

**United States Senate**  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6200

September 23, 2010

**Via Electronic Transmission**

The Honorable Hilda L. Solis  
Secretary  
United States Department of Labor  
200 Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Secretary Solis:

Throughout my career I have believed that Members of Congress have an obligation to conduct oversight of how our government conducts the people's business and spends their money. I have continued to work to fulfill this obligation through both Republican and Democratic administrations. As part of that work, I have been conducting vigorous oversight of how various federal agencies spend American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Stimulus) dollars. Enclosed is my June 2, 2010 letter (Enclosure A) to the Department of Labor (Department) regarding its use of Stimulus dollars, as well as the response I received from the Department (Enclosure B).

A recent article in the *Washington Times*<sup>1</sup> reported that:

- "Private analysts are skeptical of White House estimates that the green funding created 190,700 jobs";
- "The Department of Energy estimated that 82,000 jobs have been created and has acknowledged that as much as 80 percent of some green programs, including \$2.3 billion of manufacturing tax credits, went to foreign firms that employed workers primarily in countries including China, South Korea and Spain, rather than in the United States"; and
- University of Maryland Professor Peter Morici stated that "much of the green stimulus funding was 'squandered'," and that, "large grants to build green buildings don't generate many new jobs, except for a few architects. Subsidies for windmills and solar panels created lots of jobs in China, but few at home."

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<sup>1</sup> Patricia Hall; *Washington Times*; "'Green' Jobs no longer golden in stimulus"; <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2010/sep/9/green-jobs-no-longer-golden-in-stimulus>; accessed September 10, 2010.

Given this latest information about the lack of success with green jobs projects, coupled with the lack of progress in reducing the unemployment rate, I like to know the following:

- 1) What, if any, changes are being made to the Stimulus program at the Department to ensure that funding is not “squandered” on programs that produce few employment results?
- 2) Additionally, the Green Jobs Act of 2007 authorized \$125 million per year to create Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Worker Training Program through an amendment to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA). Section 171 (e) (1) (b) of WIA includes a provision that defines “energy efficiency and renewable energy industries eligible to participate” as:
  - a) The energy-efficient building, construction, and retrofits industries;
  - b) The renewable electric power industry;
  - c) The energy efficient and advanced drive train vehicle industry;
  - d) The biofuels industry;
  - e) The deconstruction and materials use industries;
  - f) The energy efficiency assessment industry serving the residential, commercial, or industrial sectors; and
  - g) Manufacturers that produce sustainable products using environmentally sustainable processes and materials.

Since February 2009, the Department has awarded approximately \$490 million in Stimulus funding designated for “green jobs training.” Yet the Department, according to its own documents, is still only “working to develop a definition for green sectors and jobs, which will be used to ensure that workforce development efforts identify and target these green jobs and their training needs.” (Emphasis added) In the meantime, the Department depends on various sources, including its own “Occupational Information Network,” which includes occupations such as “Arbitrators, Mediators, and Conciliators,” “Financial Analysts,” “Financial Quantitative Analysts,” “Investment Underwriters,” “Marketing Managers,” “Personal Financial Advisors,” “Public Relations Specialists,” “Reporters and Correspondents,” and “Wholesale and Retail Buyers.”

These are, no doubt, respectable and needed professions, but their tenuous connection to the stated goal of “green jobs” only underscores the mismanaged efforts of the Department’s Stimulus dollar spending.

In closing, we must ensure that taxpayer dollars are protected against waste, fraud and abuse and I am concerned that the Department’s attempt to establish this key aspect of the program, after millions of taxpayers’ dollars have gone out the door, may have come too late.

Thank you again for your prompt attention to this matter. I would appreciate receiving your response to this matter by October 7, 2010. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Christopher Armstrong or Brian Downey of my staff at (202) 224-4515. All documents responsive to this request should be sent electronically in PDF format to [Brian\\_Downey@finance-rep.senate.gov](mailto:Brian_Downey@finance-rep.senate.gov).

Sincerely,



Charles E. Grassley  
Ranking Member

cc: The Honorable Daniel R. Petrole  
Acting Inspector General  
United States Department of Labor

Enclosures

# Enclosure A

**United States Senate**  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6200

June 2, 2010

**Via Electronic Transmission**

The Honorable Hilda L. Solis  
Secretary  
U.S. Department of Labor  
200 Constitution Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Secretary Solis:

As the Senior Senator from Iowa, I have a duty to conduct oversight into how federal entities spend taxpayer dollars, especially when fraud, waste, or abuse might be involved. I also serve as the Ranking Member of the Committee on Finance (Committee), which has exclusive jurisdiction over both federal taxation and our country's public debt. In both capacities, my duty to conduct oversight is more important than ever, with federal spending at unprecedented levels due in part to the passage of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act).

Congress enacted the Recovery Act in an effort to stimulate economic activity and stave off further decline in the American economy. I opposed final passage of the Recovery Act because, as I said at the time, it was loaded down with spending to satisfy special interests rather than stimulate the economy. Pursuant to the Recovery Act, the Department of Labor (DOL) received over \$58 billion of taxpayer money to provide worker training for jobs and ease the burden of the recession on workers and employers.

Through Recovery Act funding, the Obama Administration (Administration) has focused on the development of "green jobs," which includes job training, technology investment, and promoting energy efficiency. According to the Administration, the Recovery Act contains more than \$80 billion in clean energy funding to promote economic recovery and develop clean energy jobs. However, it has come to my attention that the DOL is just now attempting to define what a "green job" is. Interestingly this comes more than a year after the Recovery Act was signed into law and after millions of dollars in funding have already been distributed for green jobs.

On March 16, 2010, DOL submitted a request for comments to the Federal Register. According to the Federal Register submission, the resulting definition "will assist policymakers in planning policy initiatives and understanding their impact on the labor market, and will facilitate the monitoring of labor market developments related to protecting the environment and conserving natural resources." I want to ensure that taxpayer dollars are protected against waste, fraud and abuse and am concerned that the

DOL step of establishing the key aspect of the program after millions of dollars have gone out the door may have come too late.

In light of the fact that the DOL is determining what constituted a “green job” only after the expenditure of Recovery Act dollars, I would like to understand what criteria the DOL used to give out millions in taxpayer dollars prior to the definition being established.

Accordingly, please respond to the following questions:

- 1) How much Recovery Act funding has the Department of Labor spent on “green job” initiatives to date?
- 2) Without a specific definition of a “green job”, how did DOL determine whether recipient funding applications and spending programs met necessary requirements for being green?
- 3) Once a definition of a “green job” is determined, what DOL review processes will be initiated to ensure that Recovery Act applications have met the requirements? And, how will DOL recoup any funding from programs/individuals that do not meet the “green job” definition?
- 4) How will DOL efforts to define “green jobs” affect other U.S. Government agencies that are providing Recovery Act funding for “green jobs”?

Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this matter. I would appreciate receiving your response to this matter by June 16, 2010. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact Christopher Armstrong or Brian Downey of my Committee staff at (202) 224-4515. All documents responsive to this request should be sent electronically in PDF format to [Brian\\_Downey@finance-rep.senate.gov](mailto:Brian_Downey@finance-rep.senate.gov).

Sincerely,



Charles E. Grassley  
Ranking Member

# Enclosure B



The Honorable Charles E. Grassley  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Grassley:

Thank you for your letter to Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis regarding green jobs. Your letter was forwarded to the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) for response. While I understand your concerns, I want to assure you that we are committed to working with communities, labor organizations, and industry partners to train the work force for new and high growth fields while building a greener planet. A changing job market and the emerging clean energy economy are creating new jobs and greening existing jobs, and the Department of Labor (DOL) is working to make sure that all of these jobs are good jobs with livable wages, worker safety protections and real career pathways.

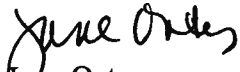
The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act) authorized DOL to award \$750 million for competitive grants for worker training and placement, with \$500 million designated for research, labor exchange and job training projects that prepare workers for careers in energy efficiency and renewable energy. I want to be clear that the grant competitions that the Department conducted with Recovery Act funds cited definitions of green jobs that existed at the time, specifically the definition cited in Recovery Act, Section 171(e)(1)(B) of the Workforce Investment Act; Section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and a Department-supported research paper entitled "Greening the World of Work: Implications for O\*NET SOC and New and Emerging Occupations." The competitions also required applicants to work with local or regional employers in developing their proposals to ensure that the training proposed was meeting those employers' skill needs. The grant awards have all been made, including four in your home state of Iowa, and ETA is monitoring grantee progress against goals set for the provision of employment assistance and training.

While the Department was addressing immediate state and local needs through the Recovery Act grants, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was researching the definitions of green jobs that were being used by states and other countries in preparation for proposing a definition that was provided for public comment. In March, the BLS published a public comment opportunity through the Federal Register on two approaches in identifying environmental economic activity and measuring associated jobs: (1) the output approach, which identifies establishments that produce green goods and services and counts the associated jobs, and (2) the process approach, which identifies establishments that use environmentally-friendly production processes and practices and counts the associated jobs. In the end, the BLS definition of green jobs is solely for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data on the workforce.



I have responded to each of your specific questions in the first attachment to this letter, and have provided you with an excerpt of the grant solicitations that were used to award the green jobs grants and grant descriptions for those awards to entities in Iowa. I do appreciate your interest and I hope that I have addressed your concerns. For more information about green initiatives at the Department, please visit <http://www.dol.gov/dol/green>. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 693-2700.

Sincerely,



Jane Oates  
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures

**Attachment 1: DOL Response to Questions Raised by Senator Grassley in Correspondence Dated June 2, 2010**

1. How much Recovery Act funding has the Department of Labor spent on “green job” initiatives to date?

The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) awarded \$490 million in Recovery Act funded green jobs training, and \$227 million in Recovery Act funds for health care and other high growth and emerging industries grants. The Recovery Act funded grant solicitations encouraged applicants to partner with others funded through the Recovery Act, including those funded by the Department of Energy (DOE) to maximize and leverage federal investments. ETA is providing comprehensive assistance to Recovery Act grantees, including a virtual Community of Practice to ensure grantees are aware of and implementing promising practices as they become available. Along with other assistance, this Community allows the Department to stay closely linked to the work of all of the Recovery Act grantees and ensure they are achieving their training and employment outcomes.

Recovery Act resources are hard at work in your home state of Iowa through 4 green job training grants that are training workers in a wide variety of green occupations and sectors (full summary of each grantee is attached):

- E.C.I.A. Business Growth, Inc is an Energy Training Partnership grantee from Dubuque which was awarded \$2,060,250 to develop and implement three separate career ladders to connect over 300 workers to jobs in renewable electric power, energy efficient assessment, and energy efficient building.
- Western Iowa Tech Community College is a Pathways out of Poverty grantee in Sioux City which was awarded \$3,999,459 to train approximately 300 dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disconnected youth to work in component manufacturing, power grid construction, and wind tower erection.
- Iowa Workforce Development received a Labor Market Information Improvement grant for \$1,172,614 to develop a comprehensive analysis of both the labor supply and the labor demand of Iowa’s green economy. This work will inform the analysis of occupational demands, skill needs, and current and future job openings.
- Iowa Workforce Development also received a \$5,997,000 State Energy Sector Partnership grant. The Iowa Energy Sector Partnership will incorporate a state driven green workforce development plan with prioritized training needs, as identified by the State Green Jobs task force. The statewide sector plan for the emerging energy economy will: focus on sustainable jobs in the Energy Sector, train workers with portable skills that provide opportunities and lateral movement within the energy continuum, train both new and incumbent workers, and prioritize energy sector jobs for the state.

2. Without a specific definition of a “green job,” how did DOL determine whether recipient funding applications and spending programs met necessary requirements for being green?

When the Department opened the competitive grants funded by the Recovery Act, we issued a series of five Solicitations for Grant Applications (SGAs). The solicitations can be found at: [www.doleta.gov/grants/2009grants.cfm](http://www.doleta.gov/grants/2009grants.cfm) and an excerpt of the guidance for applicants regarding green industries and occupations is attached. Green jobs were defined in the SGAs in terms of both industries and occupations, citing several sources:

- Section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109–58, 119 Stat. 595;
- Section 171(e)(1)(B)(ii) of the Workforce Investment Act, as referred to in the Recovery Act, which incorporates the Green Jobs Act; and,
- Department-supported research through the Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) project which prepared a research paper titled, *Greening of the World of Work: Implications for O\*NET–SOC and New and Emerging Occupations*.

The SGAs clearly noted that the Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was working to develop a definition for green sectors and jobs, for purposes of counting employment.

Furthermore, one of the competitions (State Labor Market Information Improvement grants) provided funding for States to collect, analyze, and disseminate labor market information, and to enhance the labor exchange infrastructure for careers within energy efficiency and renewable energy industries. Several States had conducted, or were in the process of conducting, such surveys (WA, MI, OR, CA, CT, NY) and the funds were to enable such studies to be conducted in other localities, including Iowa.

3. Once a definition of a “green job” is determined, what DOL review processes will be initiated to ensure that Recovery Act applications have met the requirements? And, how will DOL recoup any funding from programs/individuals that do not meet the “green job” definition?

Applicants were scored on how well they were able to demonstrate a clear and specific need for the Federal investment in green jobs, as defined in the SGAs, using the most current and relevant sources of data available in communities where participants would be trained and employed. Applicants were required to explain the specific industries and occupations, as well as the specific knowledge, skills, and abilities required by these occupations, that were required within their local labor markets. We have found that grantees best understand the occupations that are in demand and the skills needed to fill these positions.

The BLS definition is solely for statistical purposes and is not applicable to the grants. The definition of green jobs that results from the BLS Federal Register Notice will not affect the funding of the grants.

We take our federal investments very seriously, and no one is more invested in the results these grants will achieve than I am. We are currently projecting that these grants will train over 120,000 workers across the country. All of the grants ETA awards, including those funded through the Recovery Act, are monitored closely by Federal Project Officers (FPOs) across the Department's six Regional Offices. Through desk reviews and on-site visits, FPOs record and track grantee progress throughout the periods of performance. The SGAs required grantees to submit quarterly financial and program reports, which are carefully reviewed by FPOs and ETA's staff in the national program offices to identify challenges, technical assistance needs, and best practices. As part of their narrative report, grantees are required to submit an updated timeline of their activities to validate they are on target for meeting their goals, outcomes, and deliverables.

4. How will DOL efforts to define “green jobs” affect other U.S. Government agencies that are providing Recovery Act funding for “green jobs?”

BLS is defining green jobs solely for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data on the workforce. When the definition is finalized, other agencies may choose to use it for non-statistical purposes (including providing Recovery Act funding), though it is not being designed specifically for that purpose. Agencies that wish to consider using the BLS definition (or the employment estimates that BLS will produce from its future data collection efforts) for non-statistical purposes will need to determine whether doing so is consistent with their program’s objectives. They are always free to modify the definition to better meet their specific objectives. This is the usual model for the development of BLS concepts and measures. For example, the Consumer Price Index concepts were designed for statistical purposes; subsequently various CPI’s have been used by other agencies to determine Social Security benefit increases, to index federal tax brackets, or for other programmatic uses. Similarly, data derived using the concept of unemployment that was developed for statistical purposes are utilized by many federal agencies to distribute billions of dollars in assistance to States and localities.

## **Attachment 2—Excerpt from DOL ARRA Solicitations for Grant Applications.**

**The following language was included in each grant competition to describe Green Industries and Occupations.**

### **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

Employment and Training Administration

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA); Notice of Availability of Funds and Solicitation for Grant Applications for State Energy Sector Partnership (SESP) and Training Grants

*Announcement Type:* Notice of Solicitation for Grant Applications.

*Funding Opportunity Number:* **SGA/DFA PY-08-20.**

*Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number:* 17.275.

### **B. Green Industries and Occupations**

The Department will award grants to workforce development projects that focus on connecting target populations, including auto and auto-related industry workers affected by significant automotive-related restructurings, to career pathways in green industries.

Training programs will prepare individuals for careers in any of the seven energy efficiency and renewable energy industries defined in section 171(e)(1)(B)(ii) of the WIA, which include:

- The energy-efficient building, construction, and retrofit industries;
- The renewable electric power industry;
- The energy efficient and advanced drive train vehicle industry;
- The biofuels industry;
- The deconstruction and materials use industries;
- The energy efficiency assessment industry serving residential, commercial, or industrial sectors; and
- Manufacturers that produce sustainable products using environmentally sustainable processes and materials.

Additionally, the Department is interested in applicants contributing to our understanding of green industries and jobs that clean and enhance our environment. Initial research supported by the Department of Labor shows that there are “growth, enhanced and emerging” green occupations across a number of industries. In addition to the seven industries referenced above, applicants may propose strategies that train for those green occupations from among the following industries: Transportation; green construction; environmental protection; sustainable agriculture including healthy food production; forestry; and recycling and waste reduction (see Occupational Information Network Report at: <http://www.onetcenter.org/reports/Green.html>). The Department will consider proposals that focus on these occupations within these industries if applicants can offer supporting data demonstrating these are emerging industries which are producing jobs in their communities.

For the purpose of these SGAs, the Department defines energy efficiency and renewable energy as follows. Section 203(b)(2) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, Public Law 109-58, 119 Stat.

595, defines “renewable energy” as “electric energy generated from solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, ocean (including tidal, wave, current, and thermal), geothermal, municipal solid waste, or new hydroelectric generation capacity achieved from increased efficiency or additions of new capacity at an existing hydroelectric project.” “Energy efficiency” can be broadly defined as programs aimed at mitigating the use of energy, reducing harmful emissions, and decreasing overall energy consumption.

The Department of Labor’s Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is working to develop a definition for green sectors and jobs, which will be used to ensure that workforce development efforts identify and target these green jobs and their training needs. The Department has also supported occupational research that begins to define green jobs, review sectors impacted by green investments and understand how new green technology and materials will affect occupational requirements. The Occupational Information Network (O\*NET) project has drafted a research paper titled, *Greening of the World of Work: Implications for O\*NET–SOC and New and Emerging Occupations*. This study reflects three general categories of occupations, based on different consequences of green economy activities and technologies: (1) Existing occupations expected to experience primarily an increase in employment demand; (2) existing occupations with significant change to the work and worker requirements; and (3) new and emerging green occupations. This research may be used as a starting point for identifying green industries and occupations and informing the development of training and job placement programs. For a copy of the O\*NET report and a listing of the identified occupations go to <http://www.onetcenter.org/reports/Green.html>

<b>Grant Program:</b>	State Energy Sector Partnership
<b>Grantee Name:</b>	Iowa Workforce Development
<b>Grantee City/State:</b>	Des Moines, IA
<b>Grant Award Amount:</b>	\$5,997,000
<b>Date Announced:</b>	January 20, 2010
<b>Period of Performance:</b>	January 2010 – January 2013
<b>Project Name:</b>	State of Iowa Energy Sector Partnership
<b>Project Description:</b>	The Iowa Energy Sector Partnership will incorporate a state driven green workforce development plan with prioritized training needs, as identified by the State Green Jobs task force. The grantee will develop a statewide sector plan for the emerging energy economy that will: focus on sustainable jobs in the Energy Sector, train workers with portable skills that provide opportunities and lateral movement within the energy continuum, train both new and incumbent workers, and prioritize energy sector jobs for the state. Workers will be trained in the following industries: Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Smart Grid and Electrical Transmission, Biofuels, Energy Efficient Construction and Building Retrofits, Materials Deconstruction and Reuse, Energy Assessment/Audit, Manufacturing of Energy Efficiency Products, and Sustainable Agriculture.
<b>Areas Served by Grant:</b>	Iowa statewide
<b>Auto-Impacted Counties Served:</b>	Cass, Chickasaw, Fremont, Howard, Iowa, Louisa, Plymouth, Poweshiek, Union, and Wright
<b>Targeted Industries:</b>	Wind Energy, Solar Energy, Smart Grid and Electrical Transmission, Biofuels, Energy Efficient Construction and Building Retrofits, Deconstruction, Hazardous Materials, Energy Assessment and Audit, Energy Efficiency Product Manufacturing, Sustainable Agriculture, Other targeted industries per the Green Jobs Act of 2007
<b>Targeted Credentials:</b>	N/A
<b>Targeted Occupations:</b>	N/A
<b>Targeted Populations:</b>	Dislocated workers, unemployed individuals, and incumbent workers
<b>All Project partners:</b>	Iowa Workforce Development, Iowa Office of Energy Independence, Iowa Association of Business and Industry, Iowa Association of Community College Trustees, Iowa Department of Education, Master Builders of Iowa, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, Iowa Utility Association, Iowa Federation of Labor American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Central Iowa Works (CIW), Siouxland Tri-State Regional Innovation Project, Center For Industrial Research Services at Iowa



	University (CIRAS), The Institute for Decision Making at the University of Northern Iowa, Kirkwood Community College Outreach Services, Marshalltown Area Chamber of Commerce, State Workforce Investment Board, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Iowa State Conference, International Union of Painters and Allied Trades (IUPAT) District Council 81, Iowa Office of the US Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Apprenticeship
<b>Projected outcomes:</b>	
Total number of participants served:	N/A
Total number of participants beginning education/training activities:	N/A
Total number of participants completing education/training activities:	N/A
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and receive a degree/certificate:	N/A
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and are placed into unsubsidized employment:	N/A
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and are placed into training-related unsubsidized employment:	N/A
Total number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment who retain an employed status in the first and second quarters following initial placement:	N/A
<b>Other Key Project Deliverables:</b>	Workers will be trained for specific sectors within the Energy Sector based on ongoing data analysis that draws on Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Recovery Act, and Iowa Workforce Development data. A sustainability plan based on the findings of Sector Partnership effectiveness will be developed and shared, with approval from the Office of the Governor, with the membership of Midwest Governor's Association.

<b>Grant Program:</b>	State LMI Improvement Grants
<b>Grantee Name:</b>	Iowa Workforce Development (IWD)
<b>Grantee City/State:</b>	Des Moines, Iowa
<b>Grant Award Amount:</b>	\$1,172,614
<b>Date Announced:</b>	November 11, 2009
<b>Period of Performance:</b>	December 2009-November 2010
<b>Project Name:</b>	Bridging the Green Economy Skills Gap
<b>Project Description:</b>	Iowa is proposing to develop a comprehensive analysis of both the labor supply and the labor demand of Iowa's green economy. The labor demand research will utilize survey instruments, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) workforce data, and study the state's need for building deconstruction and recycling. This work will inform the analysis of occupational demands, skill needs, and current and future job openings. The labor supply research will use IWD's data collection tools to develop a Human Capital Inventory of workers that will include: worker locations, income levels, education, skills, experience and willingness to relocate or change to a Green Economy job.
<b>Areas Served by Grant:</b>	Iowa
<b>All Project partners:</b>	The Office of the Governor of Iowa (I-Gov); IWD; Iowa Office of Energy Independence; Iowa Utilities Board; Iowa Finance Authority; USDOL Office of Apprenticeship (Iowa); The Institute for Decision Making; Iowa Central Community College; MidAmerican Energy; University of Northern Iowa's Institute for Decision Making; Iowa Association of Business and Industry; Iowa Federation of Labor; Iowa Alliance for Wind Innovation and Novel Development; the Center for Sustainable Communities; the Iowa Association for Community College Trustees; the Center on Industrial Research and Services at Iowa State University; and the professional Developers of Iowa
<b>Project Deliverables:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Green Economy Regulation and Incentive White Paper</li> <li>▪ Auto Industry Supply Chain Study for Iowa</li> <li>▪ Inventory of Iowa Registered Apprenticeships in the Green Economy to be used by I-Gov when making decisions on ARRA and I-Jobs funding.</li> <li>▪ State Building Deconstruction and Recycling Inventory</li> <li>▪ Synopsis of Energy Sector Workforce Demographics</li> <li>▪ Analysis of ARRA and I-Jobs Green Occupations- for use of I-Gov, the Iowa Department of Management, the Iowa Congressional Delegation and other state leaders</li> <li>▪ Green Economy Business Demand Occupational Survey</li> <li>▪ Iowa Green Economy Laborshed Studies</li> <li>▪ Iowa Green Economy Human Capital Inventory- for use of I-Gov, the Iowa Legislature, the Iowa Congressional Delegation and other state leadership</li> <li>▪ Iowa Green Economy Labor Supply and Demand Analysis</li> <li>▪ Summary of State Green Economy Educational Resources</li> <li>▪ Data and Information links for the web portal of I-Works</li> <li>▪ Modifications to I-Works Labor Exchange system</li> <li>▪ LMI Staff Training</li> <li>▪ Project summary, report out, and next steps</li> </ul>



<b>Grant Program:</b>	Energy Training Partnership
<b>Grantee Name:</b>	E.C.I.A. Business Growth, Inc.
<b>Grantee City/State:</b>	Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin
<b>Grant Award Amount:</b>	\$2,060,250
<b>Date Announced:</b>	January 6, 2010
<b>Period of Performance:</b>	January 2010 - January 2012
<b>Project Name:</b>	Green Industries Training Initiative
<b>Project Description:</b>	Based on industry and partner input through an ongoing Green Jobs Advisory Committee, this initiative will develop and implement three separate career ladders to connect workers to jobs in renewable electric power, energy efficient assessment, and energy efficient building. These three paths include Associate in Applied Science (A.A.S.) and diploma technician programs in Wind Turbine Repair, as well as (Residential Energy Services Network) RESNET Home Energy Rater training and Green Building Professional certifications for residential and commercial construction. Future curriculum enhancement is also planned for green electrical skills and continuing education in wind technology based on regional job need and supply. Recruitment, placement, retention, and supportive services to enable trainee participation and subsequent successful employment will be integrated into training activities.
<b>Areas Served by Grant:</b>	27 county region across Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota
<b>Auto-Impacted Counties Served:</b>	Howard and Chickasaw (IA)
<b>National or Local Grant:</b>	Local
<b>Targeted Industries:</b>	Renewable Wind Energy, Energy Efficiency Assessment, and Energy Efficiency Construction
<b>Targeted Credentials:</b>	Trainees will have the opportunity to earn a Diploma or A.A.S. degree as a Wind Turbine Repair Technician, a RESNET certification through successful completion of National Rater Exam and completion of probationary ratings with a RESNET Rating Provider, and Green Residential Builder and Green Commercial Builder certificates through Iowa Center on Sustainable Communities based on Iowa energy code and International Energy Code.
<b>Targeted Occupations:</b>	Electrical/Electronics Engineering Technician, Operating Engineers Construction Equipment Operator, Electrician (High Voltage), Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations, First Line Supervisors, Managers of Mechanics, Installers, Repairers Industry Machinery Mechanics, Control Valve Installer/Repairers, Maintenance/Repair Workers General Maintenance Workers Machinery,

	Electric Powerline Installers and Repairers (High Voltage), Installation, Maintenance and Repair Workers, All Others, First Line Supervisors, Mgrs of Production/Operations, Welders, Cutters, Solders, and Brazers, Power Plant Operators, Excavators, Loading, Drag Line Operators, General and Operations Managers, Carpenters, Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers, Construction Laborers, Operating Engineers and Other Equipment Operators, Electricians, Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators, Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers
<b>Targeted Populations:</b>	Veterans, dislocated workers, incumbent workers in need of updated training, workers impacted by automotive restructuring, high school graduates, GED graduates, HEART YouthBuild graduates, women, and minorities.
<b>All Project partners:</b>	City of Dubuque, Clipper Turbine Works, Dubuque Area Labor Management Council and United Labor Participation Committee, Gronen Restoration/Properties, Iowa Region One Regional Workforce Investment Board (WIB), Upper Explorerland Regional Planning Commission, Employment and Training, The Community Foundation of Greater Dubuque, Northeast Iowa Community College (NICC), The City of Dubuque, Northeast Iowa Small Business Development Center, AIM2WIN Regional Innovation Grant Region and local and statewide employers, Northeast Iowa Community College, Acciona Windpower, Independent Wind Turbine Services, LLC., Alliant Energy—IPL, Loomis Plumbing and Heating, K & K Gardens, Region 1 Employment and Training (UERPC & ECIA), Wisconsin Workforce Connections, Minnesota Workforce Development Inc., Regional Transit Authority, Four Mounds Foundation, Small Business Development Center, Iowa Labor Market Information Network, Fayette Economic Development
<b>Projected outcomes:</b>	
Total number of participants served:	392
Total number of participants beginning education/training activities:	392
Total number of participants completing education/training activities:	344
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and receive a degree/certificate:	193

Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and are placed into unsubsidized employment:	310 (90%)
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities and are placed into training-related unsubsidized employment:	5 (interns—ECIA/4 Mounds)
Total number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment who retain an employed status in the first and second quarters following initial placement:	283 (90%)
<b>Other Key Project Deliverables:</b>	INA

<b>Grant Program:</b>	Pathways Out of Poverty
<b>Grantee Name:</b>	Western Iowa Tech Community College (WITCC)
<b>Grantee City/State:</b>	Sioux City, IA
<b>Grant Award Amount:</b>	\$3,999,459
<b>Date Announced:</b>	January 13, 2010
<b>Period of Performance:</b>	January 2010 – January 2012
<b>Project Name:</b>	Western Iowa Tech Community College's Pathways Out of Poverty Project
<b>Project Description:</b>	The grantee will train dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disconnected youth to work in four different sectors. Green jobs related to the construction industry will require training to retrofit and remodel older buildings. Participants in renewable energy job training will focus on skills needed for component manufacturing, power grid construction, and wind tower erection. Another sector includes energy intensive industries associated with agricultural production that are incorporating new technologies. And finally, project training will be adapted to serve energy intensive industries associated with electric power generation, fertilizer production and food processing.
<b>Areas Served by Grant:</b>	Woodbury County, IA
<b>PUMAs Served:</b>	01100
<b>Auto-Impacted Counties Served:</b>	N/A
<b>National or Local Grant:</b>	Local
<b>Targeted Industries:</b>	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
<b>Targeted Credentials:</b>	College Certificates
<b>Targeted Occupations:</b>	Electrician Helper; Electrician; Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Technician; Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters; Carpenter Helpers; Carpenters; Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers; Construction and Related Workers; Operating Engineers and other Construction Equipment; Construction Laborers; Insulation Workers, Mechanical; Insulation Workers, Floor, Ceiling and Wall; Construction Managers; Front-line Supervisors; Electrical Engineers; Electrical and Electronic Engineering; Power Distributors and Dispatchers; Mechanical Engineers; Mechanical Drafters; Power-line Installers and Repairers; Power Plant Operators; Truck Drivers, Heavy and Tractor-Trailer; Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers; Electromechanical Equipment Assemblers; Sheet Metal Workers ;Millwrights; Industrial Machinery Mechanics; Machinists; Stationary Engineers and Boiler Operators; Welders, Cutters, and Braziers; Plating and Coating Machine Setters, Operators
<b>Targeted Populations:</b>	Dislocated workers, low-income adults, and disconnected youth
<b>All Project partners:</b>	Goodwill Industries/Wall Street Mission; Sanford Community Center; Siouxland Human Investment Partnership; The Center for Siouxland; United Way of Siouxland; Women Aware; Le Mars Chamber of Commerce; Great West Casualty; Wells Dairy; Larry DeBuse Contracting; Simenson Manufacturing; Iowa Vocational Rehabilitation Services; Western Iowa Tech Community College;

	Iowa Region 12 Workforce Investment Board; Job Training Partners; Iowa Workforce Development; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 231; Iowa Department of Human Services; and Siouxland District Health Department
<b>Projected outcomes:</b>	
Total number of participants served:	300
Total number of participants beginning education/training activities:	300
Total number of participants who receive basic education services:	201
Total number of participants who receive supportive services funded by the grant:	127
Total number of participants completing education/training activities:	222
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities that receive a degree/certificate:	192
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities that are placed into unsubsidized employment:	165
Total number of participants who complete education/training activities that are placed into training-related unsubsidized employment:	142
Total number of participants placed in unsubsidized employment who retain an employed status in the first and second quarters following initial placement:	142
<b>Other Key Project Deliverables:</b>	Mobile Career Coach (minivan); Career Education Lab; Green Jobs Curriculum targeting rural Woodbury County areas; Virtual Career Education Lab for urban and rural Woodbury County residents; Promotional Materials for the careers in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy