



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Appropriations – Democratic Staff

House Republicans Shortchange America's Workers

A State-by-State Report – September 7, 2006

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE AMERICA'S WORKERS

A STATE-BY-STATE REPORT

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking attempts to increase the Federal minimum wage for 6.6 million workers without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants to States for the Employment Service will have been cut \$92 million (12 percent), eliminating services for 1.7 million people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult, and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, training opportunities for nearly 100,000 individuals nationwide would be eliminated. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. Nationwide, 122 Job Corps centers would lose \$57 million for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE ALABAMA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 157,000 workers in Alabama without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Alabama, 85,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Alabama will have been cut \$1,628,000, eliminating employment services for 29,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 13,425 listings in Alabama.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Alabama would lose \$3,180,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,020 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Alabama, the Gadsden and Montgomery Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE ALASKA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Alaska without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Alaska, 24,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Alaska will have been cut \$966,000, eliminating employment services for 17,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 10,444 listings in Alaska.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Alaska would lose \$1,031,000, eliminating training opportunities for 290 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Alaska, the Alaska Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE ARIZONA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 160,000 workers in Arizona without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Arizona, 139,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Arizona will have been cut \$1,465,000, eliminating employment services for 26,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 30,683 listings in Arizona.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Arizona would lose \$7,318,000, eliminating training opportunities for 2,250 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Arizona, the Fred G. Acosta and Phoenix Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE ARKANSAS WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 116,000 workers in Arkansas without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Arkansas, 74,100 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Arkansas will have been cut \$903,000, eliminating employment services for 16,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 7,158 listings in Arkansas.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Arkansas would lose \$2,867,000, eliminating training opportunities for 880 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Arkansas, the Cass, Little Rock, and Ouachita Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE CALIFORNIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 405,000 workers in California without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In California, 859,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in California will have been cut \$11,040,000, eliminating employment services for 200,700 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 173,433 listings in California.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, California would lose \$38,063,000, eliminating training opportunities for 11,480 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In California, the Inland Empire, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Jose, and Treasure Island Job Corps Centers would lose \$3,178,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE COLORADO WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 87,000 workers in Colorado without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Colorado, 123,800 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Colorado will have been cut \$1,380,000, eliminating employment services for 25,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 27,271 listings in Colorado.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Colorado would lose \$4,693,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,380 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Colorado, the Collbran Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

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HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE CONNECTICUT WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Connecticut without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Connecticut, 79,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Connecticut will have been cut \$1,160,000, eliminating employment services for 21,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 18,766 listings in Connecticut.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Connecticut would lose \$1,206,000, eliminating training opportunities for 360 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Connecticut, the Hartford and New Haven Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE DELAWARE WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Delaware without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Delaware, 16,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Delaware will have been cut \$451,000, eliminating employment services for 8,200 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 3,427 listings in Delaware.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Delaware would lose \$634,000, eliminating training opportunities for 220 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Delaware, the Wilmington Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in District of Columbia without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In District of Columbia, 16,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in District of Columbia will have been cut \$585,000, eliminating employment services for 10,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 11,797 listings in District of Columbia.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, District of Columbia would lose \$884,000, eliminating training opportunities for 280 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In District of Columbia, the Potomac Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE FLORIDA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 297,000 workers in Florida without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Florida, 292,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Florida will have been cut \$4,069,000, eliminating employment services for 74,000 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 68,711 listings in Florida.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Florida would lose \$18,047,000, eliminating training opportunities for 5,640 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Florida, the Gainesville, Homestead, Jacksonville, and Miami Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE GEORGIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 213,000 workers in Georgia without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Georgia, 225,300 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Georgia will have been cut \$576,000, eliminating employment services for 10,500 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 30,184 listings in Georgia.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Georgia would lose \$6,806,000, eliminating training opportunities for 2,100 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Georgia, the Atlanta, Brunswick, and Turner Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE HAWAII WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Hawaii without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Hawaii, 19,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Hawaii will have been cut \$592,000, eliminating employment services for 10,800 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 3,868 listings in Hawaii.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Hawaii would lose \$1,515,000, eliminating training opportunities for 490 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Hawaii, the Hawaii and Maui Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE IDAHO WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 48,000 workers in Idaho without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Idaho, 27,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Idaho will have been cut \$876,000, eliminating employment services for 15,900 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 8,691 listings in Idaho.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Idaho would lose \$699,000, eliminating training opportunities for 220 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Idaho, the Centennial Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE ILLINOIS WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 133,000 workers in Illinois without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Illinois, 306,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Illinois will have been cut \$3,881,000, eliminating employment services for 70,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 44,747 listings in Illinois.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Illinois would lose \$16,543,000, eliminating training opportunities for 4,990 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Illinois, the Paul Simon Chicago, Golconda, and Joliet Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE INDIANA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 145,000 workers in Indiana without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Indiana, 185,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Indiana will have been cut \$1,328,000, eliminating employment services for 24,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 12,749 listings in Indiana.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Indiana would lose \$5,176,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,580 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Indiana, the Atterbury and Independence Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE IOWA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 129,000 workers in Iowa without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Iowa, 64,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Iowa will have been cut \$909,000, eliminating employment services for 16,500 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 13,056 listings in Iowa.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Iowa would lose \$1,351,000, eliminating training opportunities for 400 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Iowa, the Denison Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE KANSAS WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 131,000 workers in Kansas without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Kansas, 70,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Kansas will have been cut \$934,000, eliminating employment services for 17,000 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 10,970 listings in Kansas.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Kansas would lose \$3,094,000, eliminating training opportunities for 950 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Kansas, the Flint Hills Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE KENTUCKY WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 135,000 workers in Kentucky without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Kentucky, 126,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Kentucky will have been cut \$1,150,000, eliminating employment services for 20,900 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 12,729 listings in Kentucky.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Kentucky would lose \$7,528,000, eliminating training opportunities for 2,360 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Kentucky, the Carl D. Perkins, Earle C. Clements, Frenchburg, Great Onyx, Muhlenberg, Pine Knot, and Whitney Young Job Corps Centers would lose \$3,178,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE LOUISIANA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 264,000 workers in Louisiana without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Louisiana, 52,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Louisiana will have been cut \$948,000, eliminating employment services for 17,200 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 9,121 listings in Louisiana.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Louisiana would lose \$7,825,000, eliminating training opportunities for 2,470 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Louisiana, the Carville, New Orleans, and Shreveport Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MAINE WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Maine without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Maine, 34,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Maine will have been cut \$609,000, eliminating employment services for 11,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 5,311 listings in Maine.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Maine would lose \$503,000, eliminating training opportunities for 160 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Maine, the Loring and Penobscot Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MARYLAND WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 84,000 workers in Maryland without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Maryland, 129,300 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Maryland will have been cut \$1,615,000, eliminating employment services for 29,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 32,267 listings in Maryland.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Maryland would lose \$2,614,000, eliminating training opportunities for 820 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Maryland, the Woodland and Woodstock Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MASSACHUSETTS WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Massachusetts without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Massachusetts, 159,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Massachusetts will have been cut \$2,225,000, eliminating employment services for 40,500 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 35,262 listings in Massachusetts.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Massachusetts would lose \$3,662,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,060 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Massachusetts, the Grafton, Shriver, and Westover Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MICHIGAN WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 135,000 workers in Michigan without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Michigan, 356,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Michigan will have been cut \$3,355,000, eliminating employment services for 61,000 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 16,368 listings in Michigan.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Michigan would lose \$10,212,000, eliminating training opportunities for 3,120 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Michigan, the Detroit, Flint-Genesee, and Gerald R. Ford Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MINNESOTA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 82,000 workers in Minnesota without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Minnesota, 113,100 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Minnesota will have been cut \$1,711,000, eliminating employment services for 31,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 24,947 listings in Minnesota.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Minnesota would lose \$2,195,000, eliminating training opportunities for 650 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Minnesota, the Hubert H. Humphrey Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MISSISSIPPI WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 139,000 workers in Mississippi without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Mississippi, 104,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Mississippi will have been cut \$457,000, eliminating employment services for 8,300 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 7,327 listings in Mississippi.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Mississippi would lose \$3,696,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,120 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Mississippi, the Batesville, Gulfport, and Mississippi Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MISSOURI WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 180,000 workers in Missouri without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Missouri, 141,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Missouri will have been cut \$1,780,000, eliminating employment services for 32,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 14,000 listings in Missouri.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Missouri would lose \$2,214,000, eliminating training opportunities for 650 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Missouri, the Excelsior Springs, Mingo, and St. Louis Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE MONTANA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 34,000 workers in Montana without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Montana, 18,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Montana will have been cut \$705,000, eliminating employment services for 12,800 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 6,500 listings in Montana.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Montana would lose \$445,000, eliminating training opportunities for 150 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Montana, the Anaconda, Kicking Horse, and Trapper Creek Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEBRASKA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 61,000 workers in Nebraska without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Nebraska, 31,800 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Nebraska will have been cut \$841,000, eliminating employment services for 15,300 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 5,436 listings in Nebraska.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Nebraska would lose \$1,481,000, eliminating training opportunities for 450 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Nebraska, the Pine Ridge Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEVADA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 57,000 workers in Nevada without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Nevada, 56,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Nevada will have been cut \$806,000, eliminating employment services for 14,700 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 14,384 listings in Nevada.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Nevada would lose \$1,060,000, eliminating training opportunities for 350 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Nevada, the Sierra Nevada Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEW HAMPSHIRE WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 17,000 workers in New Hampshire without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In New Hampshire, 26,400 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in New Hampshire will have been cut \$518,000, eliminating employment services for 9,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 4,672 listings in New Hampshire.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, New Hampshire would lose \$1,045,000, eliminating training opportunities for 330 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEW JERSEY WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 135,000 workers in New Jersey without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In New Jersey, 227,300 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in New Jersey will have been cut \$2,918,000, eliminating employment services for 53,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 37,670 listings in New Jersey.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, New Jersey would lose \$11,844,000, eliminating training opportunities for 3,650 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In New Jersey, the Edison Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEW MEXICO WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 71,000 workers in New Mexico without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In New Mexico, 41,800 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in New Mexico will have been cut \$782,000, eliminating employment services for 14,200 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 6,085 listings in New Mexico.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, New Mexico would lose \$4,064,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,330 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In New Mexico, the Albuquerque and Roswell Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NEW YORK WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 342,000 workers in New York without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In New York, 482,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in New York will have been cut \$5,606,000, eliminating employment services for 101,900 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 61,984 listings in New York.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, New York would lose \$26,434,000, eliminating training opportunities for 7,780 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In New York, the Brooklyn, Cassadega, Delaware Valley, Glenmont, Iroquois, Oneonta, and South Bronx Job Corps Centers would lose \$3,178,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NORTH CAROLINA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 275,000 workers in North Carolina without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In North Carolina, 214,000 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in North Carolina will have been cut \$2,657,000, eliminating employment services for 48,300 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 22,266 listings in North Carolina.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, North Carolina would lose \$14,068,000, eliminating training opportunities for 4,200 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In North Carolina, the Kittrell, Lyndon Johnson, Oconaluftee, and Schenck Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE NORTH DAKOTA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 22,000 workers in North Dakota without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In North Dakota, 12,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in North Dakota will have been cut \$684,000, eliminating employment services for 12,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 5,607 listings in North Dakota.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, North Dakota would lose \$326,000, eliminating training opportunities for 110 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In North Dakota, the Quentin Burdick Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE OHIO WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 339,000 workers in Ohio without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Ohio, 344,000 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Ohio will have been cut \$3,066,000, eliminating employment services for 55,700 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 29,595 listings in Ohio.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Ohio would lose \$21,730,000, eliminating training opportunities for 6,810 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Ohio, the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE OKLAHOMA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 124,000 workers in Oklahoma without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Oklahoma, 69,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Oklahoma will have been cut \$1,013,000, eliminating employment services for 18,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 9,694 listings in Oklahoma.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Oklahoma would lose \$3,214,000, eliminating training opportunities for 990 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Oklahoma, the Guthrie, Talking Leaves, Treasure Lake, and Tulsa Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE OREGON WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Oregon without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Oregon, 104,800 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Oregon will have been cut \$1,515,000, eliminating employment services for 27,500 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 11,036 listings in Oregon.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Oregon would lose \$5,032,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,500 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Oregon, the Angell, PIVOT, Springdale, Timber Lake, Tongue Point, and Wolf Creek Job Corps Centers would lose \$2,724,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE PENNSYLVANIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 329,000 workers in Pennsylvania without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Pennsylvania, 300,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Pennsylvania will have been cut \$4,002,000, eliminating employment services for 72,800 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 34,136 listings in Pennsylvania.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Pennsylvania would lose \$12,891,000, eliminating training opportunities for 3,870 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Pennsylvania, the Keystone, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Red Rock Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE PUERTO RICO WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Puerto Rico without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Puerto Rico, 137,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Puerto Rico will have been cut \$1,257,000, eliminating employment services for 22,900 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 426 listings in Puerto Rico.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Puerto Rico would lose \$12,904,000, eliminating training opportunities for 4,000 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Puerto Rico, the Aredibo, Barranquitas, and Ramey Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE RHODE ISLAND WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Rhode Island without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Rhode Island, 32,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Rhode Island will have been cut \$493,000, eliminating employment services for 9,000 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 3,635 listings in Rhode Island.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Rhode Island would lose \$535,000, eliminating training opportunities for 170 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Rhode Island, the Exeter Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE SOUTH CAROLINA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 179,000 workers in South Carolina without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In South Carolina, 130,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in South Carolina will have been cut \$1,010,000, eliminating employment services for 18,400 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 19,454 listings in South Carolina.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, South Carolina would lose \$4,441,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,310 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In South Carolina, the Bamberg Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE SOUTH DAKOTA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 33,000 workers in South Dakota without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In South Dakota, 13,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in South Dakota will have been cut \$644,000, eliminating employment services for 11,700 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 6,147 listings in South Dakota.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, South Dakota would lose \$529,000, eliminating training opportunities for 170 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In South Dakota, the Boxelder Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE TENNESSEE WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 153,000 workers in Tennessee without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Tennessee, 175,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Tennessee will have been cut \$1,463,000, eliminating employment services for 26,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 17,497 listings in Tennessee.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Tennessee would lose \$5,977,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,840 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Tennessee, the Jacobs Creek and Memphis Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE TEXAS WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 888,000 workers in Texas without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Texas, 600,600 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Texas will have been cut \$5,732,000, eliminating employment services for 104,200 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 74,872 listings in Texas.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Texas would lose \$23,193,000, eliminating training opportunities for 7,270 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corp's 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Texas, the David L. Carrasco, Gary, Laredo, and North Texas Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE UTAH WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 81,000 workers in Utah without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Utah, 44,000 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Utah will have been cut \$1,312,000, eliminating employment services for 23,900 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 15,975 listings in Utah.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Utah would lose \$1,313,000, eliminating training opportunities for 430 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Utah, the Clearfield and Weber Basin Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE VERMONT WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Vermont without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Vermont, 12,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Vermont will have been cut \$466,000, eliminating employment services for 8,500 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 2,349 listings in Vermont.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Vermont would lose \$54,000, eliminating training opportunities for 20 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Vermont, the Northlands Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE VIRGINIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 178,000 workers in Virginia without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Virginia, 129,200 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Virginia will have been cut \$1,306,000, eliminating employment services for 23,700 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 43,775 listings in Virginia.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Virginia would lose \$5,383,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,620 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Virginia, the Blue Ridge, Flatwoods, and Old Dominion Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,362,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE WASHINGTON WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for workers in Washington without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Washington, 175,500 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Washington will have been cut \$1,905,000, eliminating employment services for 34,600 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 27,734 listings in Washington.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Washington would lose \$8,940,000, eliminating training opportunities for 2,700 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Washington, the Cascades, Columbia Basin, Curlew, and Fort Simcoe Job Corps Centers would lose \$1,816,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE WEST VIRGINIA WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 67,000 workers in West Virginia without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In West Virginia, 43,900 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in West Virginia will have been cut \$1,269,000, eliminating employment services for 23,100 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 5,924 listings in West Virginia.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, West Virginia would lose \$330,000, eliminating training opportunities for 130 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In West Virginia, the Charleston and Harpers Ferry Job Corps Centers would lose \$908,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE WISCONSIN WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 125,000 workers in Wisconsin without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Wisconsin, 154,400 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Wisconsin will have been cut \$1,531,000, eliminating employment services for 27,800 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 22,418 listings in Wisconsin.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Wisconsin would lose \$3,702,000, eliminating training opportunities for 1,120 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007. In Wisconsin, the Blackwell Job Corps Center would lose \$454,000 for renovations to dormitories, classrooms and other facilities.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE REPUBLICANS SHORTCHANGE WYOMING WORKERS

Today, 7.1 million Americans are unemployed and looking for work – 1.1 million more than when President Bush entered office. Yet, instead of investing in American workers, House Republicans are cutting services that help the unemployed find work and reducing worker training opportunities for high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Republicans are even blocking an attempt to increase the Federal minimum wage for 17,000 workers in Wyoming without weakening wage protections. Instead of fighting for working families struggling with the high cost of energy, college tuition and healthcare, Republicans killed a \$2.10 an hour increase in the minimum wage by anchoring it to an \$800 billion tax break that only benefits 7,500 of the wealthiest families in America in any given year. Meanwhile, Congressional Republicans have increased their own pay by \$31,600 in the nine years since the last time the minimum wage was increased.

In contrast, Democrats have consistently fought for a new direction that invests in workers as part of a fiscally responsible plan that reinstates pay-as-you-go budget rules and reduces the deficit. Democrats have also led the effort to boost the minimum wage to \$7.25 an hour over the next two years.

Many Americans Want to Work But Can't Find A Job

Job growth has consistently lagged behind the Bush Administration's predictions. In Wyoming, 8,700 people are unemployed and looking for work.

Services for the Unemployed Are Cut

The Federal-State Employment Service matches people seeking employment with employers who have job openings in approximately 1,800 career centers across the country. Core services include career guidance, skills assessment, and job referrals. These cost-effective services facilitate unemployed workers' quick return to the workforce, generate tax revenue paid by workers earning more wages, and help reduce employer unemployment insurance payouts. Since FY 2005, Federal grants for the Employment Service in Wyoming will have been cut \$1,266,000, eliminating employment services for 23,000 people. In addition, the LHHS Bill eliminates America's Job Bank (AJB), used by over 475,000 employers and millions of job seekers. One of the world's largest electronic job locators, AJB contains over one million job listings nationwide, including 4,520 listings in Wyoming.

Training Opportunities Are Eliminated

Unemployed and employed workers must be trained for the jobs of the 21st Century. In the second quarter of 2006 alone, 251,341 workers lost jobs in manufacturing and other industries due to mass layoffs and must be retrained. Nonetheless, the LHHS Bill rescinds \$325 million from dislocated worker, adult and youth training funds already disbursed to States and localities under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). As a result, Wyoming would lose \$508,000, eliminating training opportunities for 170 individuals. Moreover, the bill cuts another \$106 million from WIA programs in FY 2007.

Job Corps Centers Are Shortchanged

Job Corps is a national, residential training program helping disadvantaged youth earn diplomas, acquire vocational skills, and obtain employment. Although many of Job Corps' 2,200 buildings are old (averaging 42 years) and obsolete, Job Corps repair and modernization assistance will have been cut in half in just two years, from \$115 million in FY 2005 to \$58 million in FY 2007.

Note: This report refers to provisions in H.R. 5647, the FY 2007 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, as reported from the House Appropriations Committee.

MINIMUM WAGE

State	Wage Rate	# of Workers Directly Benefiting from Democratic Proposal
Alabama	\$5.15	157,000
Alaska	\$7.15	n/a
Arizona	\$5.15	160,000
Arkansas	\$5.15 (\$6.25 on 10/1/06)	116,000
California	\$6.75	405,000
Colorado	\$5.15	87,000
Connecticut	\$7.40	n/a
Delaware	\$6.15	n/a
District of Columbia	\$7.00	n/a
Florida	\$6.40	297,000
Georgia	\$5.15	213,000
Hawaii	\$6.75	n/a
Idaho	\$5.15	48,000
Illinois	\$6.50	133,000
Indiana	\$5.15	145,000
Iowa	\$5.15	129,000
Kansas	\$5.15	131,000
Kentucky	\$5.15	135,000
Louisiana	\$5.15	264,000
Maine	\$6.50 (\$6.75 as of 10/1/06)	n/a
Maryland	\$6.15	84,000
Massachusetts	\$6.75	n/a
Michigan	\$5.15 (\$6.95 on 10/1/06)	135,000
Minnesota	\$6.15	82,000
Mississippi	\$5.15	139,000
Missouri	\$5.15	180,000
Montana	\$5.15	34,000
Nebraska	\$5.15	61,000
Nevada	\$5.15	57,000
New Hampshire	\$5.15	17,000
New Jersey	\$6.15 (\$7.15 on 10/1/06)	135,000
New Mexico	\$5.15	71,000
New York	\$6.75	342,000
North Carolina	\$5.15	275,000
North Dakota	\$5.15	22,000
Ohio	\$5.15	339,000
Oklahoma	\$5.15	124,000
Oregon	\$7.50	n/a
Pennsylvania	\$5.15	329,000
Rhode Island	\$7.10	n/a
South Carolina	\$5.15	179,000
South Dakota	\$5.15	33,000
Tennessee	\$5.15	153,000
Texas	\$5.15	888,000
Utah	\$5.15	81,000
Vermont	\$7.25	n/a
Virginia	\$5.15	178,000
Washington	\$7.63	n/a
West Virginia	\$5.15	67,000
Wisconsin	\$6.50	125,000
Wyoming	\$5.15	17,000
U.S.	\$5.15	6,616,000

Notes: Estimates of worker impact prepared by the Economic Policy Institute based on an increase in the minimum wage to \$7.25 per hour as proposed by House Democrats in the FY 2007 LHHS Bill (HR 5647) reported by the House Appropriations Committee. State minimum wage rates are as of June 1, 2006. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

State	Unemployed People	Percent Unemployed
Alabama	85,200	3.9
Alaska	24,200	7.0
Arizona	139,500	4.7
Arkansas	74,100	5.4
California	859,700	4.8
Colorado	123,800	4.7
Connecticut	79,900	4.3
Delaware	16,900	3.8
District of Columbia	16,600	5.7
Florida	292,200	3.3
Georgia	225,300	4.8
Hawaii	19,700	3.0
Idaho	27,500	3.6
Illinois	306,200	4.7
Indiana	185,600	5.7
Iowa	64,500	3.8
Kansas	70,500	4.8
Kentucky	126,600	6.3
Louisiana	52,900	2.9
Maine	34,200	4.8
Maryland	129,300	4.3
Massachusetts	159,200	4.7
Michigan	356,200	7.0
Minnesota	113,100	3.8
Mississippi	104,900	8.0
Missouri	141,200	4.7
Montana	18,900	3.8
Nebraska	31,800	3.2
Nevada	56,600	4.5
New Hampshire	26,400	3.6
New Jersey	227,300	5.1
New Mexico	41,800	4.4
New York	482,900	5.1
North Carolina	214,000	4.8
North Dakota	12,500	3.4
Ohio	344,000	5.8
Oklahoma	69,900	4.0
Oregon	104,800	5.6
Pennsylvania	300,600	4.8
Puerto Rico	137,700	9.7
Rhode Island	32,500	5.6
South Carolina	130,200	6.2
South Dakota	13,700	3.2
Tennessee	175,500	5.9
Texas	600,600	5.2
Utah	44,000	3.4
Vermont	12,700	3.5
Virginia	129,200	3.2
Washington	175,500	5.3
West Virginia	43,900	5.4
Wisconsin	154,400	5.0
Wyoming	8,700	3.0

Notes: July 2006 unemployment data (April 2006 unemployment data for Puerto Rico) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

State	FY 2005-FY2007 Cut	People Not Served
Alabama	-\$1,628,000	-29,600
Alaska	-\$966,000	-17,600
Arizona	-\$1,465,000	-26,600
Arkansas	-\$903,000	-16,400
California	-\$11,040,000	-200,700
Colorado	-\$1,380,000	-25,100
Connecticut	-\$1,160,000	-21,100
Delaware	-\$451,000	-8,200
District of Columbia	-\$585,000	-10,600
Florida	-\$4,069,000	-74,000
Georgia	-\$576,000	-10,500
Hawaii	-\$592,000	-10,800
Idaho	-\$876,000	-15,900
Illinois	-\$3,881,000	-70,600
Indiana	-\$1,328,000	-24,100
Iowa	-\$909,000	-16,500
Kansas	-\$934,000	-17,000
Kentucky	-\$1,150,000	-20,900
Louisiana	-\$948,000	-17,200
Maine	-\$609,000	-11,100
Maryland	-\$1,615,000	-29,400
Massachusetts	-\$2,225,000	-40,500
Michigan	-\$3,355,000	-61,000
Minnesota	-\$1,711,000	-31,100
Mississippi	-\$457,000	-8,300
Missouri	-\$1,780,000	-32,400
Montana	-\$705,000	-12,800
Nebraska	-\$841,000	-15,300
Nevada	-\$806,000	-14,700
New Hampshire	-\$518,000	-9,400
New Jersey	-\$2,918,000	-53,100
New Mexico	-\$782,000	-14,200
New York	-\$5,606,000	-101,900
North Carolina	-\$2,657,000	-48,300
North Dakota	-\$684,000	-12,400
Ohio	-\$3,066,000	-55,700
Oklahoma	-\$1,013,000	-18,400
Oregon	-\$1,515,000	-27,500
Pennsylvania	-\$4,002,000	-72,800
Puerto Rico	-\$1,257,000	-22,900
Rhode Island	-\$493,000	-9,000
South Carolina	-\$1,010,000	-18,400
South Dakota	-\$644,000	-11,700
Tennessee	-\$1,463,000	-26,600
Texas	-\$5,732,000	-104,200
Utah	-\$1,312,000	-23,900
Vermont	-\$466,000	-8,500
Virginia	-\$1,306,000	-23,700
Washington	-\$1,905,000	-34,600
West Virginia	-\$1,269,000	-23,100
Wisconsin	-\$1,531,000	-27,800
Wyoming	-\$1,266,000	-23,000
Guam	-\$40,000	-700
Virgin Islands	-\$422,000	-7,700
Total	-\$91,822,000	-1,669,500

Notes: State allocations from the Department of Labor, July 2006. Estimates of persons not served derived using Department of Labor data on cost per participant in the Employment Service. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

AMERICA'S JOB BANK

State	Number of Job Listings
Alabama	13,425
Alaska	10,444
Arizona	30,683
Arkansas	7,158
California	173,433
Colorado	27,271
Connecticut	18,766
Delaware	3,427
District of Columbia	11,797
Florida	68,711
Georgia	30,184
Hawaii	3,868
Idaho	8,691
Illinois	44,747
Indiana	12,749
Iowa	13,056
Kansas	10,970
Kentucky	12,729
Louisiana	9,121
Maine	5,311
Maryland	32,267
Massachusetts	35,262
Michigan	16,368
Minnesota	24,947
Mississippi	7,327
Missouri	14,000
Montana	6,500
Nebraska	5,436
Nevada	14,384
New Hampshire	4,672
New Jersey	37,670
New Mexico	6,085
New York	61,984
North Carolina	22,266
North Dakota	5,607
Ohio	29,595
Oklahoma	9,694
Oregon	11,036
Pennsylvania	34,136
Puerto Rico	426
Rhode Island	3,635
South Carolina	19,454
South Dakota	6,147
Tennessee	17,497
Texas	74,872
Utah	15,975
Vermont	2,349
Virginia	43,775
Washington	27,734
West Virginia	5,924
Wisconsin	22,418
Wyoming	4,520
Outside U.S.	4,303
Total	1,144,806

Note: Listings as of August 14, 2006 at <http://www.ajb.org/>.

WIA DISLOCATED, ADULT AND YOUTH TRAINING GRANTS

State	Rescission Amount	People Not Trained
Alabama	-\$3,180,000	-1,020
Alaska	-\$1,031,000	-290
Arizona	-\$7,318,000	-2,250
Arkansas	-\$2,867,000	-880
California	-\$38,063,000	-11,480
Colorado	-\$4,693,000	-1,380
Connecticut	-\$1,206,000	-360
Delaware	-\$634,000	-220
District of Columbia	-\$884,000	-280
Florida	-\$18,047,000	-5,640
Georgia	-\$6,806,000	-2,100
Hawaii	-\$1,515,000	-490
Idaho	-\$699,000	-220
Illinois	-\$16,543,000	-4,990
Indiana	-\$5,176,000	-1,580
Iowa	-\$1,351,000	-400
Kansas	-\$3,094,000	-950
Kentucky	-\$7,528,000	-2,360
Louisiana	-\$7,825,000	-2,470
Maine	-\$503,000	-160
Maryland	-\$2,614,000	-820
Massachusetts	-\$3,662,000	-1,060
Michigan	-\$10,212,000	-3,120
Minnesota	-\$2,195,000	-650
Mississippi	-\$3,696,000	-1,120
Missouri	-\$2,214,000	-650
Montana	-\$445,000	-150
Nebraska	-\$1,481,000	-450
Nevada	-\$1,060,000	-350
New Hampshire	-\$1,045,000	-330
New Jersey	-\$11,844,000	-3,650
New Mexico	-\$4,064,000	-1,330
New York	-\$26,434,000	-7,780
North Carolina	-\$14,068,000	-4,200
North Dakota	-\$326,000	-110
Ohio	-\$21,730,000	-6,810
Oklahoma	-\$3,214,000	-990
Oregon	-\$5,032,000	-1,500
Pennsylvania	-\$12,891,000	-3,870
Puerto Rico	-\$12,904,000	-4,000
Rhode Island	-\$535,000	-170
South Carolina	-\$4,441,000	-1,310
South Dakota	-\$529,000	-170
Tennessee	-\$5,977,000	-1,840
Texas	-\$23,193,000	-7,270
Utah	-\$1,313,000	-430
Vermont	-\$54,000	-20
Virginia	-\$5,383,000	-1,620
Washington	-\$8,940,000	-2,700
West Virginia	-\$330,000	-130
Wisconsin	-\$3,702,000	-1,120
Wyoming	-\$508,000	-170
Total	-\$325,000,000	-99,420

Notes: State rescission estimates prepared by Congressional Research Service, June 12, 2006, based on Labor Department estimates of each state's unexpended carry-in balances for program year 2005 as of June 12, 2006 for the WIA Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth State formula grant programs. State rescissions may change based on actual unexpended balances at the time the rescission is implemented. Estimates of persons not served derived using Department of Labor data on cost per participant in each WIA program. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

JOB CORPS

State	Name of Center	FY2005-FY2007 Facility Funding Cut
Alabama	Gadsden and Montgomery Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Alaska	Alaska Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Arizona	Fred G. Acosta and Phoenix Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Arkansas	Cass, Little Rock and Ouachita Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
California	Inland Empire, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Jose, and Treasure Island Job Corps Centers	\$3,178,000
Colorado	Collbran Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Connecticut	Hartford and New Haven Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Delaware	Wilmington Job Corps Center	\$454,000
District of Columbia	Potomac Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Florida	Gainesville, Homestead, Jacksonville, and Miami Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
Georgia	Atlanta, Brunswick, and Turner Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Hawaii	Hawaii and Maui Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Idaho	Centennial Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Illinois	Paul Simon Chicago, Golconda, and Joliet Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Indiana	Atterbury and Independence Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Iowa	Denison Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Kansas	Flint Hills Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Kentucky	Carl D. Perkins, Earle C. Clements, Frenchburg, Great Onyx, Muhlenberg, Pine Knot, and Whitney Young Job Corps Centers	\$3,178,000
Louisiana	Carville, New Orleans, and Shreveport Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Maine	Loring and Penobscot Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Maryland	Woodland and Woodstock Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Massachusetts	Grafton, Shriver, and Westover Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Michigan	Detroit, Flint-Genesee, and Gerald R. Ford Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Minnesota	Hubert H. Humphrey Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Mississippi	Batesville, Gulfport, and Mississippi Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Missouri	Excelsior Springs, Mingo, and St. Louis Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Montana	Anaconda, Kicking Horse, and Trapper Creek Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Nebraska	Pine Ridge Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Nevada	Sierra Nevada Job Corps Center	\$454,000
New Hampshire	No Center	\$0
New Jersey	Edison Job Corps Center	\$454,000
New Mexico	Albuquerque and Roswell Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
New York	Brooklyn, Cassadega, Delaware Valley, Glenmont, Iroquois, Oneonta, and South Bronx Job Corps Centers	\$3,178,000
North Carolina	Kittrell, Lyndon Johnson, Oconaluftee, and Schenck Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
North Dakota	Quentin Burdick Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Ohio	Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Oklahoma	Guthrie, Talking Leaves, Treasure Lake, and Tulsa Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
Oregon	Angell, PIVOT, Springdale, Timber Lake, Tongue Point, and Wolf Creek Job Corps Centers	\$2,724,000
Pennsylvania	Keystone, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Red Rock Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
Puerto Rico	Aredibo, Barranquitas, and Ramey Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Rhode Island	Exeter Job Corps Center	\$454,000
South Carolina	Bamberg Job Corps Center	\$454,000
South Dakota	Boxelder Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Tennessee	Jacobs Creek and Memphis Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Texas	David L. Carrasco, Gary, Laredo, and North Texas Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
Utah	Clearfield and Weber Basin Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Vermont	Northlands Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Virginia	Blue Ridge, Flatwoods, and Old Dominion Job Corps Centers	\$1,362,000
Washington	Cascades, Columbia Basin, Curlew, and Fort Simcoe Job Corps Centers	\$1,816,000
West Virginia	Charleston and Harpers Ferry Job Corps Centers	\$908,000
Wisconsin	Blackwell Job Corps Center	\$454,000
Wyoming	No center	\$0
Total		\$57,200,000

Notes: Estimates assume that the \$57.2 million cut in Job Corps renovation and construction funds would be distributed equally among the 122 regular and 4 satellite centers, for an average cut of \$454,000 per center. Estimates exclude \$16 million in emergency appropriations to rebuild two centers in Louisiana and Mississippi damaged by Hurricane Katrina. Numbers may not add due to rounding.