

The Workforce Alliance

Side-By-Side: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

<i>Legislative Provision</i>	<i>House-Passed Bill</i>	<i>Senate-Passed Bill</i>	<i>Conference Report (Final)</i>
WIA Formula Funding	\$2.7 billion	\$2.7 billion	\$2.95 billion
WIA Adult Formula Grants	\$500 million	\$500 million; explicitly includes supportive services and needs-related payments; provides that priority for intensive and training services shall be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals described in section 134(d)(4)(E)	\$500 million. Includes supportive services and needs-related payments under section 132(e)(2) and (3); provides that priority for intensive and training services shall be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals described in section 134(d)(4)(E)
WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	\$1 billion	\$1 billion	\$1.25 billion
WIA Youth Formula Grants (including summer jobs)	\$1.2 billion; work readiness performance indicator shall be only measure of performance used to assess effectiveness of summer jobs; cannot be used to fund Youth Opportunity Grants; expands age limit for eligibility from 21 to 24.	\$1.2 billion; work readiness performance indicator shall be only measure of performance used to assess effectiveness of summer jobs; cannot be used to fund Youth Opportunity Grants; expands age limit for eligibility from 21 to 24.	\$1.2 billion; work readiness performance indicator shall be only measure of performance used to assess effectiveness of summer jobs; cannot be used to fund Youth Opportunity Grants; expands age limit for eligibility from 21 to 24.
WIA Discretionary Funding	\$1.3 billion	\$550 million	\$1 billion
YouthBuild	\$50 million, available for obligation through June 2010	\$100 million; funds may be used to serve individuals who have dropped out of high school and enrolled in an alternative school if part of a sequential service strategy.	\$50 million; funds may be used to serve individuals who have dropped out of high school and enrolled in an alternative school if part of a sequential service strategy.
National Emergency Grants under WIA sec. 173(a)(1)	\$500 million; only available to eligible entities serving areas of high unemployment or high poverty; applicants must demonstrate that income support, child care, and other supportive services will be provided to participants.	\$200 million	\$200 million

Competitive Grants for High Growth Industries	\$750 million, of which \$500 million is designated for worker training in energy efficiency and renewable energy industries. Priority for the balance of funds is given to projects in the health care field.	\$250 million. Priority given to grants in the energy efficiency and clean energy and health care sectors.	\$750 million, of which \$500 million is reserved for research, labor exchange, and job training projects to prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy. Priority for the balance of funds is given to projects in the health care sector. The Joint Explanatory Statement (JES) accompanying conference report includes language clarifying that broadband deployment and advanced manufacturing are high-growth industries for purposes of this program.
Additional Provisions			
Local Board Contracting for Training Services	No provision.	Permits local boards to contract for services with institutions of higher education to facilitate the training of multiple workers for high-demand occupations if the contract does not limit customer choice.	Permits local boards to contract for services with institutions of higher education and other eligible training providers to facilitate the training of multiple workers for high-demand occupations if the contract does not limit customer choice.
Allocation of WIA Formula Funds			Funds must be allotted to states within 30 days of enactment. Funds to remain available for the same period as funds allotted for program year 2008.
Other DOL Programs			
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	\$500 million, of which \$250 million is to be used to provide reemployment services to unemployment insurance claimants.	\$400 million, of which \$250 million is to be used to provide reemployment services to unemployment insurance claimants.	\$400 million, of which \$250 million is to be used to provide reemployment services to unemployment insurance claimants.
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	\$120 million; funding to be allotted within 30 days of enactment to current grantees in proportion to PY 2008 allotments.	\$120 million; available through June 2010.	\$120 million; available through June 2010, funding to be allotted within 30 days of enactment to current grantees in proportion to PY 2008 allotments.
Job Corps	\$300 million.	\$160 million.	\$250 million.

Other Training and Education Provisions			
Trade Adjustment Assistance (DOL)	No provision.	Senate amendment includes provisions temporarily extending Trade Adjustment Assistance programs; includes Sense of the Senate provision regarding adjustment assistance for communities impacted by trade, including through the development of job training programs. <i>[considered placeholder language]</i>	Reauthorizes program through Dec. 2010. Expands program to include service sector, public agency workers. Extends training enrollment period to 26 weeks. Provides for case management and employment services. Provides \$575 million for training in FY 2009-2010, and \$143.75 million for September-December 2010. Allows prevocational, part-time, and on-the-job training. Establishes grant programs for community colleges and sector partnerships in communities impacted by trade.
Pell Grant Program (DOEd)	\$15.636 billion for the Federal Pell Grant program; \$1.47 billion in mandatory Pell Grant funding. Would increase maximum Pell Grant award by \$500 per year.	\$13.869 billion for the Federal Pell Grant Program. Would increase maximum award by \$281 in 2009-10 award year, \$400 in 2010-11 award year.	\$15.640 billion for the Federal Pell Grant program; \$1.47 billion in mandatory Pell Grant funding. Increases maximum Pell Grant award by \$500 per year.
On-the-Job/Supportive Services (OJT/SS) (DOT)	\$20 million for training and related services to help women and minorities pursue careers as authorized under 23 U.S.C. 140(b).	No provision.	\$20 million for training and related services to help women and minorities pursue careers as authorized under 23 U.S.C. 140(b).
Electricity delivery and energy reliability activities (DOE)	\$100 million for worker training activities.	\$100 million for worker training activities.	\$100 million for worker training activities.
American Opportunity Tax Credit (Treasury)	Amends the Hope Scholarship credit for tax years 2009, 2010. Credit up to \$2500 per taxable year. Credit is 40% refundable.	Amends the Hope Scholarship credit for tax years 2009, 2010. Credit up to \$2500 per taxable year. Credit is 30% refundable.	Amends the Hope Scholarship credit for tax years 2009, 2010. Credit up to \$2500 per taxable year. Credit is 40% refundable.
Health Resources and Services Administration workforce development programs (HHS)	\$600 million for the training of nurses and primary care physicians and dentists; \$300 million not be made available until October 1, 2009	No provision. Original Senate amendment included \$600 million to address health professions workforce shortages, but this was eliminated under the Nelson/Collins amendment.	\$500 million, to address health professions workforce shortages. Funds may be used to provide scholarships, loan repayment, and grants to training programs for equipment as authorized in the PHS Act.

Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) (HHS)	\$1billion; increases the required allocation to local agencies from 90% to 100%, and permits states to set the eligibility limit at 200% of poverty	\$200 million; requires that not less than 5% of the funds retained by a state (after allocating at least 90% of all funds to local agencies) to benefit enrollment activities.	\$1 billion; full amount available upon enactment. Requires states to set aside 1% for benefit coordination activities, remainder must be allocated to local eligible entities. Permits states to set the eligibility limit at 200% of poverty level.
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (HUD)	\$1billion.	No provision.	\$1 billion.
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants (DOEd)	\$500 million.	\$500 million.	\$540 million.
Work-Study (DOEd)	\$490 million	No provision.	\$200 million.
UI Modernization (DOL)	Allows up to \$7 billion to be transferred to state account within the Unemployment Trust Fund to be used as incentive payments to states for unemployment insurance modernization.	Allows up to \$7 billion to be transferred to state account within the Unemployment Trust Fund to be used as incentive payments to states for unemployment insurance modernization.	Allows up to \$7 billion to be transferred to state account within the Unemployment Trust Fund to be used as incentive payments to states for unemployment insurance modernization.
Federal Building Fund (GSA)	No provision.	No provision.	\$3 million for registered pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs for construction, repair, and alteration of federal buildings.
Weatherization Assistance Program (DOE)	\$6.2 billion	\$2.9 billion	\$5 billion. DOE may reserve up to 20% to provide direct or indirect training and technical assistance to grantees and subgrantees.



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