

## Job Creation Legislation Pending Before Congress

Representative John Conyers (D-Mich.) has introduced H.R. 870, the "Humphrey-Hawkins 21st Century Full Employment & Training Act," a comprehensive and innovative federal and local government job creation and training bill that would create millions of new jobs for the nation's unemployed. The Act's Full Employment Trust Fund would provide federal funding for local community-based job creation and training initiatives until full employment is reached in the United States. The Act is deficit neutral and fully funded through a modest tax on Wall Street stock and bond transactions. > <http://putamericatowork.net/>

HR 402, the National Infrastructure Development Bank Act of 2011, has been introduced by Rep. Rosa DeLauro with 55 cosponsors. The legislation establishes a National Infrastructure Development Bank, an independent body designed to evaluate and finance infrastructure projects of substantial regional and national significance. Eligible infrastructure projects would include transportation (i.e. highways, transit, inland waterways, rail and air travel), the environment (i.e. drinking and wastewater facilities and hazardous waste facilities); energy (i.e. renewable energy transmission and building efficiency); and telecommunications (i.e. broadband development). The Bank would be capitalized with authorized appropriations of \$5 billion a year for 5 years as paid in capital and would sunset 15 years after it is signed into law. A similar bill, S, 652, the Senate BUILD Act introduced by Sen. John Kerry with 8 cosponsors, would establish an American Infrastructure Financing Authority (AIFA), a type of national infrastructure bank, an independent body designed to evaluate and finance infrastructure projects of substantial regional and national significance. > <http://www.asce.org/>

HR 494, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Civilian Conservation Corps Act introduced by Rep. Marcy Kaptur, with 5 cosponsors, would establish a Civilian Conservation Corps to employ unemployed or underemployed U.S. citizens in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature, such as forestation of U.S. and state lands, prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, and construction and repair of National Park System paths and trails. The bill would be funded at a level of \$16 billion a year from fiscal year 2012 through fiscal year 2015. > <http://www.facebook.com/21stCenturyCCC>

The Security in Energy and Manufacturing (SEAM) Act, (HR 724/S 591) introduced by Rep. Steven Rothman and Sen. Sherrod Brown, would renew the Advanced Energy Manufacturing Tax Credit program, also known as 48C, which provides investment tax credits of 30 percent for facilities that manufacture energy equipment. Currently, 70 percent of clean energy components are manufactured outside of the United States. > <http://www.americanmanufacturing.org/>

Rep. Gerry Connolly (D-VA) introduced the Build America Bonds to Create Jobs Now Act (HR 11) with 17 cosponsors to spur job creation here at home. These bonds have been an effective tool in job creation, having helped finance \$181 billion in critical infrastructure projects, such as schools, hospitals, roads, courthouses, public safety facilities and equipment, water and sewer projects, environmental projects, energy projects, public buildings, government housing projects and public utilities. > <http://www.democraticleader.gov/floor?id=0423>

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HR 1901, the "Saving America's Youth: the Youth Employment Act of 2011," (SAY YEA!) introduced by Rep. Bobby Rush with 22 cosponsors, would create summer jobs for disconnected youth. The bill would provide \$6.5 billion dollars for youth employment while offering tax incentives for businesses that hire employees ages 16 to 21 years of age. The bill funds a national public service employment program that focuses on jobs in parks, education and rebuilding infrastructure. According to Rep. Rush, "...the unemployment rate for Americans between the ages of 16 and 19 had reached a Depression-era level of 25.5 percent. That percentage, which translated into an estimated 1.5 million unemployed youth, was the highest level it had ever been in the 50-plus years that the U. S. Labor Department has been tracking those records." >> <http://rush.house.gov>

HR 1366/S 751, the National Manufacturing Strategy Act of 2011, introduced by Rep. Daniel Lipinski with 36 cosponsors, and Senators Sherrod Brown and Mark Kirk in the Senate, expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) the U.S. government should promote policies related to the nation's manufacturing sector intended to promote growth, sustainability, and competitiveness, create well-paying jobs, enable innovation and investment, and support national security; and (2) the President and Congress should act promptly to pursue policies consistent with a National Manufacturing Strategy (Strategy). The bill directs the President to submit a national manufacturing strategy to the Congress every four years. >> <http://www.americanmanufacturing.org/>

### CLEAN ENERGY & MASS TRANSIT:

The Apollo Alliance has proposed a 10-year plan to get the U.S. to energy independence by investing in clean and renewable energy, including energy efficiency and conservation and green vehicles. The plan would require an annual investment of \$50 billion each year for 10 years, but actually pays for itself in terms of public sector savings and avoided costs of imported oil and fossil fuel consumption. >> [www.apolloalliance.org](http://www.apolloalliance.org)

"Make it in America: The Apollo Clean Transportation Manufacturing Action Plan" calls for sustained investments to harness transit and clean vehicle building here in the U.S., investments that would result in 3.7 million jobs in the next six years. Of those new jobs, 600,000 alone would be in the manufacturing sector. > [www.apolloalliance.org](http://www.apolloalliance.org)

### UNEMPLOYED WORKERS:

HR 589, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Expansion Act of 2011, introduced by Reps. Barbara Lee and Bobby Scott, with 87 cosponsors, would add 14 weeks of benefits to the first "tier" of Emergency Unemployment Compensation, one of two programs that together give the unemployed up to 73 weeks of federally-funded benefits for workers who exhaust 26 weeks of state benefits. The full 73 weeks are available in states with unemployment above 8.5 percent. > <http://american99ersunion.com/>

List compiled by Chuck Bell, National Jobs for All Coalition, [www.NJFAC.org](http://www.NJFAC.org)  
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