



Federal Funding Streams
for
Workforce Development
Planning and Programming

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This report has been prepared as an informational resource for agencies and organizations whose mission is to connect low- and moderate-income job-seekers with good jobs and career advancement opportunities in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

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In addition to this hard-copy format, this report may be viewed online at www.workforcefutures.org and www.ewgateway.org. Other helpful sources of data are also available from these sites.

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Introduction

The federal government provides funding to support workforce development activities through a wide range of agencies and administrations. While each federal funding stream has specific eligibility criteria associated with it, federal allocations, as a whole, are used to support the construction and rehabilitation of educational and training facilities, planning for workforce development, the implementation of work-readiness and skills-based training programs, and a number of work related support services.

The purpose of this report is to inform the reader about the breadth and scope of federally-funded initiatives in the areas of workforce planning and program implementation and to encourage local agencies and organizations to be innovative and proactive in accessing federal resources for the benefit of the labor force of the St. Louis metropolitan economy. Because programs change frequently and are subject to political and fiscal realities that are difficult to anticipate, the list of funding streams provided here should not be assumed to be comprehensive or even necessarily up-to-date. For the most current information, the reader is encouraged to visit Web sites of the relevant federal agency and the two major federal clearinghouses of information on grant opportunities.

- The Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance at www.cfda.gov
- www.grants.gov, the electronic storefront for federal grants.

East-West Gateway staff looks forward to feedback from readers about the usefulness of this report.

Department of Agriculture
(www.usda.gov)

- **The Hispanic-Serving Education Grants Program-** These grants are designed to help Hispanic-Serving Institutions attract outstanding students who will later pursue careers in agricultural and food science related fields. Targeted careers include food production, food safety, and biotechnology. The program also supports the development of new curricula in agricultural sciences and helps colleges where 25 percent or more of the student body is Hispanic to establish collaborations with other colleges and universities.

- **Graduate School, USDA-** The Department of Agriculture runs a continuing education institution that gives workers access to courses leading to careers in the agricultural field. The Graduate School provides more than 1,000 courses annually to a total of more than 200,000 students. Classes are taught in communities across the United States by instructors drawn from business, government, and academia. Courses can also be taken on-line. Typically, a student's employer pays the tuition cost.

Department of Commerce
(www.commerce.gov)

Each of the following grants programs are run through the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce.

- **Public Works and Economic Development Program-** This program is intended to assist communities in economic decline to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure, attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term private sector jobs and investment. The Public Works and Economic Development Program supports locally-developed projects that encourage long-term economic self sufficiency and global competitiveness. Investments have been made to skills-training facilities in the past.
- **Economic Adjustment Program-** This program focuses on areas that have experienced or are under threat of serious structural damage to the underlying economic base. Annual appropriations are made for its Regular Economic Adjustment Programs and Defense Adjustment activities. In addition, the program receives special appropriations to assist communities with economic recovery from specific industry and/or natural disasters. These funds support three types of grant activities: strategic planning, project implementation, and revolving loan funds.
- **Research and National Technical Assistance Program-** This program aims to develop a comprehensive base of information about economic development issues; disseminate information to local, state, and national economic development practitioners; and measure the performance of economic development programs. Eligible applicants include non-profit organizations, institutions of higher learning, for-profit entities, and individuals. Research and National Technical Assistance funds may NOT be used to start or expand a private business.
- **Partnership Planning Grants for Economic Development Districts, Indian Tribes, and Other Eligible Areas-** This program provides support for the formulation and implementation of local economic development programs as well as strategies designed to create and retain permanent jobs and increase income for the unemployed and underemployed in areas of economic distress. Grants are intended to enhance economic development planning capability, support the formulation of development policies, and assist in building local institutional capacity. Planning grants are awarded to establish and implement effective economic development programs at local and regional levels.
- **Short Term Planning Grants to States, Sub-State Planning Regions, and Urban Areas-** Planning grants provide support for significant new economic development planning, policymaking, and implementation efforts, and to establish comprehensive economic development planning processes cooperatively with the state, state political subdivisions, and economic development districts.

- **Technical Assistance Program (Local)**- This program helps fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and non-profit sectors in distressed areas from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues. Some communities and regional organizations have used Local Technical Assistance grants to develop workforce development strategies, seminars, conferences and more.
- **University Center Program**- This program is a federal/academic partnership that makes resources at institutions of higher education available to the community. University centers generally work with units of local government and with non-profit organizations. Frequently, a Center will work to complete a preliminary feasibility study of an economic development project a non-profit organization is considering, analyze socio-economic data to help a community project future demand for infrastructure expansions, or conduct a specialized workshop or seminar.
- **Trade Adjustment Assistance Program**- EDA uses a national network of 12 Trade Adjustment Assistance Centers to help manufacturers and producers adversely affected by increased imports prepare and implement strategies to guide their economic recovery. Eligible applicants for industry-wide projects include trade associations, unions, and other appropriate organizations with an understanding of a specific industry and its problems. Because of limited program resources, industry-wide projects have not been supported in recent years.

Department of Education

(www.ed.gov)

- **Adult Education Basic Grants-** This program is administered by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education. Basic grants to states are allocated by a formula based upon the number of adults, over age 16, who have not completed high school in each state. States distribute funds to local providers through a competitive process based upon state-established funding criteria. Eligible providers of basic skills and literacy programs include: local educational agencies, community-based organizations, correctional education agencies, post secondary educational institutions, public or private non-profit agencies, institutions that have the ability to provide literacy services to adults and families, and for-profit agencies, institutions or organizations which are part of a consortium.
- **Community Technology Centers-** This program, also administered by the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, promotes the development of model programs that demonstrate the educational effectiveness of technology in urban and rural areas and economically distressed communities. Such centers provide access to information technology and related learning services to children and adults. State educational agencies (SEA's), local educational agencies (LEA's), institutions of higher education, or other public and private non-profit or for-profit agencies and organizations are eligible to apply under this program.
- **Life Skills for State and Local Prisoners Program-** This program is administered by the Office of Correctional Education and provides financial assistance for establishing and operating programs designed to reduce recidivism through the development and improvement of life skills necessary for reintegration of adult prisoners into society. "Life Skills" includes self-development, communication skills, job and financial skills development, education, interpersonal and family relationship development, and stress and anger management. State correctional agencies, state correctional education agencies, local correctional agencies and local correctional education agencies may apply for funding.
- **Workplace and Community Transition Training for Incarcerated Youth Offenders-** Administered by the Office of Correctional Education, this program provides grants to the designated state correctional education agencies to establish a post secondary education or post secondary vocational training program for eligible incarcerated youth offenders. An eligible youth offender is defined as an individual, age 25 or younger, who is incarcerated in a state prison and is within five years of release or parole eligibility.
- **Rehabilitation Services Administration-** Funding under this program is administered by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Service. Federal funds are provided on a formula basis for the administration and operation of a Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) program to assist individuals with disabilities in preparing for and engaging in gainful employment. Discretionary grant funds are also available.

Department Health and Human Services (www.hhs.gov)

Administration on Aging

- **Long Term Care Ombudsman Program** - The AOA provides support, technical assistance, and training to the state Long Term Care Ombudsman programs and their local and regional programs through the National Long Term Care Ombudsman Resource Center.

Administration for Children and Families

- **Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)**- This program is administered by Office of Family Assistance (OFA) which is part of the ACF. TANF provides assistance and work opportunities to needy families by granting states the federal funds and wide flexibility to develop and implement their own welfare programs. TANF grants became effective in 1997 and essentially replaced what was known as welfare: Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs.
- **Welfare Peer Technical Assistance Program**- Administered through OFA, this program provides guidance and instruction to states on promising practices for moving welfare and low-income families to self sufficiency. This program also provides information and technical assistance to states on TANF program resources and increases communication between the states about promising practices.
- **National Network of University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities Education, Research, and Service**- Administered by ADD, this program gives grants to University Centers in states to support interdisciplinary training and technical assistance.
- **Transitional Living Program for Older Homeless Youth**- Administered by Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB is part of the ACF), TLP grantees are required to offer older homeless youth educational opportunities including post-secondary training and vocational training as well as assistance in job preparation and attainment such as career counseling and job placement.
- **Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Program**- This program combines funds and efforts between HHS, HUD, USDA, the U.S. Small Business Administration, and the U.S. Treasury. EZ/EC grants are designed to bring economic prosperity and social development to distressed neighborhoods (both urban and rural) through, among other things, job creation and educational and vocational training.

The HHS Office of Community Services (OCS) provides states with flexible funding that are to be passed on to the localities for projects that are aimed at revitalization programs, including workforce development programs.

- **Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals (JOLI)**- Administered through the OCS, this program offers five to ten grants per year to create new employment and offer training for TANF recipients and other low-income individuals. Funding is made available on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations, including community development corporations.
- **Social Services Block Grant**- Administered by OCS, Division of State Assistance, and ACF, this block grant to states can be used for a variety of purposes including job training and employment services. Developed through the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990, Congress has budgeted roughly 1.7 billion dollars the last two fiscal years to the states.
- **Individual Development Accounts**- The Assets for Independence Act IDA demonstration program was enacted in 1998 and is administered by OCS. This program allows participants to pay for post-secondary education and other things not workforce related, such as purchasing a house. IDA's are comprised of participant savings from earned income, matched by deposits of up to eight dollars for each saved dollar.
- **Youth Development State Collaboration Demonstration Project**- The Family Youth Services Bureau gave Illinois a grant in FY 2000 administered by the Illinois Department of Human Services Division of Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of Youth Services and Delinquency Prevention. The goal of the grant is to maximize the potential of the young people to become self-sufficient adults. The grant hopes to achieve this goal through strengthening positive youth development programming through collaboration and service integration among local youth service providers.
- **Community Service Block Grants**- These grants are administered through the OCS and provide states and state-recognized Indian tribes with funds to provide a range of services to address the needs of low income individuals to ameliorate the causes and conditions of poverty.
- **State Formula Social Services Allocations**- These allocations are administered by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and fund a variety of services to refugees, namely English language training, employability services, case management, and social adjustment services. Employability services were designed to enable refugees to obtain jobs within one year of becoming enrolled in services so as to achieve economic self sufficiency.

- **Targeted Assistance Formula Grant Program-** The Targeted Assistance Formula Grant program is administered by ORR and provides funds for employment services designed to enable refugees to obtain employment within less than a year of enrollment in the program. The grants are allocated in localities with large refugee populations, high refugee concentrations, and high use of public assistance, and where specific needs exist for supplementation of currently available resources. Services include vocational/job skills training, on-the-job training, day care services, and English language training.
- **Targeted Assistance (Discretionary)-** This program is administered by ORR and provides grants to states for activities that supplement or complement the existing employment and other related services aimed at strengthening refugee families and promoting self sufficiency. The grants generally fund the following types of activities: English Language Training (ELT); specialized training and employment-related activities; mentoring and peer support programs; operation of community centers; combating violence in families; and crime prevention and victimization. Eligible grant applicants are state government agencies, profit and non-profit agencies, and other organizations which have state wide responsibility for an alternative to a state administered program (in lieu of a state program under a Wilson/Fish grant – see below).
- **Matching Grant Program-** This program is administered by ORR and aims to make refugees self-sufficient within four months of entry into the U.S. Eligible applicants are Voluntary Agencies able to coordinate comprehensive multilingual, multicultural services for refugees at local sites.
- **Wilson/Fish Alternative Program-** This program is administered by ORR and its objectives are to assist refugee prospects for early employment and self sufficiency, to reduce refugee level of welfare dependence, to enhance acculturation, and to promote coordination among voluntary resettlement agencies and service providers. This program offers an alternative means of providing interim financial assistance, medical assistance, social services, and case management to refugees and Cuban and Haitian entrants. It also provides integrated services and cash assistance. It enhances acculturation and promotes coordination among voluntary resettlement agencies and service providers.
- **Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program-** This program is administered by ORR and assists unaccompanied minor refugees and entrants in developing appropriate skills to enter adulthood and to achieve economic and social self sufficiency. Upon arrival in the U.S., unaccompanied refugee children are placed into the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program where they receive refugee foster care and other services and benefits. Services provided through the program include English language training; career planning; health/mental health needs; socialization skills/adjustment training; family reunification; residential care;

education/training; and Ethnic/religious preservation. The United States Catholic Conference and the Lutheran Immigration Refugee Services partner with ORR in this program.

- **Cuban Haitian Initiative-** This program is administered by ORR and seeks to provide assistance and services to Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees in the areas of employment, health and mental health, adult and vocational education, and refugee crime/victimization. Eligible grant applicants are agencies of state governments which are responsible for the refugee program under 45 CFR 400.5 and agencies designated by the state to provide refugee services. Applicants are limited to those states with an approved state plan that includes the Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program (CHEP).

Health Resources and Services Administration

- **Allied Health Projects-** This grant is for the purpose of expanding or establishing programs that will increase the number of individuals trained in allied health professions. Eligible applicants include health professions schools, academic health centers, state or local governments and other public or private non-profit entities, including faith-based organizations and community-based organizations. Eligible academic institutions are also required to use funds in collaboration with two or more disciplines.
- **Health Careers Opportunity Program-** HCOP funds may be awarded for: identifying, recruiting, and selecting individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds for education and training in a health profession. Eligible applicants are schools of medicine, osteopathic medicine, public health, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, pharmacy, allied health, chiropractic, pediatric medicine, public or non-profit private schools that offer graduate programs in behavioral and mental health, programs for the training of physician assistants and other public or private non-profit health or educational entities, including faith-based organizations and community-based organizations, are eligible to apply.
- **Model State-Supported Area Health Education Center-** AHECs are collaborative partnerships that address health workforce needs within a region of a state or in an entire state. Schools provide community-based training to primary care-oriented students, residents and providers in the geographic region served by the school. AHECs link the academic resources of the university health sciences center with local planning, educational, and clinical resources and establishes a network of community-based training sites to provide educational services. In addition, AHECs provide health careers recruitment activities to high school students from underserved areas. Eligible applicants are public or private non-profit accredited schools of medicine and osteopathic medicine and incorporated consortia made up of such schools or the parent institutions of such schools.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

(www.hud.gov)

- **Neighborhood Networks-** HUD created this program in 1995 to encourage property owners to establish multiservice community learning centers in HUD insured and assisted properties. This was one of the first federal initiatives to promote self sufficiency and help provide computer access to low-income housing communities. Neighborhood Networks centers help improve computer access, advance literacy, prepare residents to take advantage of employment opportunities, and provide access to healthcare information and other social services.
- **Step Up Program-** This program is an apprenticeship-based employment and training program that provides career potential for low-income persons by enabling them to work on construction projects that have certain prevailing wage requirements.
- **Section 3: Jobs for Residents-** Under Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, wherever HUD financial assistance is given for housing or community development, to the greatest extent feasible, economic opportunities will be given to residents and businesses in that area. This assistance includes job training, employment, and contracts.
- **Youthbuild-** This program was authorized as the “Hope for Youth” program in 1992, under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. This program provides grants on a competitive basis to non-profit organizations to assist high-risk youth between the ages of 16 and 24 to learn housing construction job skills and to complete their high school education. Youthbuild pays for the costs of: ongoing training, technical assistance, education, job training, counseling, employment and leadership development services and activities; wages, benefits, and need-based stipends for participants; entrepreneurial training, driver education, internships, and programs for those with disabilities; and in-house training staff.
- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)-** This program is job training for persons filling jobs created by CDBG-eligible economic development activities.

Department of Justice

(www.usdoj.gov)

- **Release Preparation Program-** Administered by the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), this program concentrates on preparing inmates to reenter the community successfully by concentrating on preparing the inmates to enter the workforce. This program seeks to have the BOP enter into partnerships with private organizations, other federal agencies, community service providers, and community correction centers (CCC's) to provide information, services, and programs to inmates.
- **Occupational Education Program-** Administered by BOP, this program provides interested inmates the ability to attend educational programs which teach marketable skills. Where available, inmates will be allowed to attend registered apprenticeship programs.
- **Education, Training, and Leisure Time Program-** Administered by BOP, this program offers inmates the opportunity to improve their knowledge and skills through academic, occupation, and leisure time activities.
- **Post-Secondary Education Program for Inmates-** Administered by BOP this program allows interested inmates to attend correspondence courses offered by junior or community colleges, four-year colleges and universities, and post-secondary vocational or technical schools.

Department of Labor

(www.dol.gov)

- **Adult Employment and Training Activities-** This program administered by the ETA, authorized by Title I of the WIA, Adult Employment and Training Activities replaces the Adult Training Grants program authorized under JTPA, and provides formula-based funding to states and territories to design and operate training programs for adults, including low-income individuals and public assistance recipients.
- **Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities-** This program administered by the ETA, Dislocated Worker Activities, authorized under Title I of WIA, is a state-operated program which replaces the Dislocated Worker Assistance program authorized under JTPA, and provides reemployment services and retraining assistance to individuals permanently dislocated from their employment. In addition, states use these funds for rapid response assistance to help workers affected by mass layoffs and plant closures.
- **Skills Shortage Grants-** Administered by the ETA, this budget item represents funding for competitive grants to local workforce boards and national skill alliances to identify skill shortages and target resources on industries struggling to fill jobs, identify workers needing training, and provide training and job placement services.
- **Youth Activities-** Administered by the ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA, Youth Activities replaces the former JTPA Youth Training Grants and Summer Youth Employment and Training Programs with a single funding stream to support a wide range of activities and services to prepare low-income youth for academic and employment success, including summer jobs. The new youth program is a formula-funded, state-operated program which links academic and occupational learning with youth development activities.
- **Youth Opportunity Grants-** Administered by the ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA, Youth Opportunity Grants provide funds to increase the long-term employment of youth who live in empowerment zones, enterprise communities, and similar high poverty areas.
- **Rewarding Youth Achievement-** Administered by ETA, this budget item funds competitive grants to high poverty areas to provide low income youth with extended summer employment opportunities and end-of summer bonuses for high academic achievement and job performance.
- **Migrant Youth-** Administered by ETA and authorized by Section 127 of WIA, these funds are for youth employment and training activities related to migrant and seasonal farmworker programs.

- **Job Corps-** Administered by the ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA (and previously by Title IV part B of JTPA), Job Corps is the nation's largest residential education and training program for disadvantaged youth.
- **Native Americans-** Administered by ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA, previously by Title IV part A of JTPA, this program is designed to improve the economic well being of Native Americans Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians, through the provision of training, work experience, and other employment-related services and opportunities that are intended to aid the participants to secure permanent, unsubsidized jobs.
- **Migrants and Seasonal Workers-** Administered by ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA, previously by Title IV, part A of JTPA, this program is designed to serve members of economically disadvantaged families whose principal livelihood is gained in migratory and other forms of seasonal farmwork.
- **Veterans Employment-** Administered by ETA and authorized by Title I of WIA, previously Section 441 of JTPA, this program requires the Secretary to conduct, directly or through grants or contractual agreements, special programs designed to meet unique employment and training needs of disabled, Vietnam era and recently separated veterans.
- **Technical Assistance-** This program is authorized by Section 170 of WIA for the purpose of providing, coordinating, and supporting the development of appropriate technical assistance, staff development, and other activities, including assistance in replicating programs of demonstrated effectiveness.
- **Incentive Grants-** This program is authorized by Section 503 of WIA and contains funding for awards of incentive grants to states that exceed state adjusted levels of performance for WIA Title I state programs, WIA Adult Education and Literacy programs, and Carl T. Perkins Title I programs.
- **Pilots, Demonstrations, and Research-** This program is authorized under Section 171 of WIA for the purpose of awarding grants or contracts to conduct research, pilots, or demonstrations that improve techniques or demonstrate the effectiveness of programs.
- **Right Track Partnership-** This is a program of competitive grants to local workforce investment boards to assist low-income out-of-school youth and youth who require additional assistance to complete an educational program.

- **Evaluations-** Authorized by Section 172 of WIA, this program contains funding for the Secretary of Labor to provide for the continuing evaluation of programs conducted under WIA, as well as of federally funded employment-related activities under other provisions of law.
- **Youth Fair Chance-** This is a program of competitive grants and is a comprehensive, community-based initiative that transforms high schools to help students make the transition from school to work.
- **National Occupation and Information Coordinating Council (NOICC)-** This committee was established under Section 422 of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act to review the need for and application of all operating national data collection and processing systems related to labor market information, implement and maintain national standardized definitions with respect to labor market information, and provide technical assistance to states relating to labor market/occupational supply and demand information.
- **School-To-Work Opportunities-** The School-To-Work Opportunities Act established this initiative to provide American youth with the knowledge and skills they need to make an effective transition from school to a first job in a high-skill, high-wage career.
- **National Skills Standards Advisory Board (NSSB)-** The NSSB, established by the National Skills Standards Act of 1994, serves as a catalyst in stimulating the development and adoption of a voluntary national system of skill standards and of assessment and certification of attainment of skill standards that will serve as a cornerstone of the national strategy to enhance workforce skills, result in increased productivity, and that can be used by the nation and by industries.
- **Glass Ceiling Commission-** This commission was established by the Glass Ceiling Act of 1991 (Title I of the Civil Rights Act of 1991) to examine issues raised by the Glass Ceiling Initiative to focus greater attention on the importance of eliminating artificial barriers to the advancement of women and minorities to management and decision-making positions in business, and promote workforce diversity.
- **H1B Skill Training Grants-** This program uses part of the employer-paid user fee which companies pay when using employees who utilize H1B visas to establish demonstration programs or projects to provide technical skills training for workers, including both employed and unemployed workers. DOL awards these grants to local WIBs or regional consortia of such boards.

- **Welfare-To-Work Jobs-** In August of 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act reformed the nation's welfare laws. A new system of block grants to the states for TANF was created, changing the nature and provision of welfare benefits. These grants will be used to provide many welfare recipients with the job placement services, transitional employment, and other support services they need to make the successful progression into long-term unsubsidized employment.
- **Employment Service Program-** Administered by DOL and authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, the public employment service is a nationwide system operated by the states which receive formula-funded allotments, with a network of over 1,800 local offices which provide no-fee employment services to individuals seeking employment and to employers seeking workers.
- **Reemployment Service Grants-** These funds finance the reemployment needs of unemployed workers who lose their jobs through no fault of their own and who need extra help finding a job.
- **One-Stop Career Centers-** This budget item funds competitive grants to states to improve access to employment and training services by creating a national system of one-stop career centers.
- **Technical Assistance Training (TAT)/Capacity Building-** Funds are provided for delivery of technical assistance developed under the cooperative agreements initiated in support of the Employment Service Revitalization Act in 1994 and for responding to priorities in support of the integration of the Employment Service into the One-Stop Career Center system and transition to a new workforce development system.
- **Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services Initiative-** Implementation of the Worker Profiling and Reemployment Services (WPRS) system is a prominent first step in building a nationwide reemployment system. State unemployment insurance, labor exchange and training partners are implementing WPRS systems in all states. Amendments to the Social Security Act require that unemployment insurance claimants who are identified through profiling methods as likely to exhaust benefits and who are in need of reemployment services to transition to new employment, participate in reemployment services, such as job search assistance.
- **Work Opportunity Tax Credit-** DOL releases funds to the states for the administration of the WOTC. The WOTC is a federal income tax credit that encourages employers to hire eight targeted groups of job seekers. The tax incentive is designed to help the job seekers most in need of employment gain on-the-job experience and move towards economic self sufficiency.

- **Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit-** This is a federal income tax credit that encourages employers to hire long-term welfare recipients who begin work any time after December 31, 1997, and before December 31, 2001. Extended by the December 17, 1999 Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, this tax credit can reduce federal tax liability. The tax credit will be administered under the WOTC certification procedures established by the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996.
- **AgNet-** This budget item funds America's Agricultural Labor Network (AgNet), a new information system devoted to the agriculture industry that allows growers to find workers and workers to find employment opportunities that fit their needs.
- **Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Training-** This program provides funds for training, job search allowances, and job relocation allowances to workers certified by DOL as adversely affected by trade imports.
- **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Training-** This program provides funding for training, job search allowances, and job relocation allowances to workers certified by DOL as adversely affected by imports from Mexico and Canada or whose employers moved operations to Mexico or Canada.
- **Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training-** This office is totally funded from program operations and represents ETA federal staff who provide national/federal guidance and oversight to the National Apprenticeship System by promoting registered apprenticeship; providing technical assistance services to business and industry, labor organizations, and state agencies in developing and implementing high quality training and education programs.
- **Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations (WANTO)-** The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to employers and labor unions to encourage employment of women in apprenticeships and other non-traditional occupations. Non-profit community-based operations, including faith-based organizations, are eligible to apply provided they meet all statutory and regulatory requirements. This is a discretionary grant administered by the Women's Bureau of DOL. The governing statute is the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act of 1992.
- **Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)-** Administered by the office of Veterans' Employment and Training, this program seeks to develop jobs and job-training opportunities for disabled and other veterans through contacts with employers; promote and develop on-the-job training and apprenticeship and other on-the-job training programs within federal job training; provide outreach to veterans through all community agencies and organizations; provide assistance to

community-based groups and organizations and appropriate grantees under other federal and federally-funded employment and training programs; develop linkages with other agencies to promote maximum employment opportunities for veterans; and to provide employability development and vocational guidance to veterans.

- **Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP)-** This program provides services to assist in reintegrating homeless veterans into meaningful employment within the labor force; and to stimulate the development of effective service delivery systems that will address the complex problems facing homeless veterans. Competitive grants are awarded to state or local governments, PICs or WIBs, and non-profit or faith-based organizations. The program is employment focused. Services provided are directed towards: increasing the employability of homeless veterans through training or the arranging of provisions of services which will enable them to work; matching homeless veterans with potential employers; and creating linkages to appropriate services.
- **Veterans Workforce Investment Programs (VWIP)-** VWIP builds the capacity of employment and training programs through grants or contracts to meet the specific employment needs of veterans with service-connected disabilities, veterans who have significant barriers to employment, veterans who served in active duty in the armed forces during a campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge has been authorized, and recently separated veterans. At a minimum, 80 percent of the funds provide training, retraining, education, job placement, and support services including testing, counseling, and formal classroom and on-the-job training. These programs complement services generally provided by the states through mainstream WIA program operators.
- **Grants for Intermediaries-** Administered by the Employment and Training Administration, the DOL is making grants available to intermediary organizations defined as non-profit, community-based and/or faith-based organizations with established connections and working relationships to grassroots faith-based and community organizations with the ability to connect those smaller organizations and the people they serve to the local One-Stop delivery system.
- **Work Incentive Grants-** Administered by the ETA, this program makes available competitive grants designed to enhance the employability, employment and career enhancement of people with disabilities through enhanced service delivery in the new One-Stop delivery established under WIA. This program will provide grant funds to consortia and/or partnerships of public and private non-profit entities working in coordination with the One-Stop delivery system to augment the existing programs and services and to ensure programmatic access and streamlined, seamless service delivery for people with disabilities.

- **Senior Community Service Employment Program Grant (SCSEP)-**
Administered by the Division of Older Worker Programs (DOWP) which is under the ETA, this grant competition for SCSEP was authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act Amendments of 2000. These projects will promote part-time employment opportunities in community service activities for unemployed, low income individuals who are age 55 and over, and will foster increased prospects for their economic self sufficiency.
- **Apprenticeship and Training Representative Program-** A federal employee of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) will provide technical assistance at no cost to: apprentices; individuals interested in related skills training; potential/existing program sponsors; related instruction providers; and local, state, and federal government representatives of employment and training programs.

Department of Transportation

(www.dot.gov)

- **On the Job Training and Supportive Services Program (OJT/SS)**- This program is a part of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and is designed to increase the effectiveness of approved OJT programs, particularly in providing training opportunities for minorities and women. States can use OJT/SS funds to provide services such as: pre-employment counseling; orientation to the expectations and requirements of the highway construction industry; basic skills improvement; support for contractor recruiting, counseling, remedial training, physical examinations, or assistance with transportation, child care or other special needs. Funds can also be used for job site mentoring and post-graduation monitoring.
- **Training for Welfare Recipients**- Also part of TEA-21, this program assists states in their responsibilities under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996 by permitting states to reserve positions in apprenticeship, skill training, or other upgrading programs for persons who receive welfare assistance from the states.
- **Job Access and Reverse Commute**– This discretionary programs makes funds available to provide new and expanded transportation services to enable low-income individuals to access job training and work. To receive funds, states and metropolitan areas must develop and maintain Job Access and Reverse Commute plans in cooperation with human service and job training agencies, and others. Federal funds from any other agency may be used to match JARC funds, as long as transportation is an eligible expense.

Department of Veterans' Affairs

(www.va.gov)

- **Chapter 31 Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service-** This program is provided by the VA to regional offices where case managers set up and implement vocational plans for veterans. Vocational plans include: the Individualized Employment Assistance Plan (IEAP) which outlines the steps that will be taken to assist the veteran in obtaining; the Individualized Extended Evaluation Plan (IEEP) which is used to determine if the veteran is able to obtain and maintain employment; the Individualized Written Rehabilitation Plan (IWRP) which outlines the training/education to completed by the veteran leading towards employment.
- **Vocational Educational Counseling-** This program is offered by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Services wing of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and provides vocational-educational counseling to veterans and certain dependents. Eligibility for this service is based on having eligibility for a VA Education program. VR&E can provide a wide range of vocational and educational counseling services to service members still on active duty, as well as veterans and dependents who are eligible for one of VA's educational benefit programs. These services are designed to help an individual choose a vocational direction and determine the course needed to achieve the chosen goal.
- **Employment Resources Program-** This program is offered by the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment Service branch of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and offers a variety of resources as a means to obtain suitable employment. Among the resources are: assistance in finding employment, job-seeking skills training, on-the-job training and apprenticeships, vocational training, one-year certification programs, two-year diploma programs, two and four-year post secondary training programs.

Environmental Protection Agency

(www.epa.gov)

- **Brownfields Workforce Development (Job Training and Development Demonstration Pilots)**- The EPA, other federal agencies, local job training organizations, community colleges, labor groups, and others have established partnerships to develop long-term plans for fostering workforce development through environmental training, ensure the recruitment of trainees from socio-economically disadvantaged communities, provide quality worker training, and allow local residents an opportunity to qualify for jobs developed as a result of Brownfields efforts.

Faith-Based and Community Initiatives

www.whitehouse.gov

- Not a funding stream, *per se*, the federal **Faith-Based and Community Initiatives** is a priority of the George W. Bush administration as a way of “leveling the playing field” by removing barriers that may stand in the way of faith-based organizations’ ability to receive federal funds. “Charitable Choice” is the name of several laws signed by President Bush to ensure that faith-based organizations were eligible to apply for funds from four federal programs: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, Community Services Block Grant, substance abuse and mental health programs, (these three out of Health and Human Services), and the Welfare-to-Work program (out of the Department of Labor). Presently, multiple federal agencies have established Offices of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives.

Social Security Administration

www.ssa.gov

- **New Freedom Initiative-** This initiative is part of a nationwide effort to remove barriers to community living for people with disabilities. The principal program coming out of the New Freedom initiative is authorized in the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999. Ticket to Work designed to give disability beneficiaries the opportunity to achieve steady long-term employment. "Tickets," which are allocated by state, may be used by qualifying persons with disabilities to obtain services, training, related supports, and work. The Act removes barriers that previously influenced people's choices between healthcare coverage and work.