schedule. The division issues publications that disseminate information about workers' compensation law, including a brochure that is mailed to every person with a reported injury. The commissioner and other staff gave numerous statewide presentations on workers' compensation law and procedures at meetings, conferences or seminars for attorneys, insurance personnel, employee groups and employer groups.





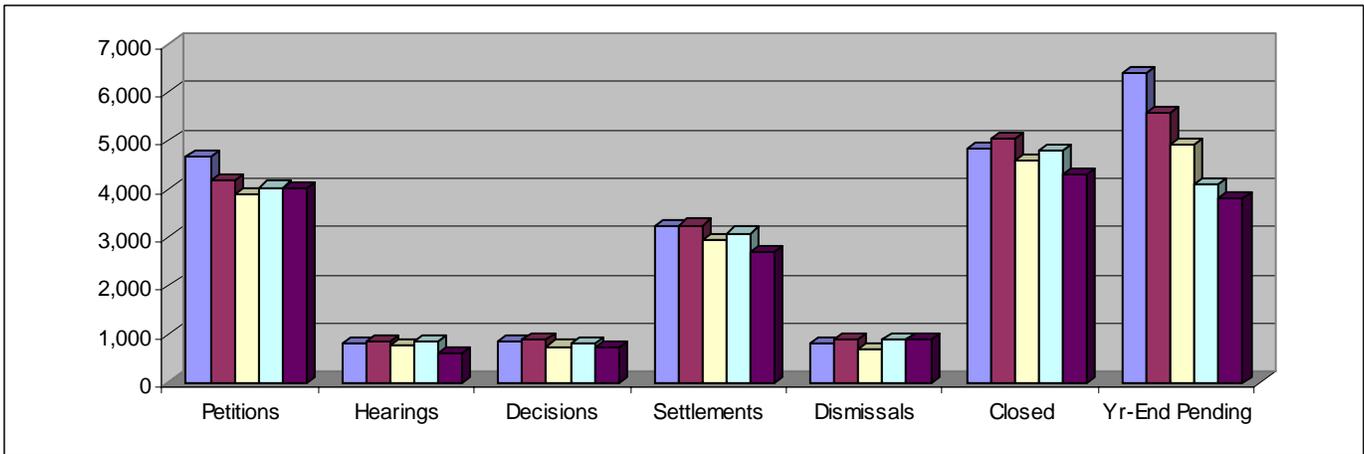
Smart. Results.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION DIVISION

Appeals Activity

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES OPENED			WORKERS' COMPENSATION CASES CLOSED					INVENTORY		
Fiscal Year	Appealed	Remanded	Opened	Fiscal Year	Decisions	Dismissals	Settled		Misc	Closed
2002	361	3	364	2002	276	19	49	43	387	202
2003	414	53	467	2003	274	20	55	55	404	265
2004	452	17	469	2004	336	31	82	47	496	238
2005	394	26	420	2005	247	36	53	0	336	321
2006	401	12	413	2006	344	26	63	21	454	282
2007	365	22	387	2007	257	21	58	31	367	302

Annual Hearing Comparison



Year	Petitions	Hearings	Decisions	Settlements	Dismissals	Closed	Yr-End Pending
2003	4,685	814	830	3,220	803	4,851	6,414
2004	4,186	840	875	3,253	901	5,030	5,593
2005	3,891	779	746	2,928	685	4,573	4,902
2006	4,035	837	800	3,088	896	4,784	4,091
2007	4,030	610	707	2,704	905	4,316	3,805





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Workforce Center Administration Introduction

The Division of Workforce Center Administration provides primary customer contact for a variety of services, including job placement, unemployment insurance, job training, labor market information, and business services. These services are delivered by staff based in the Des Moines administrative offices, and through a network of offices in fifteen Iowa regions, including fifty-five IWD staffed locations and additional access points provided by partner and subcontracted agencies. One-stop Service Centers are established in each region to provide the customer with a single source for employment and training services and information, with many basic services such as job search and unemployment claims also made available through the internet.

Customer service is the focus of the Division.

Labor Market Information (LMI)

The Workforce Data and Business Development Bureau of Iowa Workforce Development has long been committed to providing our Workforce agencies, customers, and partners with the most timely local labor market and workforce information possible. In conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), and the various statistical programs that we participate in such as the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Current Employment Statistics (CES), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), Industry and Occupational Projections and the Employer Database, we have a plethora of information at our fingertips. Our mission is to provide valuable on-going, dynamic, and statistical workforce and economic data and analysis to our customers. These customers range from our own state and local officials to businesses, economic developers, and educational facilities to name a few. The challenge that we face is serving our customers while experiencing real dollar funding reductions. This has become the norm over the last few years under the auspice of the federal system.

Despite budget cuts, Iowa has remained top program performers in Federal-State Cooperative Programs. The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) team received a letter of commendation for their continued excellence at having achieved one of the highest response rates in the country. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) team received high marks in Iowa's benchmarking revision of minus 0.1 percent statewide. The Iowa Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) team is known nation wide for having 100 percent of accounts coded by industry and geography. The outstanding performance of the teams allows our agency to publish high quality statistical data that is a benefit to workforce information customers in the State.

A popular publication that has been created, *Profiles*, combines state, county and regional information from numerous sources into one "super publication". This document is produced for all of Iowa's Workforce Investment Board Regions, 99 counties, in addition to the state. The *Profiles* are the result of input from many users of labor market information and have been well received by our Workforce Investment Boards, local offices, economic developers, and other government agencies and businesses across the state.

Iowa's Workforce and the Economy was published in June 2007 detailing Iowa's economy. Included is an analysis to assist with workforce development policy and investment decisions made by the Governor, the Iowa Workforce Development Board, local Workforce Investment Boards, and other workforce partners





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

including community colleges, economic development organizations, and others. The book was distributed to Iowa's state agency directors, state and local Workforce Development Board members, the Iowa Business Council, the State Data Center, state legislators, educators, various employers groups, and Iowa Workforce Development managers.

A special study was conducted to look at the present and potential role of Iowa's Nonprofit Sector resulting in the release of the report "*The Impact of Charitable Nonprofit Organization on Iowa's Economy and Quality of Life*". The University of Iowa's, Larned A. Waterman Iowa Nonprofit Resource Center and Iowa Department of Economic Development developed the report using information obtain from Iowa Workforce Development Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) and the Urban Institute's National Center for Charitable Statistics.

Another special study, *Labor Characteristics of Dislocated Workers – Maytag Corporation*, was released. The analysis was prepared to assist Iowa Workforce Development and the Jasper County Alliance for Economic Development with their response to the closing of the Maytag plant in Newton, Iowa. IMPLAN, the industry standard for input/output modeling software, was used to predict the impact of job loss as a result of the closure. Characteristics of Maytag's workers were provided in the report to assist with re-employment efforts.

Quarterly updates are provided to the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. A member of the Labor Market Information team has been appointed to the Governor's Council of Economic Advisors. The team member provides an analysis as to the current condition of the statewide economy.

Iowa Workforce Information Network (IWIN), the labor market information delivery system, has continued to move forward with providing new products and reports. A wide variety of region-specific information and publications have been made easily accessible by moving them the "Regions" page. These publications included the Iowa Wage Survey, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), county and regional profiles and industry cluster profiles. Approximately 350 publications were loaded into IWIN at that time.

Funds were provided to Iowa Public Television to digitize 156 career videos. The videos showcase Iowans who describe various aspects of their jobs and may be available for classroom discussions. A set of career DVD-ROMs was provided to each of the 15 regional offices.

We also duplicated career videos released by the New Jersey Center for Occupational Employment Information. The videos introduce careers in both English and Spanish, and include images of profiled occupations. A set of the career videos was sent to each regional Iowa Workforce Development Office and to the WIA Directors.

IWIN Monthly Statistics

Month	Hits	Visitors
7-Jan	1,627,051	45,984
7-Feb	1,337,962	37,569
7-Mar	1,416,155	44,315
7-Apr	1,419,930	40,823
7-May	1,452,513	46,855
7-Jun	1,322,596	54,361
7-Jul	1,426,846	57,041
7-Aug	1,434,863	46,321
7-Sep	1,245,376	39,188
7-Oct	1,448,287	42,622
7-Nov	na	na
7-Dec	na	na
YTD Total	14,131,579	455,079





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Staff partnered with the Des Moines Iowa Workforce Development Center to develop, market and staff three job fairs that emphasized employing in and out-of-school youth.

Staff worked with the Business Education Center to provide a conference entitled, *Preparing Today's Students for Tomorrow's Careers*, at the Des Moines Area Community College in Ankeny. Approximately 100 educators attended and were provided with opportunities to learn about various aspects of business through presentations, on-site visits, creation of business plans and informational sessions on labor market information.

The LMI Project Manager provided a wide variety of career-related presentations and workshops to counselors, jobseekers, students and teachers in Iowa and a couple of the border states. Most of the presentations drew heavily on data from the statewide and sub-state occupational projections. On June 18-22, the LMI Project Manager co-facilitated the *Excellence in Teaching* class for 30 teachers from the Bettendorf, Pleasant Valley, Davenport and Rock Island, Illinois school districts. Teachers toured area businesses to build connections between business and education. They also participated in workshops provided by the LMI Project on *Workforce Trends and Resources for Building Career Awareness in the Classroom*.

The *Iowa Career Resource Guide* was prepared through a collaborative effort between Iowa Workforce Development and the Iowa Department of Education. The purpose of the publication is to assist job seekers and students in setting career goals. The publication contains an Interest Assessment, an Occupations Guide, and a Career Exploration and Planning section. The Occupations Guide is organized by 16 career clusters that provide information on over 200 occupations in Iowa pertaining to growth potential, level of education required and wages. The Iowa Career Resource Guide was distributed to all Area Education Agencies in the State for use in the schools. Copies were also distributed to IWD management staff and the 15 community colleges.

Employment Services

The basic "labor exchange" service provided by the Division occurs as businesses list their job openings and are matched with job seekers. Recognizing that the value of this service is directly impacted by customer proximity, IWD offers multiple points of physical access to these services through a network of full-time, part-time, and satellite offices. Labor exchange services are also available through the IWD website, thereby reaching any customer with access to the internet. The IWD offices provide services that reach well beyond basic job placement. Job seekers visiting those locations have access to computerized resource centers for career exploration, resume preparation, skills assessment and testing, job search, on-line work registration, and on-line unemployment insurance claims filing. Workforce Centers also offer job seekers access to a variety of skill building workshops, job search assistance curriculum and individual case management. Enhanced services are provided to jobseekers who are veterans. Additional federal funding is provided for this purpose.

Training Services

The Division administers and oversees a number of federally funded training programs directed at specific populations. These include services for youth and dislocated workers, individuals on welfare, and those who have barriers to becoming successfully employed.





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Trade Adjustment Act: This program provides retraining benefits to individuals displaced from their jobs due to a move of production out of the country or a lack of work due foreign imports or competition. FY 07 saw an increase in the number of petitions with 21 filed impacting approximately 3,000 workers. The number of individuals accessing the classroom training benefit has remained steady at 1000 to 1200 participants active at given point. There was an increase in the number of individuals that accessed the older worker wage subsidy with a record high of 84 participants.

Workforce Investment Act: The Workforce Investment Act Program is delivered through service providers located in Iowa's fifteen regions and is directed locally by Regional Workforce Investment Boards. The Division provides state-level administration and oversight of all WIA activities. The program provides services to adults, dislocated workers and youth.

Adults: The Adult Program provides employment and training services to anyone 18 years of age and older. The goals are to increase their employment, earnings, occupational skills attainment and job retention. There are three levels of service available to adults: core, intensive and training. Core services are designed to be self-service and provide entry level or eligibility assistance. Intensive and training services provide the assistance for career planning. The funding is limited and, therefore, places a priority for the provision of intensive and training services to adults who are low-income or welfare recipients. During PY 07, the WIA adult program served 1,155 participants at a cost of \$2,996,153. Adult participants had an average earnings in the second and third quarters after exit of \$10,319.00. The four adult performance measures required by the Department of Labor for the adult program were met during PY 07.

Youth: The WIA Youth Program is a comprehensive youth development program. With the support of the Department of Labor, many regions across the State are targeting the out of school youth to provide services and support that will lead to occupational training and gainful employment. Once again, the limited funding is requiring creative planning and collaboration with partner agencies by the regions to develop and provide the services for youth. During PY 07, 1084 youth received services from the WIA Program. Total costs for the Youth Program were \$3,672,779. After leaving the program, approximately 87% of the participants became employed and 83% retained their employment for at least six months.

Dislocated Workers: The Dislocated Worker Program provides assistance for re-entry into the workforce for individuals that have lost their employment due to plant/business closings or downsizing. Dislocated workers are eligible for the same core services as those served through the adult program. In PY 07, 1,927 individuals received retraining services from the WIA Program. Ninety percent (90%) of the participants entered employment and 94% retained their employment. Their average earnings six months after exiting the program were \$12,401.

During Program Year 2006, Early Intervention Grants transitioned in from the previous program year were zero due to a change in policy to not carry-over allocations from Rapid Response Funds into the new Program Year. Twenty additional Early Intervention Grants were awarded during PY06 totaling \$226,135 in regional funding and serving 2881 participants. There were no Special Intervention Funds awarded primarily due to eligible dislocations occurring early in the Program Year when the local regions had not spent and/or obligated all of the dislocated worker funds. Further, a region's access to both early intervention funds and a





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

fast response on eligibility for Trade Act funds dramatically reduced the necessity for Special Intervention Funds.

Four National Emergency Grants were transitioned into PY 06. These grants provided \$1,229,773 to assist 331 participants. During the course of the year, four additional NEGs were awarded to provide services to 425 participants at a cost of \$2,818,294. Of the four grants, there was one Trade Dual Enrollment NEG.

In PY 06 there were six new State Emergency Grants funded through Rapid Response Funds for Special State Funded Projects. These six grants provided \$293,851 to provide services to 211 participants during the 24-month timeframe of the grants. Two of these grants expired on June 30, 2007.

WIA Incentive Award: The US Departments of Labor and Education annually award bonus grants to states that meet all of the performance goals in the Workforce Investment Act, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and the Carl D Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act. In FY 07, the State of Iowa received a bonus award for the fourth successive year. Iowa Workforce Development is continuing to coordinate the use of the funds with the Iowa Department of Education to implement new literacy projects and allow continuation of existing projects in Area Education Agencies and Workforce Development Centers. The FY07 award of 100,000 increased the grant funding for the literacy project to \$2,318,330.

PROMISE JOBS This is a federal and state funded employment and training program that is an eligibility requirement for most Family Investment Program (welfare) recipients. PROMISE JOBS is an acronym for "Promoting Independence and Self Sufficiency through Employment, Job Opportunities and Basic Skills." The employment and training services enable participants to successfully obtain employment and leave public assistance. IWD and WIA service providers deliver the services under this program which include parenting classes, GED completion, post secondary education, job seeking skills training, job search assistance, and work experience. The statewide average caseload for the PROMISE JOBS program in FY07 was over 15,000 participants per month. Success in the PROMISE JOBS program is evaluated by the level of participation in the program and placement of participants in jobs. It requires extensive coordination between PROMISE JOBS, Income Maintenance, and Family Development workers.

Targeted Populations

Several programs exist to provide specialized services to targeted populations. A recap of activities follows.

New Iowan Centers / Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers: The focus of the New Iowan Centers is to help anyone new to Iowa, whether from another state or another nation, feel welcome. Unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled workers are employed in all sectors of a community and add to the community's assets. These jobs are essential to keeping the state's economy growing and communities strong. In addition, newcomers bring their education and experience to be utilized by our state. The focus of the New Iowan program has grown to a broader range of economic development community activities. We have three customers: the newcomer, the employers and the community. For this reason, we work very closely with Chambers of Commerce in communities where our centers are located as well as, those within the region we serve.





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Each New Iowan Center is engaged in many communities with the development of Newcomers Networks to facilitate the local transition of newcomers into their communities by bringing together key community players at each location to analyze their particular issues with new Iowans. Through these new community networks, NIC has implanted ideas and provided guidance on how to approach newcomers in regards to local laws/regulations, retraining, basic services, education, employability and financial and ESL education. Today, NIC serves as advisors to these networks allowing them to deal with local challenges and successes.

In July of 2005, the NIC program received a three-year DOL demonstration grant to expand service delivery. In addition to the New Iowan Centers originally established in Muscatine, Sioux City, and Ottumwa, new full service New Iowan Centers are also operating in Council Bluffs and Des Moines. Additional outreach locations are in Perry, Storm Lake, and Iowa City. The newest locations have opened in Mason City, and Mount Pleasant. We plan to open an office in Marshalltown in fall of 2007. Volunteer VISTA positions were granted to develop infrastructure and service delivery coordination for people dislocated due to disaster, specifically Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, as well as Refugees. VISTA volunteers are working to promote the New Iowan Centers services throughout Iowa and are located in Muscatine and Des Moines.

In PY 2007, over 14,175 customers were served with 38,930 services delivered statewide. During the same period, over 10,257 special training opportunities were provided to customers, communities and businesses. These included English as a Second Language classes, Citizenship classes, diversity presentations for employer and local chambers of commerce, translations and interpretations, immigration updates and presentations, as well as marketing and staffing assistance to employers.

Disabilities/Navigators: Iowa Workforce Development has been working collaboratively with:

- Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Services
- Iowa Department for the Blind
- Iowa Department of Human Services
- Iowa Department of Education
- Iowa Division of Persons with Disabilities
- Iowa Governor's Developmental Disabilities Council

to implement several initiatives designed to increase the impact that Iowa's Labor Exchange System and participating One-Stop workforce center services and products have for Iowans with disabilities. Through the collaborative planning and implementation, these efforts are woven together in a manner designed to support the related programs in serving the community together.

Iowa Regional workforce center systems include *Disability Program Navigators*, who support staff of our employment service agencies in their service and inclusion of Iowans with disabilities, as well as supporting Iowa businesses in employing people with disabilities. Through a Social Security Administration grant known as the Work Incentive Planning and Assistance grant, IWD employs two *Community Work Incentive Coordinators*. These individuals maintain a network of professionals across the state, working in a variety of organizations, for the purpose of supporting Iowa's Social Security Disability beneficiaries in effectively utilizing work incentives to





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

pursue meaningful careers and obtain self-sufficiency.

Through Iowa's TANF employment program, known as PROMISE JOBS, eight *Disability Employment Specialist* positions have been created with a focus of coordinating with the above mentioned services and networks to effectively engage Iowans with disabilities who are currently enrolled in this welfare service program.

Recognizing that services sometimes can create barriers for job seekers with disabilities, Iowa Workforce Development has worked actively with the above-mentioned state agencies to develop a memorandum of agreement to *Strengthen Employment Services for Iowans with Disabilities*, which supports staff in sharing customers, resources and information for the purpose of improving employment outcomes. This agreement includes active participation with state and local partner agencies in reviewing policy and implementation in collaborative practices.

Iowa's One-Stop Workforce Centers, in close cooperation with Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Iowa Department for the Blind, and local SSA designated employment networks, are now responding to SSA's *Ticket to Work* program, as Employment Networks. This program is designed to support SSA disability beneficiaries who seek to become more successful in their careers, and with that success, less dependent on Social Security benefits.

Work Opportunity Tax Credits: This is a federally funded program, which entitles an employer to a federal tax credit when an individual, who is a member of a qualified group, is hired. Target populations for this program are military veterans; ex-felons; recipients of social security income, food stamp and/or welfare recipients; and vocational rehabilitation participants. The credit is based upon wage and number of hours worked during the first 12-months of employment, with a maximum of \$2,400. Congress has renewed the WOTC program. It is valid through September 30, 2012. Rural Renewal Counties (30 in Iowa), Disabled Veterans and age range of 18 through 39 for Food Stamps are some of the new changes that have been added to the program.

Alien Labor Certification: This certification process allows certain aliens to obtain work authorization for entrance into the United States in order to engage in employment if there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are willing, qualified and available for the employment, and if the employment of the alien will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers similarly employed. The Alien Labor Certification process applies to temporary/non-immigrant workers as well as permanent workers. For the non-immigrant categories (H2A/H2B) in FY07, Iowa Workforce Development processed 33 H2A applications providing 779 agricultural workers; and 21 H2B applications for 303 workers in construction, turf farms, landscaping, amateur hockey players, and greenhouse workers. In the permanent Labor Certification process, applications were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor Backlog Elimination Center in Dallas, Texas. The majority of the applications were for IT, engineering, college professors, and medical professions. IWD is working with the Labor Department and Iowa employers on the disposition of their application(s) for permanent resident aliens commonly called Green card holders.





Smart. Results.

WORKFORCE CENTER ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Business Services

Workforce Centers across Iowa provide a wide range of services to businesses. Employers take advantage of IWD's recruitment, screening, and referral services in their search for qualified workers. Iowa Jobs, IWD's statewide electronic job bank, lists over 18,000 job opportunities for Iowans and future Iowans. IWD also works closely with regional economic development groups, and has developed a number of customized job pages for specific areas of the state. Another new development is IWD's partnership with the Iowa Department of Economic Development. IWD has long exported job listings to IDED for the SmartCareerMove.com website, but that was expanded in July 2007 through the creation of a customized job bank for that agency. SmartCareerMove lists almost 3500 jobs daily that pay at least \$30,000 a year, or require specialized training and skills. These job banks have grown through the use of new "screen scraping" technology that allows IWD to extract data from participating employer websites into Iowa Jobs and all of the custom pages. In addition to IWD's job matching system, business assistance includes job analysis, skills testing, and up to date labor market information. Business service representatives work one-on-one with employers to help solve unique recruitment and staffing issues; identify employer issues in the workplace; arrange seminars and workshops; and provide current information on the workforce trends.

Employers Councils of Iowa (ECIs) ECIs have been active in Iowa since the early 1980's. ECIs provide an employer's perspective in advising IWD and other policy makers on the full range of workforce issues and topics of concern to employers. ECIs work in partnership with Iowa Workforce Development to meet the workforce needs of employers. There are 19 local councils supporting the mission of ECI by conducting regular meetings, lunch and learns, seminars, conferences, job fairs, legislative sessions and other programs that assist employers. Some ECIs have broadened their mission to include scholarship awards, computer purchases, and other items needed by job seekers. Membership in ECI is free and open to all Iowa employers.

The special role of the State ECI is to help gather and disseminate information about the activities of the local councils. In Program Year 2005, the State ECI co-sponsored the first comprehensive statewide employer benefit survey. The State ECI continued this sponsorship in Program Year 2006. In addition, the State ECI co-sponsored a vacancy survey conducted by IWD.

Some of the topics addressed by ECIs in PY06 included: employment law, diversity in the workplace, immigration issues, homeland security, labor sheds and employee availability, leadership guidance, employee wellness, services for veterans, child labor laws, intergenerational issues, wage garnishment, civility and ethics in the workplace, customer service, drafting employee job descriptions, and civil rights and workplace harassment.





Smart. Results.

FINANCIALS

	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Beginning Cash Balance		
Penalty and Interest Funds	\$1,738,497.45	\$2,157,965.73
Indirect Cost Pool	\$0.00	\$102,422.49
Boiler Inspections	\$0.00	\$180,336.39
Elevator Inspections	\$0.00	\$325,397.37
Labor Programs, State Appropriations	\$0.00	\$146,477.17
Laborshed and Labor Surveys	\$0.00	\$114,227.15
Reoccurring Maintenance	\$0.00	\$16,647.20
Work Keys	\$0.00	\$122,741.96
Child Support Intercept	\$0.00	\$58,307.90
Trade Expansion Act Benefit Funds	\$246.56	\$0.00
WDC Major Program Funds	\$74,330.21	\$2,066,525.77
WDC Other Funds	\$777,462.08	-\$4,795.29
Amateur Boxing Funds	\$7,885.53	\$38,083.71
Food Stamp Allowance Funds	-\$398.70	\$0.00
Wage Payment Collection Funds	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$6,021.32</u>
	\$2,598,023.13	\$5,330,358.87
PLUS REVENUES		
General Fund Appropriations	\$12,135,455.00	\$11,519,776.00
General Fund Appropriations Carried Forward	\$163,894.15	\$214,508.65
Federal Support	\$70,618,774.84	\$70,070,839.25
Intra State Transfers	\$13,899,186.60	\$14,158,597.79
Taxes Collected	\$2,930,000.45	\$1,153,074.34
Refunds and Reimbursements	\$991,849.89	\$772,372.30
Local Governments	\$192,020.00	\$134,998.00
Interest	\$36,744.33	\$6,485,371.47
Fees, Licenses and Permits	\$1,550,946.47	\$1,775,602.41
Other Taxes	<u>\$16,335.49</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
	\$102,535,207.22	\$106,285,140.21





Smart. Results.

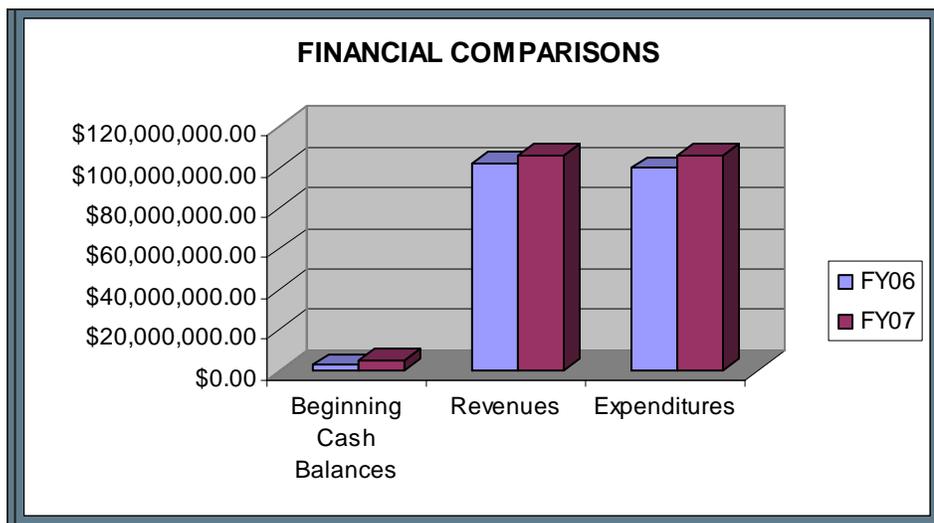
FINANCIALS

	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
MINUS EXPENDITURES		
Personal Services	\$53,336,401.94	\$47,877,947.60
Indirect Costs	\$0.00	\$4,777,791.33
Benefit Payments	\$0.00	\$7,129,368.32
Taxes	\$0.00	\$636,737.01
Administrative Cost Pool	\$0.00	\$2,537,892.32
Travel and Subsistence	\$931,380.70	\$838,426.06
Supplies and Materials	\$641,768.59	\$608,354.42
Contractual Services	\$26,377,699.60	\$27,963,416.59
Equipment and Repairs	\$3,638,469.00	\$2,589,041.10
Claims and Miscellaneous	\$9,122,492.31	\$6,760,480.55
Licenses, Permits and Refunds	\$2,122,856.41	\$15,898.88
State Aids and Credits	\$3,631,802.93	\$4,721,335.01
	\$99,802,871.48	\$106,456,689.19

- 1) Indirect, Benefits and Pool costs were added to Personal Services prior to SFY 2007
 2) Taxes were added to Licenses, Permits and Refunds prior to SFY 2007

MINUS REVERSIONS		
General Fund Reversions	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Reversions	\$0.00	\$0.00
	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>

EQUALS ENDING CASH BALANCE **\$5,330,358.87** **\$5,158,809.89**



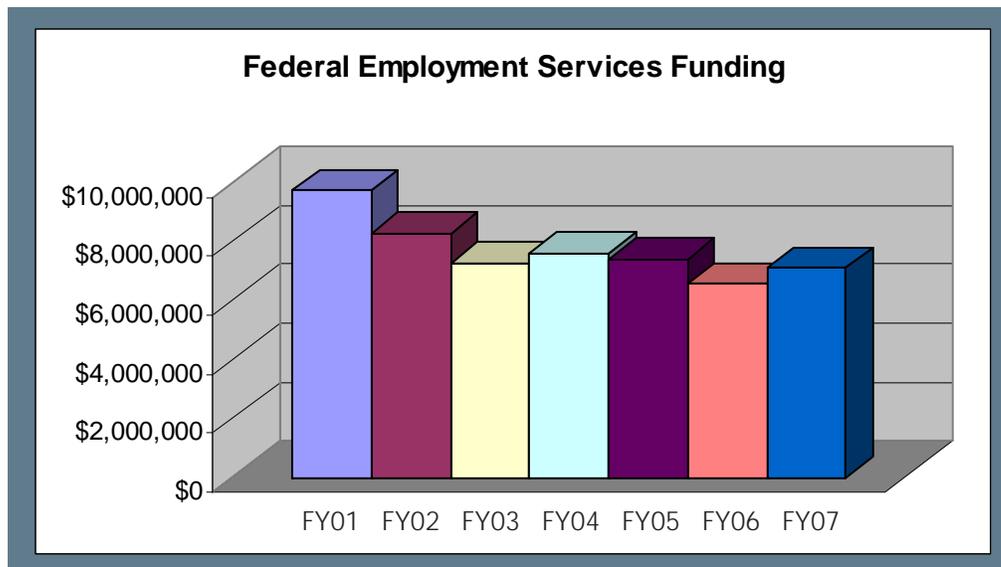


Smart. Results.

FINANCIALS

ENDING CASH BALANCES BY FUND

	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Penalty and Interest Funds	\$2,157,965.73	\$2,913,086.42
Indirect Cost Pool	\$102,422.49	\$108,069.62
Boiler Inspections	\$180,336.39	\$356,203.28
Elevator Inspections	\$325,397.37	\$415,813.12
Labor/Work Comp Programs, State Appropriations	\$146,477.17	\$410,467.34
Field Offices, State Appropriations	\$0.00	\$427,146.30
Laborshed and Labor Surveys	\$114,227.15	\$205,575.15
Reoccurring Maintenance	\$16,647.20	\$30,975.89
Work Keys	\$122,741.96	\$0.00
Child Support Intercept	\$58,307.90	\$0.00
Trade Expansion Act Benefit Funds	\$0.00	-\$900.04
WDC Major Program, Federal Funds	\$2,066,525.77	\$132,611.23
WDC Other Funds, Federal Funds	-\$4,795.29	\$80,109.27
Amateur Boxing Funds	\$38,083.71	\$79,639.02
Food Stamp Allowance Funds	\$0.00	\$13.29
Client Reimbursements	<u>\$6,021.32</u>	<u>\$0.00</u>
	\$5,330,358.87	\$5,158,809.89





Smart. Results.

FINANCIALS

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Unemployment Insurance	\$25,900,440.83	\$24,310,837.58
Workforce Investment Act (WIA)	\$16,614,456.42	\$17,695,018.55
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$13,441,981.94	\$14,198,539.39
Employment Services, Large Office, Wagner Pey-	\$6,567,238.98	\$7,078,802.06
Employment Services, Large Office, Reed Act	\$4,267,521.89	\$2,121,452.12
Trade Adjustment Assistance - TAA, ATAA and TRA	\$6,319,792.97	\$13,188,142.11
Field Office, General Fund, Revolving Interest,	\$7,156,401.56	\$9,591,899.18
Labor Survey Receipt, Expenses	\$79,292.85	\$4,034.60
Division of Labor Services, OSHA/BLS Federal Funds	\$4,360,622.70	\$2,495,536.39
Division of Labor Services, General Fund & misc	\$931,287.59	\$2,524,937.62
Boiler Inspections	\$461,852.65	\$534,038.98
Elevator Inspections	\$508,331.17	\$699,465.47
Reed Act, Tax Redesign	\$1,408,477.92	\$1,521,775.99
Worker's Compensation, General Fund, misc receipts	\$2,813,215.30	\$3,033,136.10
BLS Labor Force Statistics	\$2,811,538.74	\$2,608,165.74
Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)	\$1,278,706.50	\$1,196,499.86
Local Veterans' Employment Program (LVER)	\$281,058.60	\$205,398.82
Reemployment Services	\$681,218.61	\$0.00
North Carolina ALMIS	\$762,603.49	\$616,150.48
Disability Program - Navigator	\$1,196,442.87	\$820,395.03
WOTC	\$281,537.29	\$281,925.24
Food Stamps	\$140,896.36	\$141,927.22
New lowan's Centers, Appropriations	\$166,359.18	\$155,514.25
New American's Center, Federal	\$207,770.62	\$331,912.97
Child Support Enforcement	\$418,577.63	\$212,097.90
Labor Certification for Alien Workers	\$118,072.57	\$41,073.21
Penalty and Interest (P & I) Funds	\$424,189.32	\$428,092.17
Admin. Indirect Cost Pool	\$28,581.57	-\$5,647.13
Work Keys	\$101,175.69	\$126,079.55
Workforce Board General Fund Appropriations	\$10,013.11	\$9,691.18
Athletic Commission	\$33,400.43	\$39,002.09
Disaster Unemployment Assistance (DUA)	\$0.00	\$97,802.46
Clive/Mason City, Client Reimbursements	\$2,082.13	\$6,021.32
Reoccurring Maintenance	\$27,732.00	\$18,101.32
Social Security Administration	\$0.00	\$128,444.37
Other Programs	\$0.00	\$425.00
	<u>\$99,802,871.48</u>	<u>\$106,456,689.19</u>



IOWA[®]
WORKFORCE
DEVELOPMENT

Smart. Results.



Equal Opportunity Employer/Program

Auxiliary aids and services available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

IOWA WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT
1000 East Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319
515-281-9646

For Deaf or Hard of Hearing, Use Relay 711
IWD.Communications@iwd.iowa.gov