

Side-by-Side Comparison

Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
Funding	<p>Authorizes funding for youth formula funds. For each fiscal year in which the amount appropriated (for the formula) exceeds \$1 billion, reserves a portion of appropriated funds (up to \$250 million) over \$1 billion for the Youth Opportunity Grant Program.</p> <p>Stipulates that program years are to begin July 1. Allows the Secretary to make available for obligation, beginning April 1 of any fiscal year, funds appropriated for such fiscal year to carry out youth activities (forward funding).</p>	<p>Authorizes \$1.001 billion for FY 2004 and such sums as necessary through FY 2009”</p> <p>Reserves 25 percent of the youth formula funds for a federally administered National Challenge Grant Program for out-of-school youth and non-school programs.</p> <p>Secretary is given discretion to require a local match for competitive grants.</p> <p>Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with National Challenge Grants.</p>	<p>Authorizes \$1.25 billion for FY 2006 and such sums as necessary through FY 2011”</p> <p>If funds exceed \$1 billion, reserves 25 percent of the youth formula funds, up to \$250 million, for a federally administered National Challenge Grant Program for out-of-school youth and non-school programs.</p> <p>Secretary is given discretion to require a local match for competitive grants.</p> <p>Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with National Challenge Grants.</p> <p>Eliminates option for April 1 forward funding.</p>	<p>Authorizes such sums as necessary for each of FY 2006 through FY 20011.</p> <p>For each fiscal year in which the amount appropriated (for the formula) exceeds \$1 billion, reserves a portion of appropriated funds (up to \$250 million) over \$1 billion for National Challenge Grants.</p> <p>Reserves a portion (the greater between 4 percent of the annual appropriation or \$10 million) of the formula for youth activities for migrant and seasonal farmworkers.</p> <p>Reserves 1.5 percent of formula to provide youth activities under section 166 of the Act (relating to Native Americans).</p> <p>Eligible entities participating in the challenge grant program are required to use non-federal funds to provide at least a 10 percent matching fund. The Secretary is given discretion to determine whether to require matching funds in excess of 10 percent, and may require that such non-federal matching funds be provided in cash resources, non-cash resources, or a combination</p>	<p>WIA youth formula funds should be increased, and the Youth Opportunity Grant Program should be maintained. The new challenge grant proposed by the Administration should be supported with new funds.</p>

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
				<p>of cash and non-cash resources.</p> <p>Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with National Challenge Grants.</p> <p>Starting with FY 2005, eliminates availability of forward funding on April 1 for Youth Activities.</p>	
Formula	<p>Considers state and local unemployment rate, youth population, and poverty rate.</p>	<p>Considers state and local youth population (ages 16-21) that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high school dropouts • jobless and out-of-school youth, • disadvantaged youth <p>Disadvantaged youth defined as a youth (age 16-21) who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty line.</p>	<p>Considers state and local unemployment rate, youth population, and poverty rate (current formula) for allocation of funds up to the amount allocated in FY 2003.</p> <p>Funds allotted in excess of amounts appropriated for FY 2003 (\$994.5 million), considers state and local number of youth (ages 16-19) in the labor force, local unemployment rate, and number of disadvantaged youth (ages 16-19).</p> <p>Disadvantaged youth is defined as a youth (age 16-21) who received an income, or is a member of a family that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty line.</p>	<p>Considers state unemployment rate, youth population, and poverty rate (current formula) for allocation of state funds up to the amount allocated in FY 2003.</p> <p>Funds allotted in excess of amounts appropriated for FY 2003 (\$994.5 million), considers state number of youth (ages 16-19) in the labor force, local unemployment rate, and number of disadvantaged youth (ages 16-19).</p> <p>Considers local unemployment rate, youth population (ages 16-21), and disadvantaged youth population (ages 16-21) for allocation of local funds.</p> <p>(Instructs the Secretary, to the extent practicable, to exclude college students and members of the armed forces when determining the number for disadvantaged youth.)</p>	<p>The formula for allocating WIA youth funds to states should be based on youth joblessness, rather than unemployment, and be aligned with the age range of the target youth population.</p>

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
				<p>State formula defines disadvantaged youth as “an individual who is age 16 through 21 who received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, that in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.”</p> <p>Local formula defines disadvantaged youth as “an individual who is age 16-21; is not a college student or a member of the armed forces; and received an income, or is a member of a family that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of the poverty line or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.”</p>	
Allocation of Local Youth Formula Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves 15 percent of formula for state-wide activities. • Local formula funds allocated by governor after consultation with local elected officials using the formula. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves 10 percent of formula for state-wide activities. • 80 percent of local formula funds allocated by the governor according to the formula; • 20 percent of local formula funds allocated to local areas at the governor's discretion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves 10 percent of formula for state-wide activities. • 80 percent of local formula funds allocated by the governor according to the formula; • 20 percent of local formula funds allocated to local areas at the governor's discretion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserves 15 percent of the youth, adult, and dislocated worker formulas for statewide activities. • 80 percent of local formula funds allocated by the governor according to a formula, which considers local unemployment rate, youth population (ages 16-21), and disadvantaged 	Retain local flexibility, but clarify the key role that states play in enabling effective and accountable local workforce development systems.

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
		<p>after consultation with the state and local boards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For any program year, unspent funds in excess of 30 percent of the grant are subject to reallocation. Reallocation determination considers expenditures only. 	<p>after consultation with the state and local boards.</p> <p>For any program year, unspent funds in excess of 30 percent of the grant (including amounts allocated for prior program years that remained available); are subject to reallocation. Reallocation determination considers expenditures only.</p>	<p>youth population (ages 16-21) for allocation of local funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor may allocate an amount equal to 20 percent of local funds to local areas where there are a significant number of eligible youth, after consultation with the State board. For any program year, unspent funds in excess of 30 percent of the total amount of funds available (including amounts allocated to the local area in all prior program years that remained available) are subject to reallocation. Reallocation determination considers expenditures only. 	
Age of Eligibility	14-21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-21 for formula funds. 14-19 for challenge grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16-24 for formula funds (in-school and out-of-school youth.) 14-19 for challenge grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ages 16-21 for out-of-school youth. 14-21 for in-school youth. 14-21 for challenge grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow youth ages 14-24 to be eligible for WIA youth programs.
Income Eligibility	<p>Must be low-income. Defines low income as in individual who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Receives, or is a member of a family that receives, cash payments under a Federal, State, or local income-based 	<p>No income eligibility requirement.</p>	<p>No income eligibility requirement for out-of-school youth (70 percent of funding). In-school youth must be low-income individuals.</p>	<p>No income eligibility requirement for out-of-school youth (40 percent of funding) except for high-school graduates (or recognized equivalent) and pregnant or parenting individuals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allow cross program eligibility for young people and families who have been determined eligible for other means-tested federal programs that require

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	<p>public assistance program;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, for the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, Social Security payments) that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of the poverty line, for an equivalent period; or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level, for an equivalent period; • A member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps; • Qualifies as a homeless individual, as defined in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. • Is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or • Is a low-income and disabled individual who meets the 		<p>Defines low-income individual as someone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives, or is a member of a family that receives, cash payments under a Federal, State, or local income-based public assistance program; • Received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, for the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, Social Security payments) that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty line. • A member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps; • Receives or is eligible to receive free or reduced price lunch. • Qualifies as a homeless individual, as defined in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. • Is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local 	<p>In-school youth must be low-income individuals.</p> <p>Defines low-income individual as someone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receives, or is a member of a family that receives, cash payments under a Federal, State, or local income-based public assistance program; • Received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, for the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, Social Security payments) that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the poverty line for an equivalent period. • A member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps; • Is [a youth who] <i>receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.</i> 	<p>families or individuals to be low-income. At minimum, restore the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) provision that allowed students who are determined eligible for free or reduced lunch under the National School Lunch Program to be automatically determined income eligible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend other federal program statutes to enable federally-funded programs to share select case information with other human/youth service agencies when authorized in writing by a parent or youth aged 18 or above. • Clarify that self-certification methods, such as sampling and other methods that reduce the documentation burden, are acceptable alternatives to individual documentation. • Increase the WIA youth program poverty guidelines to 200 percent of the lower living standard. • Allow for school-wide eligibility (school-wide

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	income requirements of the program.		<p>government payments are made; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is a low-income and disabled individual who meets the income requirements of the program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualifies as a homeless individual, as defined in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. • Is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or • Is a low-income and disabled individual who meets the income requirements of the program. 	<p>projects) for students enrolled in schools in which 40 percent of the students are Title-I eligible for free or reduced lunch.</p>
Requirements/limitations for serving youth populations.	Requires that no less than 30 percent of funds be spent to serve out-of-school youth.	Funds services primarily for out-of-school youth. <i>(See box below.)</i>	Caps at 30 percent the youth formula funding that can be used for services for in-school youth and prohibits in-school youth services in school settings from occurring during school hours (such as before and after school or during summer recess).	<p>Caps at 60 percent the youth formula funding that states and local areas can use for activities for in-school youth</p> <p>Makes regular school attendance the priority for youth who are required to attend school under applicable state compulsory school law.</p> <p>States receiving the minimum youth formula allotment may request a waiver from the requirement if, based on eligible youth population in the local area, the state determines that the local area will be unable to use at least 40 percent of the funds available for activities that serve out-of-school youth.</p>	<p>Maintain the requirement that 30 percent of the youth formula funds be spent on out-of-school youth.</p> <p>Serving BOTH in-school and out-of-school youth is critical. Business members of WIBs and youth councils are engaged because they want to have an effect on schools. In-school youth must be able to continue to access WIA funds.</p>
Eligible Youth in Formula Activities	Provides funds for programs serving in-school and out-of-	Eligible youth must be (16-21)	Eligible youth for primarily out-of-school youth services must be	Eligible youth for primarily out-of-school youth services must be	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count foster youth toward out-of-school category.

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	<p>school youth who are low-income and facing barriers to employment such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropout; • Basic literacy skills deficiency; • Homeless, runaway, or foster child; • Pregnant of a parent; • An offender; or • Need help completing an education program or securing and holding a job. 	<p>and one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts; • Recipients of a secondary school diploma or its equivalent but are basic skills deficient and not attending any school; • Court-involved youth attending an alternative school; • Youth aging out of foster care. • A priority in the provision of services is given to individuals who are school drop-outs 	<p>age 16 to 24 and one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts; • Recipients of a secondary school diploma or its equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities) who are deficient in basic skills; • Court-involved youth in an alternative school; • Youth in foster care or who have been in foster care. • A priority in the provision of services is given to individuals who are school drop-outs <p>Eligible in-school youth must be 16-24 years of age, low-income individuals, and one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficient in literacy skills; • Homeless, runaway, or foster children; • Pregnant or parents; • Offenders; or • Individuals who require additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure employment. 	<p>age 16 to 21 and one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School dropouts; • Within the age for compulsory school attendance, but has not attended school for at least 1 school year calendar quarter; • A recipient of a secondary school diploma or its equivalent, who is basic skills deficient including limited English proficiency, low-income, and not attending any school; or • Subject to the juvenile justice system or ordered by a court to an alternative school; • A low-income pregnant or parenting individual and not attending any school; • A recipient of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent who is homeless, a runaway, a foster child, a child eligible for assistance under section 477 of the Social Security Act (John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program or in an out-of-home placement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow court-involved youth or youth court-ordered to attend alternative schools toward the out-of-school category. • <i>(See box above.)</i>

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low-income individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program or to secure or hold employment. <p>Eligible in-school youth, ages 14-21, must be low-income and one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deficient in basic literacy skills, including limited English proficiency; • Homeless, a runaway, a child eligible for assistance under section 477 of the Social Security Act (John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program), or in an out-of-home placement; • Pregnant or parenting; • An offender (other than those eligible for out-of-school youth services); or • An individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure or hold employment. <p>Up to 5 percent of the individuals assisted in each local area, in the case of individuals for whom low income is a requirement for eligibility, may be individuals</p>	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
				who are not low-income.	
Youth Councils	<p>Requires the establishment, as a subgroup within each local board, a youth council appointed by the local board, in cooperation with the chief elected official for the local area.</p> <p>Councils must involve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the WIB with special interest in youth policy; • representatives of youth service agencies, including juvenile justice and local law enforcement agencies; • representatives of local public housing authorities; parents of eligible youth seeking assistance under this subtitle; • individuals, including former participants, and representatives of organizations, that have experience relating to youth activities; and • representatives of the Job Corps, as appropriate; • May also include such other individuals as the chairperson of the local board, in cooperation with the chief elected official, determines to be appropriate. 	Makes local youth councils optional.	Allows the establishment of councils to provide information and advice to assist the local board in carrying out youth activities. Such councils may include a council composed of one-stop partners to advise the local board on the operation of the one-stop delivery system, a youth council composed of experts and stakeholders in youth programs to advise the local board on activities for youth, and such other councils as the local board determines are appropriate.	<p>Allows for the establishment or continuation of councils to provide information and advice to assist the local board in carrying out youth activities.</p> <p>Such councils may include a council composed of one-stop partners to advise the local board on the operation of the one-stop delivery system involved; a youth council composed of experts and stakeholders in youth programs to advise the local board on youth activities; and such other councils as the local board determines are appropriate.</p> <p>If the local board does not establish a youth council, requires representatives on the local board with experience serving out-of-school youth, particularly out-of-school youth facing barriers to employment.</p>	Oppose making youth councils optional.

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
Performance Measures	<p>Younger Youth Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic skills and occupational skills (as appropriate) attainment; • High school diplomas; • Placement and retention in postsecondary education, advanced training, or employment; and • Customer satisfaction for both participating youth and their employers. <p>Older Youth Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry into subsidized employment; • Retention in unsubsidized employment 6 months after entry into the employment; • Earning received in unsubsidized employment after entry in the employment • Attainment of recognized credential relating to the achievement of educational skills, which may include attainment of a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent, or occupational skills; and • Customer satisfaction for both participating youth and their employers. 	<p>Core indicators for youth are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry into employment, education or advanced training, or military service; • Attainment of secondary school diplomas or their recognized equivalents; • Attainment of literacy or numeracy skills; and • Efficiency of the program in obtaining the aforementioned outcomes. 	<p>Core indicators for youth are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry into employment, education or advanced training, or military service; • Attainment of secondary school diplomas or their recognized equivalents; • Attainment of literacy or numeracy skills; and • Efficiency of the program in obtaining the aforementioned outcomes. 	<p>Core youth indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry into employment, education, or advanced training, or military service; • Attainment of secondary school diplomas or their recognized equivalents, and postsecondary certificates; and • Literacy or numeracy gains. <p>A state may identify in the state plan additional indicators for workforce investment activities, including indicators identified in collaboration with state business and industry associations, with employee representatives where applicable, and with local boards, to measure the performance of the workforce investment system in serving the workforce needs of business and industry in the state.</p>	<p>Simplify performance reporting by clarifying the definition of skill attainment for younger youth and identifying common reporting measures for all mandatory partners.</p>

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
Program Elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to completion of secondary school, including dropout prevention strategies; 2. Alternative secondary school services; 3. Summer employment opportunities that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning; 4. Paid and unpaid work experiences, including internships and job shadowing; 5. Occupational skill training, as appropriate; 6. Leadership development activities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social behaviors during non-school hours; 7. Supportive services; 8. Adult mentoring for the period of participation and a subsequent period, for a total of not less than 12 months; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to completion of secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; 2. Alternative secondary school services; 3. On-the-job training; 4-10. Same as current law. (Note: Summer-jobs eliminated.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to completion of secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent; 2-10. Same as current law. Adds new elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-the-job training; and • Financial literacy. (Note: Summer-jobs, which was eliminated in the original bill, is restored in the current version.) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction, leading to completion of the requirements for a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent (including recognized alternative standards for individuals with disabilities) or for another recognized credential, including dropout prevention strategies; 2. Alternative secondary school services with a priority on exposing youth to technology and nontraditional jobs; 3-5. Same as current law. 6. Leadership development activities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social behaviors; 7-10. Same as current law. Adds new elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-the-job training; • Opportunities to acquire financial literacy; • Entrepreneurial skills training and microenterprise 	Maintain the 10 required youth program elements.

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	9. Follow-up services for not less than 12 months after the completion of participation, as appropriate; and 10. Comprehensive guidance and counseling, which may include drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral, as appropriate.			services; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about average wages for a range of jobs available in the local area, including technology jobs. 	
Procurement	Requires local boards to use a competitive process, based on the recommendations of the youth council and criteria in the State plan, when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying eligible providers of youth activities grants or contracts; and • Conducting oversight of providers. 	Eliminates competitive procurement requirement for youth services.	Local boards shall award grants or contracts on a competitive basis to providers of youth activities identified based on the criteria in the State plan and shall conduct oversight with respect to such providers. A local board may award grants or contracts on a sole-source basis if such board determines there are an insufficient number of eligible providers of training services in the local area involved (such as rural areas) for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis.	Local boards shall award grants or contracts on a competitive basis to providers of youth activities identified based on the criteria in the State plan and shall conduct oversight with respect to such providers. A local board may award grants or contracts on a sole-source basis if such board determines there is an insufficient number of eligible providers of [youth activities] in the local area involved (such as a rural area) for grants and contracts to be awarded on a competitive basis.	
Demonstrations, Pilot, Multiservice, Research, and Multistate Projects				Authorizes the Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, to conduct a study examining the resources available at the federal, state, and local levels to assist out-of-school youth in obtaining the skills, credentials, and work	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
				experience necessary to become successfully employed including the availability of funds provided through average daily attendance and other methodologies used by states and local areas to distribute funds. Instructs the Secretary to report results to Congress and allows the Secretary to include recommendations considered appropriate by the Secretary.	
National Youth Challenge Grant Program	The Youth Opportunity Grant Program.	Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with a new National Challenge Grant Program. Lessons Learned from the Youth Opportunity Grant initiative and other demonstrations would be incorporated into the program design (from Administration's FY 2004 Budget request).	Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with the National Challenge Grants.	Replaces the Youth Opportunity Grant Program with the National Challenge Grants.	
Funding	For each fiscal year in which the amount appropriated (for the formula) exceeds \$1 billion, reserves a portion of appropriated funds (up to \$250 million) over \$1 billion for the Youth Opportunity Grant Program. The Secretary shall ensure that grants are distributed equitably among local boards and entities serving urban areas and local	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes using 25 percent of WIA youth formula funds to create a National Challenge Grant Program. • Requests just over \$1 billion for the WIA youth formula, of which \$250 million would be reserved for the National Challenge Grant Program. • 80 percent to be awarded by the Secretary through a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposes using 25 percent of WIA youth formula funds to create a National Challenge Grant Program. • Raises the authorization for WIA youth formula from \$1 billion to \$1.25 billion (although whether this would mean dipping into existing funding for WIA youth formula would be subject to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds the National Challenge Grants Program as current law funds the Youth Opportunity Grant Program. • 80 percent to be awarded by the Secretary through a competitive grants process. • 20 percent to be awarded at the Secretary's discretion. • The Secretary shall ensure 	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	boards and entities serving rural areas.	competitive grants process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 percent to be awarded at the Secretary's discretion. 	annual appropriations battles.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 percent to be awarded by the Secretary through a competitive grants process. • 20 percent to be awarded at the Secretary's discretion. 	an equitable distribution of grants to rural areas.	
Matching Grants	Not Required	The Secretary may require that grantees provide a non-Federal share of the cost of activities carried out under a grant.	The Secretary may require that grantees provide a non-Federal share of the cost of activities carried out under a grant.	Requires using non-Federal funds to provide at least a 10 percent matching fund. The Secretary is given discretion to determine whether to require matching funds in excess of 10 percent and may require that such non-Federal matching funds be provided in cash resources, non-cash resources, or a combination of cash and non-cash resources.	
Eligible Entities (Competitive Grants)	Local boards that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have been designated as an empowerment zone or enterprise community; • Is a state that has no federally designated empowerment zones that has been designated as a high poverty area by the Governor; or • Is 1 of 2 areas in a state that the Governor has designated 	May be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • Local Boards; • Recipients of grants relating to Native American programs; and • Public or private entities (including consortia of such entities) applying in conjunction with local boards. 	May be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States; • Local Boards; • Recipients of grants relating to Native American programs; and • Public or private entities (including consortia of such entities) applying in conjunction with local boards. 	May be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States or a consortium of states; • Local Boards or a consortium of local boards; • Recipients of grants relating to Native American programs; and • A public or private entity (including a consortium of such entities) with expertise in the provision of youth 	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	<p>as an area that the local board may apply for a grant, and meets poverty criteria established under Section 1391 of the IRS Code of 1986.</p> <p>Other than local boards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipients of financial assistance relating to Native Americans. • Meet the poverty rate criteria under (a)(4), (b), and (d) or Section 1392 of the IRS Code of 1986; and • Located on an Indian reservation or serves Oklahoma Indians or Alaska Native villages or Native groups as defined by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility for services under these grants would be flexible, allowing local areas to implement programs targeted to address specific local needs (from the Administration's FY 2004 Budget request). • Grantees would need to demonstrate strong business partnerships, financial contributions from a variety of sources including the education and business communities, and inclusion or "best practices" as part of the program design (from the Administration's FY 2004 Budget request). 		<p>activities, applying in partnership with a local board or consortium of local boards.</p>	
Eligible Entities (Discretionary Grants)	No discretionary grants	May be awarded to public or private entities that the Secretary determines would effectively carry out activities relating to youth.	May be awarded to public or private entities that the Secretary determines would effectively carry out activities relating to youth.	May be awarded to public or private entities that the Secretary determines would effectively carry out activities relating to youth.	
Use of Funds/Activities (Competitive Grants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide services as defined under the youth activities formula. • The local board shall provide intensive placement services; 	<p>May include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and internships for out-of-school youth in sectors of the economy experiencing or projected to 	<p>May include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and internships for out-of-school youth in sectors of the economy experiencing or projected to 	<p>May include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and internships for out-of-school youth in sectors of the economy experiencing or projected to 	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
	and follow-up services for not less than 24 months after completion of participation.	experience high growth; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After-school dropout prevention activities for in-school youth; • Activities designed to assist special youth population, such as court-involved youth and youth with disabilities; and • Activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, including linkages to post-secondary education, apprenticeships, and career-ladder employment. 	experience high growth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After-school dropout prevention activities for in-school youth. • Activities designed to assist special youth population, such as court-involved youth and youth with disabilities; and • Activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, including linkages to post-secondary education, apprenticeships, and career-ladder employment. 	experience high growth; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dropout prevention activities for in-school youth; • Activities designed to assist special youth population, such as court-involved youth and youth with disabilities; • Activities combining remediation of academic skills, work readiness training, and work experience, including linkages to postsecondary education, apprenticeships, and career-ladder employment; and • Activities, including work experience, paid internships, and entrepreneurial training, in areas where there is a migration of youth out of the areas. 	
Use of Funds/Activities (Discretionary Grants)	No discretionary grants	May be used for activities that will assist youth in preparing for, and entering and retaining, employment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for out-of-school youth; • Activities designed to assist in-school youth to stay in school and gain work 	May be used for activities that will assist youth in preparing for, and entering and retaining, employment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for out-of-school youth; • Activities designed to assist in-school youth to stay in school and gain work 	May be used for activities that will assist youth in preparing for, and entering and retaining, employment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities for out-of-school youth; • Activities designed to assist in-school youth to stay in school and gain work 	

Side-by-Side Comparison Workforce Investment Act Youth Provisions

(Updated January 6, 2005)

Issue	Current Law	Administration's Proposal (Original version of H.R. 1261)	House Bill as reintroduced in 109 th Congress on 1/4/05	Senate Bill (S. 9) as introduced on 1/24/05	NYEC Position
		experience; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such other activities that the Secretary determines are appropriate. 	experience; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such other activities that the Secretary determines are appropriate. 	experience; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities designed to assist youth in economically distressed areas; and • Such other activities that the Secretary determines are appropriate to ensure that youth entering the workforce have the skills needed by employers. 	
Participant Eligibility	Youth ages 14 through 21, who seek assistance, and live in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and high poverty areas.	Youth who are ages 14 through 19 of age as of the time the eligibility determination is made may be eligible to participate in activities.	Youth who are ages 14 through 19 of age as of the time the eligibility determination is made may be eligible to participate in activities.	Youth who are ages 14 through 21 of age as of the time the eligibility determination is made may be eligible to participate in activities.	
Grant Period	The Secretary may make a grant for a period of 1 year and may renew the grants for each of the 4 succeeding years.	The Secretary may make a grant for a period of 1 year and may renew the grants for each of the 4 succeeding years.	The Secretary may make a grant for a period of 1 year and may renew the grants for each of the 4 succeeding years.	The Secretary shall make a grant for a period of 2 years and may renew the grant, if the eligible entity has performed successfully, for a period of not more than 3 succeeding years.	