On The Hill
A number of high-profile news events have dominated Washington's attention in May: a leak of a draft opinion from the Supreme Court related to a pending abortion case; the continued conflict in Ukraine; a small-but-noticeable spike in COVID cases; a drop in the stock market; a significant spike in gas prices; and a school shooting in Texas, among other issues. The result has been a Congress that has been pulled in a number of directions, to the point that little new legislation has advanced to passage.

Congress did pass a new supplemental appropriation for Ukraine aid and sent it to President Biden for signature into law. However, Congress rejected a proposal to provide economic relief to restaurants and other small businesses impacted by the pandemic and has yet to consider a proposed new tranche of aid for COVID public health measures.

Still moving their way through the legislative process are items such as the Bipartisan Innovation Act, the Ocean Shipping Reform Act, an antitrust measure, a mental health package, a domestic terrorism bill, and Fiscal Year 2023 appropriations.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
The WIOA reauthorization bill that passed the House Education and Labor Committee last month was brought up to the House floor for debate and amendments; the Miller-Meeks amendment (House Education and Labor Republicans' bill) failed. The bill passed the House with the support of all 216 House Democrats and 4 Republicans.

The version passed primarily maintains the existing programs while increasing funding. It also increase support for programs and policies such as those related to youth programs and career counseling. The bill's lack of support from Republicans is due in part to the fact that Republicans are pushing for program reforms that would involve more private sector partnerships. We have been told that it is unlikely that WIOA will see movement in the Senate this session.

Rep. Thompson Bill
This month, NCDA provided an endorsement of a bill from Rep. GT Thompson. The bill is now set to be introduced in early June, giving Rep. Thompson’s office more time to find a Democratic co-lead for the bill. The bill would allow funds for Title II of WIOA to provide career guidance to individuals and to create public outreach through Public Service Announcements, social media campaigns, job fairs, etc. to spread the word on these workforce development programs. Title II already allows organizations such as trade associations to receive funds from states to implement eligible programming, as long as they can “prove effectiveness” in their application.

Bipartisan Innovation Act
The House and Senate were supposed to reach a skeleton deal on the Bipartisan Innovation Act package before the end of May, but it has become clear that that is not happening. Republican Senators are expressing frustration with the pace of negotiations, and in particular with their House Democratic colleagues. Our team has known for several weeks now that the final bill is much more likely to resemble the Senate-passed USICA. This is because USICA is clearly bipartisan and passed the Senate with 68 votes, while the COMPETES Act passed the House with just one Republican vote.

It's been about two weeks since the conference committee tasked with reconciling the differences between the House-passed COMPETES Act and Senate-passed USICA formally started. Staff discussions at the committee level are continuing on outstanding issues including the trade titles and revamping the National Science Foundation, and closed briefings are being held for Congressmembers on the national security elements of the bill.

Leadership has set a tentative deadline of June 21 for the final conference report, but that timeline does not look promising.
### Bills

**National Career Development Association (30)**

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<th>State</th>
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<th>Last Action</th>
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<td>US</td>
<td>HR 7309</td>
<td>Received In The Senate And Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Health Education Labor And Pensions 2022 05 18</td>
<td>In Senate</td>
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**Title**
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022

**Description**
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2022 This bill reauthorizes through FY2028 and expands programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The bill also revises workforce investment, vocational rehabilitation, employment, training, and literacy programs for eligible individuals. For example, the bill * increases workforce representation on state and local workforce investment boards from 20% to 30%; * reworks one-stop center infrastructure funding by requiring costs to be covered by state allocations of WIOA funds; * establishes subsidized youth employment programs that include work-readiness training and mentoring; * eliminates a requirement that the Department of Labor ensure that individuals participating in WIOA activities comply with Selective Service laws; * modifies the allotment of youth workforce investment funds to states; * expands the Job Corps program, including by serving individuals in outlying areas and relaxing age requirements; * establishes grants to expand training programs through industry or sector partnerships; * expands grants for integrated English literacy and civics education to outlying areas; and * expands Wagner-Peyser employment services to the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa. The bill also provides statutory authority for Labor to award * competitive grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to improve employment and training outcomes and reduce recidivism of justice-involved youth; and * competitive grants for states to create workforce longitudinal administrative databases.

**Primary Sponsors**
Bobby Scott
<table>
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
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<th>Last Action</th>
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<td>US</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>TRAIN Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>Lucy McBath</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Employer-Directed Skills Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>Elise Stefanik</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Title
Build Back Better Act

Description
This bill provides funding, establishes programs, and otherwise modifies provisions relating to a broad array of areas, including education, labor, child care, health care, taxes, immigration, and the environment. (The bill is commonly referred to as the Build Back Better Act.) For example, the bill provides funding for * management of the National Forest System; * job placement and career services; * safe drinking water and energy-efficiency projects; * electric vehicles and zero-emission, heavy-duty vehicles; * public health infrastructure and supply chain resiliency; * housing, rental, and homeowner assistance programs; * cybersecurity programs; * tribal infrastructure, environmental, and health programs; * wildfire prevention, drought relief, conservation efforts, and climate change research; * small business assistance and development; * transit services and clean energy projects in low-income communities; and * infrastructure and administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill also includes provisions that * provide free child care for children under the age of six; * provide free universal preschool services; * establish a methane fee for certain petroleum and natural gas facilities; * expand Medicare to cover hearing care; * allow certain aliens who entered the United States prior to January 1, 2011, to temporarily remain and work in the country; * provide up to four weeks of paid family and medical leave per year; * restructure and increase taxes for certain corporations and high-income individuals (e.g., individuals with income over $400,000); and * require the Department of Health and Human Services to negotiate maximum prices for certain brand-name drugs under Medicare.

Primary Sponsors
John Yarmuth

Title
Apprenticeships to College Act

Description
Apprenticeships to College Act This bill requires the Department of Labor to enter into an interagency agreement with the Department of Education to promote and support integration and alignment of programs under the national apprenticeship system with secondary, 2- and 4-year postsecondary, and adult education.

Primary Sponsors
Amy Klobuchar
Youth Workforce Readiness Act of 2021

This bill requires the Department of Labor to award grants to certain national youth-serving organizations for comprehensive workforce readiness programs provided to youth that take place before or after school, during summer vacation or holiday, or on the weekend (i.e., out-of-school-time programs). Such grants must be used to develop and implement youth workforce readiness programs, including for activities such as on-the-job and leadership opportunities, internships, and other supportive services. The bill also requires local workforce development boards to establish youth councils as subgroups of the boards.

Primary Sponsors
Josh Harder

Tina Smith
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>National Security Diversity and Inclusion Workforce Act of 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This bill requires each national security agency to report on its diversity and inclusion efforts. The bill defines diversity as diversity of persons based on gender, race, ethnicity, disability status, veteran status, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, and other demographic categories. It also requires each such agency to: * develop a system to collect and analyze applicant employment data to identify areas for improvement in attracting diverse talent, with emphasis on senior and management positions; * conduct periodic interviews with a representative cross-section of the national security workforce to obtain workplace information; * sponsor workforce members to participate in a Senior Executive Service candidate development program or similar program; * implement performance and advancement requirements for the workforce; * create opportunities for senior personnel to participate in outreach events and to discuss issues relating to diversity and inclusion; and * expand training on bias in the workplace and flexible work policies. The bill encourages agencies to expand professional development and career advancement opportunities that support their missions and to seek a diverse and talented pool of employment applicants by reaching out to educational organizations and professional associations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>Gerry Connolly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction Date</td>
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<td>Last Action</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>REO Act of 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This bill establishes the Reentry Employment Opportunities Program to make grants for the purpose of providing job training opportunities to formerly incarcerated adults, youths, and young adults who have dropped out of school. Grants are awarded to entities such as nonprofit organizations, organizations serving women or a minority population, and state and local governments to carry out projects related to apprenticeship programs, occupational skills education, on-the-job training, work experience, job referrals, basic skills remediation, educational services, and work readiness activities for such individuals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>Gary Peters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduction Date</td>
<td>2021-05-10</td>
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<td>US</td>
<td>HR 2733</td>
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<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>S 1026</td>
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### Title
Counseling for Career Choice Act

### Description
Counseling for Career Choice Act This bill directs the Department of Education to award competitive grants to state educational agencies and, through them, subgrants to eligible entities (e.g., local educational agencies) to implement comprehensive school career counseling programs.

### Primary Sponsors
Jim Langevin

### Introduction Date: 2021-04-21

### Title
American Apprenticeship Act

### Description
American Apprenticeship Act This bill directs the Department of Labor to make grants to assist states in carrying out projects that defray the cost of instruction associated with pre-apprenticeship and qualified apprenticeship programs. Labor shall (1) establish performance measures and an evaluation system for such grant program; and (2) identify in-demand occupations that lack the use of qualified apprenticeship programs, analyze the use of such program model in those occupations, and report on such analysis to states and Congress.

### Primary Sponsors
Amy Klobuchar

### Introduction Date: 2021-03-25
Title
Success for Rural Students and Communities Act of 2021

Description
Success for Rural Students and Communities Act of 2021 This bill establishes a grant program through which the Department of Education may award funds to eligible partnerships to support rural postsecondary education and economic growth and development in rural communities. A grant recipient must be a partnership whose members represent at least three designated types of organizations, specifically (1) a local educational agency or educational service agency serving a rural area, (2) an institution of higher education (IHE), (3) a regional economic development entity, or (4) a rural community-serving organization with demonstrated success supporting rural students in accessing higher education and attaining degrees. A grant recipient must use awarded funds to carry out no fewer than two specified activities, namely (1) improving postsecondary enrollment rates for rural secondary school students, (2) increasing enrollment and completion rates of rural nontraditional students in degree programs at IHEs, (3) creating or strengthening academic programs at rural-serving IHEs to prepare graduates to enter into high-need occupations in the regional and local economies, or (4) generating local and regional economic development that creates employment opportunities for rural students with postsecondary degrees.

Primary Sponsors
Elise Stefanik
Title
Success for Rural Students and Communities Act of 2021

Introduction Date: 2021-03-22

Description
Success for Rural Students and Communities Act of 2021 This bill establishes a grant program through which the Department of Education may award funds to eligible partnerships to support rural postsecondary education and economic growth and development in rural communities. A grant recipient must be a partnership whose members represent at least three designated types of organizations, specifically (1) a local educational agency or educational service agency serving a rural area, (2) an institution of higher education (IHE), (3) a regional economic development entity, or (4) a rural community-serving organization with demonstrated success supporting rural students in accessing higher education and attaining degrees. A grant recipient must use awarded funds to carry out no fewer than two specified activities, namely (1) improving postsecondary enrollment rates for rural secondary school students, (2) increasing enrollment and completion rates of rural nontraditional students in degree programs at IHEs, (3) creating or strengthening academic programs at rural-serving IHEs to prepare graduates to enter into high-need occupations in the regional and local economies, or (4) generating local and regional economic development that creates employment opportunities for rural students with postsecondary degrees.

Primary Sponsors
Susan Collins

Title
PARTNERS Act

Introduction Date: 2021-02-01

Description
Promoting Apprenticeships through Regional Training Networks for Employers Required Skills Act of 2021 or the PARTNERS Act This bill establishes a grant program to promote registered apprenticeships and other work-based learning opportunities for small and medium-sized businesses within in-demand industry sectors, through the establishment and support of eligible partnerships.

Primary Sponsors
Suzanne Bonamici
Title
American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

Description
This bill provides additional relief to address the continued impact of COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) on the economy, public health, state and local governments, individuals, and businesses.

TITLE I--COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
Subtitle A--Agriculture
(Sec. 1001) This section provides funding for FY2021 to the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to (1) purchase food and agricultural commodities; (2) purchase and distribute agricultural commodities (including fresh produce, dairy, seafood, eggs, and meat) to individuals in need; (3) provide grants and loans for small or midsized food processors or distributors, seafood processing facilities and processing vessels, farmers markets, producers, or other organizations to respond to COVID-19; and (4) provide grants, loans, and other assistance to maintain and improve food and agricultural supply chain resiliency. The section also requires USDA to use specified amounts of the funding to (1) conduct animal surveillance and monitoring related to COVID-19; and (2) reduce overtime inspection costs borne by federally inspected small and very small meat, poultry, or egg processors. (Sec. 1002) This section provides funding for, and directs USDA to establish, an emergency pilot program to provide grants to certain applicants for rural health care and other rural development needs related to COVID-19. (Sec. 1003) This section provides funding for necessary administrative expenses associated with carrying out this subtitle. (Sec. 1004) This section provides funding through FY2022 to the Office of the Inspector General of USDA for audits, investigations, and other oversight activities of projects and activities related to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Sec. 1005) This section provides funding for USDA to pay off outstanding farm loan debts of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. (Sec. 1006) This section provides funding for USDA to address historical discrimination and disparities in the agriculture sector. Specifically, USDA must use specified amounts to * provide outreach, mediation, training, and assistance on issues concerning food, agriculture, agricultural credit, agricultural extension, rural development, or nutrition to certain socially disadvantaged groups, including socially disadvantaged farmers, ranchers, or forest landowners; * provide grants and loans to improve land access for such groups; * fund one or more equity commissions to address racial equity issues within USDA and its programs; * support and supplement agricultural research, education, and extension, as well as scholarships and programs that provide internships and pathways to federal employment; and * provide financial assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers, ranch... (click bill link to see more).

Primary Sponsors
John Yarmuth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>More Choice for Career Training Act of 2021</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This bill requires the Department of Education to develop an alternative certification program that allows students to use Pell Grants for enrollment in educational programs that have existed for at least five years and would not otherwise be eligible. The alternative certification program may not require accreditation, state authorization, minimum instructional hours, or minimum classroom time for an educational program to be eligible.</td>
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<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>John Carter</td>
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<td>Introduction Date:</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Hospitality and Commerce Job Recovery Act of 2021</th>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>This bill extends existing and establishes new tax credits that assist the hospitality and restaurant industry. Specifically, it * allows a convention and trade show restart tax credit; * extends the employee retention tax credit through 2021; * suspends for taxable years 2021 through 2022, the limitation on entertainment expenses related to a trade or business, * allows a restaurant and dining restart credit for businesses closed or forced to reduce services due to COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019); * allows a 50% tax credit for travel expenditures; and * allows a tax credit for unmerchantable inventory for the period between December 31, 2019, and before April 1, 2021.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Sponsors</td>
<td>Catherine Cortez Masto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction Date:</td>
<td>2021-02-25</td>
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</table>
Title
National Apprenticeship Act of 2021

Description
National Apprenticeship Act of 2021 This bill provides statutory authority for the registered apprenticeship program within the Department of Labor and for related grant programs. The bill provides statutory authority for the Office of Apprenticeship (OA) within Labor. The OA's responsibilities include (1) supporting the development of apprenticeship models; (2) recognizing qualified state apprenticeship agencies, and operating apprenticeship offices in states without a recognized agency; (3) providing technical assistance to state agencies; (4) periodically updating requirements for each occupation in the apprenticeship program and determining whether to approve new occupations for the program; (5) promoting greater diversity in the national apprenticeship system; and (6) awarding grants provided by this bill. The bill also establishes in statute the responsibilities of state apprenticeship agencies and offices, including (1) providing technical assistance to stakeholders, (2) resolving complaints, (3) establishing state performance goals, and (4) including in its written plan a description of how its apprenticeship programs align with the skills needs of the state's employers. The OA shall enter into an agreement with the Department of Education to promote the integration and alignment of apprenticeship programs with secondary, postsecondary, and adult education. The OA shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities to (1) expand national apprenticeship system programs, including by expanding pre-apprenticeship and youth apprenticeship programs; (2) encourage employer participation; and (3) strengthen alignment between the apprenticeship system and education providers. The bill provides statutory authority for criteria for various programs, including (1) quality standards for apprenticeships, (2) requirements for apprenticeship agreements between a program sponsor and an apprentice, and (3) acceptable uses for grant funds awarded by this bill. The bill also provides statutory authority for the National Advisory Committee on Apprenticeships. The committee's duties shall include advising the OA on matters relating to this bill and providing recommendations on topics such as increasing the participation of populations not traditionally involved in the national apprenticeship system. Labor shall engage an independent entity to conduct research on ways to improve the management and effectiveness of national apprenticeship system programs.

Primary Sponsors
Bobby Scott
Title
RESET for America’s Future Act

Description
Revitalize and Expand SNAP Education and Training for America’s Future Act or the RESET for America’s Future Act This bill increases federal reimbursement for certain state employment and training programs under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as the food stamp program). The Department of Agriculture (USDA) must issue certain guidelines that permit a state to submit for full and expedited federal reimbursement of any costs incurred through SNAP employment and training programs that meet certain criteria (e.g., programs with proven positive outcomes), with no match requirement. USDA must temporarily reimburse each state 100% of costs incurred in connection with transportation costs and other expenses related to participation in such programs through the end of the COVID-19 (i.e., coronavirus disease 2019) public health emergency or two years, whichever is later. It must also reimburse each state 100% of costs incurred to build, modernize, or improve state and local data systems related to SNAP employment and training programs. Further, USDA must commission a thorough national assessment of its SNAP employment and training programs to develop a strategy for continuous improvement to the programs.

Primary Sponsors
Abigail Spanberger

Introduction Date: 2021-01-25

Title
Apprenticeship Hubs Across America Act of 2021

Description
Apprenticeship Hubs Across America Act of 2021 This bill requires the Department of Labor to implement a program to award grants to workforce intermediaries (certain national, regional, state, or local entities that facilitate the establishment of registered apprenticeship programs) to enable them to engage a variety of stakeholders to support, develop, and implement registered apprenticeship programs.

Primary Sponsors
Chris Coons

Introduction Date: 2021-02-23
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<th>State</th>
<th>Bill Number</th>
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<td>S 200</td>
<td>Read Twice And Referred To The Committee On Health Education Labor And Pensions 2021 02 03</td>
<td>In Senate</td>
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**Title**
- Youth Corps Act of 2021
- Relaunching America's Workforce Act

**Introduction Date**
- 2021-02-04
- 2021-02-03

**Description**

**Youth Corps Act of 2021**
This bill authorizes the Department of Labor to make grants to public or private nonprofit agencies or organizations to carry out Youth Corps programs that utilize the Youth Corps model to provide low-income youth (age 16 and not more than age 24) with education and work readiness training. The term Youth Corps model means a youth education and training program for which an eligible entity provides eligible youth with stipended or paid work experience and basic and technical skills training leading to (1) enrollment in postsecondary education or training, (2) attainment of an industry-recognized certification or credential, (3) meaningful employment in the economy of the 21st century, or (4) military service.

**Primary Sponsors**
- Freddi Wilson

**Relaunching America's Workforce Act**
This bill establishes several grant programs to address employment, the workforce, and education access in response to the COVID-19 national emergency. The Department of Labor must provide grants in response to the COVID-19 national emergency to * provide training and employment for dislocated, unemployed, and underemployed workers; * support youth employment; * establish workforce information systems improvements; * provide reentry employment opportunities for justice system-involved youth or young adults, formerly incarcerated youths or adults, and former offenders; and * create or expand apprenticeship programs. Programs directed towards assisting Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farmworkers may be extended. The Department of Education must provide grants to expand the capacity of adult education providers to prioritize serving adults with low-literacy or numeracy levels negatively impacted by the COVID-19 national emergency, and to improve or expand career and technical education programs and programs of study to respond to state and local needs as a result of the COVID-19 national emergency.

**Primary Sponsors**
- Patty Murray
<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Introduction Date: 2021-02-02</th>
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<tr>
<td>To direct the Secretary of Labor to award grants to develop, administer, and evaluate early childhood education apprenticeships, and for other purposes.</td>
<td></td>
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**Description**
This bill requires the Department of Labor to award grants to states to develop, administer, and evaluate registered apprenticeship programs focused on early childhood education.

**Primary Sponsors**
Brett Guthrie

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Introduction Date: 2021-02-02</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship Futures for All Act</td>
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**Description**
Apprenticeship Futures for All Act This bill requires the Office of Apprenticeship (OA) within the Department of Labor to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to eligible entities if the eligible entity is a qualified intermediary to (1) support national industry and equity intermediaries in establishing or expanding sector-based partnerships to support the delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system to significant scale in the United States, or (2) serve programs under the national apprenticeship system in a local or regional setting. The delivery or expansion of programs under the national apprenticeship system shall be (1) in key sectors, including manufacturing, information technology, cyber security, health care, insurance and finance, energy, hospitality, retail, construction, and other sectors identified by the OA as targeted for expansion under the national apprenticeship system; or (2) for nontraditional apprenticeship populations, women, minorities, individuals with disabilities, and individuals impacted by the criminal or juvenile justice system.

**Primary Sponsors**
Pramila Jayapal
CHampioning Apprenticeships for New Careers and Employees in TECHnology Act or the CHANCE in TECH Act

This bill requires the Department of Labor to enter into contracts with industry intermediaries to promote the development of and access to apprenticeships in the technology sector. The Department of Education (ED) may issue CHANCE in TECH Awards for 21st Century Schools to secondary schools or junior or community colleges that demonstrate high achievement in providing students necessary skills to compete in the 21st century workforce. In making an award, ED must consider the availability of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), career and technical education, and computer technology courses at the schools.

Primary Sponsors
Seth Moulton
Expanding Opportunity through Pre-Apprenticeships Act

This bill requires the Office of Apprenticeship (OA) within the Department of Labor to create a plan to expand participation in pre-apprenticeship programs for underrepresented populations and individuals with barriers to employment, and requires Labor to award related grants to certain eligible entities (e.g., community-based organizations, pre-apprenticeship sponsors, and employers for an in-demand industry or occupation). Specifically, the bill*

* establishes pre-apprenticeship program standards and requirements; * directs Labor to collect data on pre-apprenticeship programs, using workforce innovation and opportunity indicators of performance, on how programs resources are spent, and on the diversity and equal opportunity in apprenticeship programs; * directs the OA in partnership with state apprenticeship agencies to conduct research in state labor markets and create a plan to expand participation in registered pre-apprenticeship programs for nontraditional populations or individuals with barriers to employment such as youth, women, people of color, long-term unemployed, individuals with disabilities, individuals with substance abuse issues, individuals impacted by the criminal justice system, and veterans; and * provides grants to serve participants from nontraditional apprenticeship populations with preference to women, people of color, veterans, those who have been impacted by the youth or adult criminal justice system, and individuals with barriers to employment between the ages of 16 and 24.

Primary Sponsors
Tony Cardenas
Apprenticeship Access for All Act of 2021

This bill requires the Department of Labor to promote diversity and ensure equal opportunity to participate in programs for apprentices, youth apprentices, and pre-apprentices by * taking steps to promote diversity in apprenticeable occupations under the national apprenticeship system, especially in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations in areas with high percentages of low-income individuals; * ensuring programs under the national apprenticeship system adopt and implement policies for equal opportunity in such programs, do not engage in prohibited intimidation or retaliation, and are subject to enforcement action; and * supporting the recruitment, employment, and retention of nontraditional apprenticeship populations in high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand industry sectors and occupations, including women, people of color, individuals with disabilities, individuals impacted by the criminal and juvenile justice system, and individuals with barriers to employment.

Primary Sponsors
Alma Adams

Early Educators Apprenticeship Act

This bill establishes a grant program to award to partnerships—which may include employers, institutions of higher education, labor unions, and community-based organizations—the federal share of the costs of apprenticeship programs focused on early childhood education.

Primary Sponsors
Todd Young
Relaunching America's Workforce Act

Relaunching America's Workforce Act This bill establishes several grant programs to address employment, the workforce, and education access in response to the COVID-19 national emergency. The Department of Labor must provide grants in response to the COVID-19 national emergency to * provide training and employment for dislocated, unemployed, and underemployed workers; * support youth employment; * establish workforce information systems improvements; * provide reentry employment opportunities for justice-involved youth and young adults; and * create or expand apprenticeship programs. Programs directed towards assisting Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farmworkers may be extended. The Department of Education must provide grants to expand the capacity of adult education providers to prioritize serving adults with low-literacy or numeracy levels negatively impacted by the COVID-19 national emergency, and to improve or expand career and technical education programs and programs of study to respond to state and local needs as a result of the COVID-19 national emergency.

Primary Sponsors
Bobby Scott

Gateway to Careers Act of 2021

Gateway to Careers Act of 2021 This bill establishes a career pathway grant program through which the Department of Education must award competitive grants to certain public institutions of higher education and postsecondary technical education schools. Grant recipients must use these funds to (1) carry out activities that support the development and implementation of career pathway programs, and (2) provide support services to students engaged in career pathway programs.

Primary Sponsors
Maggie Hassan