

**Overview of Key Workforce Development Funding Resources**  
*In The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act*

<b>Direct Funding for Workforce-related Services</b>
<p><i>Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult</i>            Illinois' (Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity) allocation is \$25,790,612 with one state-level set aside:                15% state-level discretion: \$3,868,592            The City of Chicago's (Department of Community Development) allocation is \$6,867,120.</p>
<p><i>WIA Youth (including summer youth employment)</i>            Illinois' (DCEO) allocation is \$62,203,400 with one state-level set aside:                15% state-level discretion: \$9,330,510            The City of Chicago's (Department of Family and Support Services) allocation is \$17,390,077.</p>
<p><i>WIA Dislocated Worker</i>            Illinois' (DCEO) allocation is \$68,533,653 with two state-level set asides:                15% rapid response: \$10,280,049                15% state-level discretion: \$10,280,049            The City of Chicago's (DCD) allocation is \$11,884,655.</p>
<p><i>Wagner-Peyser Reemployment Services</i>            Illinois (Department of Employment Security) will receive \$10,354,527 for reemployment services for unemployment insurance claimants.</p>
<b>Additional Sources for Workforce Development Funding</b>
<p><i>WIA Competitive Grants</i>            \$750 million in federal competitive grants from U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) for high-growth industries. Priority areas will be green jobs and health care. Other areas that are likely are advanced manufacturing, and broadband.</p>
<p><i>WIA National Emergency Grants</i>            \$200 million in emergency grants from DOL to respond to sudden dislocation events.</p>
<p><i>Trade Adjustment Assistance Grants</i>            Creates new federal competitive grant programs for community colleges and sector projects to develop training in communities impacted by trade.</p>
<p><i>YouthBuild</i>            \$50 billion in federal competitive grants.</p>
<p><i>TANF Emergency Contingency Funds</i>            States can be reimbursed for 80% of increased expenditures on transitional jobs programs for</p>

TANF-eligible individuals.
<p><i>Community Service Block Grant</i> \$47 million in funds to Illinois will flow through community action programs and include services to help low-income individuals get employment and attain adequate education.</p>
<p><i>Community Development Block Grant</i> CDBG provides resources to communities for a variety of services, including employment &amp; training. Illinois' non-entitlement portion is \$8,585,276 and Chicago's is \$22,459,047.</p>
<p><i>Electricity delivery &amp; Energy reliability activities</i> \$100 million for funding for worker training activities.</p>
<p><i>Health Resources &amp; Services Administration workforce development programs</i> \$500 million in funding to address health professions workforce shortages.</p>
<p><i>On-the-Job Training Supportive Services for Highway Construction Projects</i> \$20 million in federal funds to increase the effectiveness of approved training programs run by state departments of transportation.</p>
<b>Infrastructure Investments</b>
<p><i>Weatherization</i> \$5 billion in federal funds allocated by formula to states. In Illinois, DCEO administers funds which are re-granted to community action agencies in Illinois. Funding is used to increase the energy efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income individuals. Up to 17% of funds can be set aside for the states to use for training and technical assistance.</p>
<p><i>Job Corps</i> \$250 million in federal funds for construction, rehabilitation, acquisition and operation of Job Corps centers. DOL may transfer up to 15% to meet operational needs, including training.</p>
<p><i>Public Housing Capital Fund</i> \$3 billion in formula and \$1 billion in competitive federal grants for capital projects and rehabilitation. Funding goes to public housing authorities and current public housing law allows funding to be used for training and employment initiatives.</p>
<p><i>Transportation</i> Federal funds for transportation infrastructure are distributed through existing formulas to states and localities. No formal linkages to workforce development programs are required, but existing federal transportation law allows states to set aside up to one half of one percent of surface transportation and bridge funds for training.</p>

*Sources:*

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