



Program Basics for Formula and Discretionary Grantees

Ed Bowman
US DOL/ETA
Philadelphia Regional Office

Characteristics of Formula Grants

- Authorizing legislation
- Funds dispersed through formula to grantees
- Foundation grants
- Plans
- Performance expectations

Formula Grants 101

- Another key element of formula grants is the notion of One Stop service delivery
- Each program we will discuss is required to be part of the One Stop system

The Wagner Peyser Act

- Passed in 1933 as a means of dealing with the mass unemployment of the Great Depression.
- Revised in 1998 under WIA to be part of the One Stop system
- Known by many names – but always has the same mission.

The Mission of Wagner Peyser

- Assist job seekers in finding jobs and employers in finding qualified workers
- And, in some areas, to provide job training and related services

Wagner Peyser Services Job Seekers

- Job search
- Job referral
- Job placement
- Re-employment services
- Recruitment

Wagner Peyser Services Employers (focusing on the Demand Side)

- Assistance in the development of Job Orders
- Matching job seekers with job requirements of employers
- Assisting employers with special recruitment needs
- Arranging job fairs
- Assisting employers in analyzing hard to fill job orders
- Helping employers deal with layoffs

MSFW

- States are required to ensure that services are “qualitatively equivalent and quantitatively proportionate” to the services provided to other job seekers
- States and regional monitor advocates are responsible for ensuring that services are in line with Federal requirements and WIA.

Re-Employment Services

- Designed to expand the quality and quantity of services to UI claimants
- Provides immediate referrals
- Provides an intervention to the most in need
- Bottom line: identify those at risk early and get them the services they need.

Labor Market Information

- Dollars given to states to fund Labor Market Information Programs
- A list of ETA priorities is given to the states that support the strategic interests of ETA as well as the American economy
- States are required to submit an annual report with achievements.

WIA

Title One: Workforce Investment Systems

Title Two: Adult Education and Literacy

Title Three: Workforce Investment Related
Activities

Title Four: Rehabilitation Act Amendments
of 1998

Title Five: General Provisions

Key Elements of WIA

- State and local workforce boards
- The One Stop
- Focus on the customer
- Customer choice
- Integrated services
- Universal access
- Performance accountability

The WIA Customer

- Adults
- Youth
 - In school
 - Out of school
- Dislocated workers
- The employer customer

WIA Services for Adults and DW

- Types of services
 - Core services
 - Intensive services
 - Training services
 - Follow-up services
- Adult and DW services must be provided through the One Stop system
- The One Stop operator is chosen by the local board with the agreement of the local elected officials.

WIA Youth Program

- 14-21
- Low-income
 - Cash public assistance, family size and income, food stamps, homeless, foster child, and disability (family of one)
- AND barrier
 - Deficient in basic skills, school dropout, homeless, runaway, foster child, pregnant or parenting, offender, an individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment.
- 5% window with at least one or more barriers.

Trade Act

- The Trade Act was passed initially in 1974 as a means of protecting workers whose jobs were lost due to overseas competition.
- The Trade Act established a means of providing income support and training to affected workers
- The Act was amended in 2002 and 2009 with substantial changes to the services to affected workers

Trade Services

- Trade eligible workers may access:
 - Income support – trade benefits
 - Relocation allowances
 - Job search allowances
 - Health coverage tax credit

Unemployment Insurance

- The UI program was created in 1935 in response to the Great Depression.
- UI is a Federal and state partnership that provides income support to eligible workers.
- The basic legal structure is standard but policies vary from state to state.

UI Benefits

- Intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers
- Eligibility, benefit amounts, and length of time benefits can be received are determined by state law
- Most states' benefits are funded solely on an employer tax

National Programs

- Indian and Native American grants to Reservations
- Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers
- Mature Workers (SCSEP)
- Disability
- Foreign Labor Certification (FLC)

Discretionary Grants Funding Models

- Competitive
 - Offered through Solicitation for Grant Application (SGA)
- Non Competitive
 - Legislated
 - Sole Source (Unsolicited and Solicited)

Discretionary Grants 101

High Growth Job Training Initiatives (HGJTIs)

- Models and demonstrates new ways to provide training for High Growth Industries
- Builds infrastructure and capacity within a High Growth Industry-Driven (Demand-Driven) framework
- Focuses on 14 High Growth Industries
- Moves communities towards the WIRED concept

Community Based Job Training Grants (CBJTGs)

Builds Infrastructure and capacity within a High Growth industry-driven focus
Increase the number of highly-skilled individuals trained for careers in high growth industries by Community Colleges
Fosters the High Growth objective
Builds on the work of the High Growth Initiative and WIRED

Prisoner Reentry Initiatives (PRIs)

- Reduces recidivism by helping non-violent ex-offenders find work
- Leads to reduction in crime and costs of re-incarceration
- Negotiates barriers to employment

Youth Programs

- Expand employability services and increase employment of youth offenders and youth at-risk of gang or court-involvement, ages 14-24
 - Reduce recidivism, increase educational achievement and improve employment outcomes
- Provide a wide range of employment, training and supportive services to Empowerment Zone youths ages 14-21
 - Focuses on Drop-Outs
- Other special target groups (Youth Vision)

Mentoring Education Employment Strategies Grants

- Formatted to improve schools designated as persistently dangerous by State and Educational Agencies SY 2008-2009.
- Goal to support schools not served by DOL funds that have a combination of; employment, case management, mentoring and violence prevention programs
- Competitive process open to schools and CBO's in partnership with school districts located within targeted population of at risk youth

Disability Programs (Navigator)

- Links job-seekers with disabilities to career-related resources available at One-Stops
- Brings the full range of employment and training services to people with disabilities

Senior Community Service Employment Programs (SCSEPs)

- Enhances of employment opportunities for older Americans
- Encourages the promotion of older workers as a solution for businesses seeking a trained, qualified, and reliable workforce
- Utilizes a service approach to employment

National Emergency Grants (NEGs)

- Limited Competition, based on Merit
- States and LWIBs only eligible applicants
- Applicants need to meet certain criterion to be eligible
- Electronic application process began 7/1/04
- National Program Office/Regional Office review applications
- Grants Office awards grants

Earmarks

- Non Competitive
- Specifically legislated by Congress
- Found in appropriations, however can be law
- Grantee, purpose, funding level written into Congressional Record
- Grantee type, award amount, and activity vary widely

ARRA Discretionary Investments

- \$750 Million
- Posted on Grants.gov

ARRA Green Grant Initiatives

- Sustainable labor exchange, and job training for projects that prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy.
- Commitment to understanding Green industries and jobs that clean and improve our environment.
- Research supports growth, enhancement and emerging Green occupations across a number of industries.

ARRA Health Care Sector and HGEI Grants

- BLS projects that health care providers and industries contribute significantly to the strength of regional economies
- Demand driven sector as a result of aging population
- Continuous need to upgrade skills, re-certification and remain current within health industry trends
- Projects will provide training and placement services to help workers pursue careers within the following industries:
 - A. Nursing
 - B. Allied Health
 - C. Long Term Care
 - D. Health Information Technology



Thank you for your
attention!
Questions?