



## **American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Families and Young Children:**

*A State Policymaker's Guide to Stimulating the  
Economy through a Two-Generation Approach*

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## Purpose and Guiding Principles

President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) into law on February 17, 2009. ARRA is the broadest and largest funding package in American history, and it is intended to stimulate the economy through tax relief and direct spending on a range of programs. The package includes investments in education, health, and assistance to families hardest hit by the economy.

Across the country, governors, legislators, and other state officials are laying out plans and procedures to receive and account for these unprecedented levels of federal funding. Governors have moved quickly to appoint stimulus czars and issue executive orders, while some state constitutions require all expenditures, regardless of the source, to be made through legislative appropriation. Nationally, experts, think tanks and membership associations have issued pages of guidance specific to their particular policy agendas. The intent of this guide is to focus state policymakers' attention on the most significant area of stimulus investment: *vulnerable young children and their families*.

This guide offers ideas and strategies for state governments to maximize the impact of ARRA for low-skilled parents and to ensure the healthy development of their children. It provides an analysis of the ARRA funding allocations that will create entry-level jobs and ensure access to quality early care and education. It recommends actions that state government can take to create opportunities and improve outcomes for vulnerable children and families. An overview of existing funding sources with recommendations for coordination with ARRA funding is also included.

### ***Guiding Principles for ARRA Decisions***

In light of the broad range of outcomes and policy options, states should avoid trying to pursue ARRA funds to implement every policy addressed in this guide. Rather, policymakers should choose those options that best meet specific goals and priorities for their states. In making ARRA funding decisions, state policymakers can follow the following guidelines:

**Maximize economic impact.** This is an opportunity to invest in the state's people that will expand the tax base and tax revenues to improve the state's long-term fiscal health. Every decision should be guided by the need to foster long-term economic prosperity for vulnerable children and families.

**Plan ahead.** Develop a plan to use the funds over fiscal years 2009, 2010 and 2011, recognizing that certain funding must be expended within a specified time frame. Avoid creating "cliffs," the sudden elimination of supports for families that can plunge them into poverty.

**Use one-time funds for one-time needs.** To avoid budget cuts or having to use state resources when the federal funds run out, use one-time resources to meet temporary needs or make one-time investments. These may be improvements in infrastructure, such as upgrading early childhood program facilities, or funding to meet temporary increases in demand, such as surges in welfare and Medicaid caseloads.

**Opportunities for State Government.** As the recipient of a large portion of ARRA funds and because of its coordinating role, state government is in a critical position. Because of the speed and scale of the funding, governments are working hard to manage the funds that will flow into particular agencies, making it difficult to step back and create a coordinated effort that can maximize the funds or to develop a strategy for providing opportunities in workforce development for low-income communities.

Yet key opportunities exist within this legislation to work across state agencies and to establish policies and programs that will maximize job and skill opportunities for low-income residents. While ARRA is a time-sensitive funding stream, the work to implement ARRA will span up to three years. Many lessons will be learned in 2009 that may shape and re-shape funding in the last two years; therefore taking the time to plan and coordinate after the initial time-sensitive deadlines will be important to the eventual success of ARRA.

**Consider long-term sustainability of funding decisions.** Sustaining increases to program capacity achieved through the expenditure of these funds will be difficult for many states. Program slots that are created through the infusion of this funding may require additional state support in the future. States should be cautious about using the state fiscal relief funds to support new programs that may not be sustainable after ARRA funds are expended.

**Set clear rules and procedures for accountability.** ARRA includes several key governing regulations of which transparency and accountability are major components. Each state varies in how they are managing the funds. Most have set up Offices of Economic Recovery, or similarly titled offices, and have appointed one person, who may or may not have budgetary authority over funds, to oversee the state allocations of ARRA. There is often a cabinet-level committee working on ARRA fund implementation as well. Many of the provisions of ARRA waive usual procurement processes in an attempt to expedite the contracting process. This feature has benefits and drawbacks; while it may ensure that funds are spent earlier, it may also impede fair competition.

**Engage collaborative governance structures.** In the current time-driven ARRA environment finding the time to plan and coordinate is difficult, but this coordination is one of the keys to maximizing the impact of ARRA for a state. In working to meet ARRA deadlines and compliance issues, many governments are operating in relative silos, like weatherization and public housing funding, health care workforce funding, human service health care workforce funding, or infrastructure/highway and workforce funding. By working across silos, it is possible to leverage funds within ARRA to create more significant outcomes

Workforce Investment Boards, Early Childhood Advisory Councils (ECACs), Children's Cabinets, and P-20 Education Councils are collaborative governance structures that are likely to be well-equipped to coordinate ARRA fund requests and expenditures across job creation, early care and education, health, family support, and other related sources. ECACs, in particular, can play an important leadership role for strategies to support young children. The Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007 required governors to designate or establish an ECAC, and ARRA funding for Head Start includes \$100 million in one-time competitive start-up grants to support their formation. ECACs are responsible for identifying sustainable investment strategies and analyzing available demographic and program data to identify gaps in current services. Policymakers can rely on ECACs to track program outcomes to ensure accountability and transparency of stimulus spending in early childhood. For example, New York's Division of Housing and Community Renewal is coordinating their weatherization training efforts with the state's Department of Labor, an interagency task force has been established that is coordinating workforce efforts.

Most state governments have established a central ARRA office; many such offices are primarily focused on ensuring that state government is complying with all aspects of ARRA and are establishing transparency and accountability processes for important provisions within ARRA. Some state governments are also using this central office or a related coordinating body to manage efforts across state agencies.

**Success Requires a Two-Generation Approach.** Success in school and later life depends on a strong foundation in the early years of childhood. Young children are especially responsive to both positive and negative environmental influences. Stable, secure and nurturing relationships are a core component of healthy development. Conversely, for example, toxic stress associated

with maternal deprivation, poverty, or child abuse can lead to lifelong learning, behavior, and physical and mental health problems.

Because of the primary impact of parents on their children's development, a two-generation approach that encompasses early care and education, elementary education, health, and family support is required. This guide follows the *Policy for Results* (PfR) early childhood policy framework to improve third grade reading and math proficiency, a leading indicator of children's long-term academic success. More detailed policy recommendations, supporting research, and state policy examples associated with this framework are available on the PfR website: [www.policyforresults.org](http://www.policyforresults.org).

**Maximize Job Outcomes.** Because of the urgency of invigorating the economy, ARRA primarily focuses on the rapid re-employment of skilled middle-income workers. While this is clearly an important priority for the country, state governments can also benefit from implementing strategies that focus a portion of their funding on providing opportunity for low-skilled, low-literacy individuals, who may have a harder time accessing jobs created through ARRA. A short-term focus on the economy alone will not solve the longer term economic competitiveness issues many states face, and a key factor in that competitiveness is the quality and preparedness of the workforce.

The National Commission on Adult Literacy's 2008 report notes that almost 60 percent of today's adult workforce is not adequately prepared in skills or education to meet the entry-level skill requirements of the nation's employers. Thus, while stimulating the economy immediately is clearly a priority, there is also the equally important long-range issue of bringing the skills and education of the workforce up to the standards and needs of industry. ARRA offers the opportunity to implement programs and policies that can support this goal and ultimately serve state governments through the establishment of a qualified workforce that enables business to thrive.

State governments can play a key leadership and operational role in the maximization of ARRA funding by providing education, training, and jobs for low-income communities. These communities, several of which experienced a recession before the rest of the country, are in many ways the communities that need access to quality jobs and career opportunities the most in this economic downturn. The skills and literacy gaps in these communities are significant and hinder the ability of residents and families to contribute to their economic health.

**Invest in Young Children, a Short and Long Term Economic Stimulus Strategy.** Putting children on a pathway to good health and school success will have positive long-term impacts on job growth, productivity, and the economy. Children who succeed academically, socially and emotionally have a greater chance of becoming engaged, economically productive citizens. Through its web-based *Policy for Results* tool ([www.policyforresults.org](http://www.policyforresults.org)), the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP) has identified evidence-based policies and practices that support the goal of ensuring all children are healthy and prepared to succeed in school. This guide to ARRA investments is intended for state policymakers, including governors, executive leaders, and legislators, to help them navigate the multiple stimulus opportunities now available and achieve positive outcomes for young children.

**Understand how ARRA funds will flow.** While there are some competitive grant opportunities, most of the funds will flow directly to states through pre-set formulaic allocations, the majority of which are based on FY08 spending. ARRA establishes a new website, [www.recovery.gov](http://www.recovery.gov), which lists all formulaic distributions of funding, all competitive grant awards, and any other funding derived from the bill. It also lists when federal and state funding competitions are made available.

### **Key Questions for Policymakers:**

#### **State Funding Decisions**

1. Who is responsible for overseeing the state's efforts?
2. What is the authority of the individual overseeing the funds (for example, budgetary authority or guidance and coordination of requests)?
3. Is there a cabinet-level or other cross-agency collaborative entity that is working to coordinate the funds and determine how they are flowing?
4. What is the authority of individual state agencies with regards to spending the funding?
5. How are the state agencies planning to award funding (competition or through existing projects, for example)?
6. What is the timeline for finalizing distribution of the funds and the specific projects that will receive funding?
7. What accountability measures are in place to ensure adherence to federal requirements for tracking and reporting spending?
8. Are funds being distributed equitably or more heavily toward communities of color and those most in need?

#### **Guidance and Oversight of Community Decisions**

1. Who is responsible at the local level for distribution of the funds?
2. How are communities using federal-to-local ARRA funding sources to address priorities?
3. What guidance and oversight are state agencies offering to assist communities in maximizing available state and federal funds?
4. For state-allocated ARRA funds, what guidance are state agencies offering to communities to ensure they meet both state and local priorities and comply with accountability requirements?
5. How are communities included in state decisions about overall ARRA priorities and decisions?

#### **Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:**

- National Governors Association (NGA): ARRA Resource Center website  
<http://www.nga.org/arra>
- National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL): Economic Stimulus 2009 website  
<http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/2009economicstimulus.htm>
- State ARRA sites: <http://www.recovery.gov/?q=content/state-recovery-page>

## **Job Creation and Workforce Development**

ARRA promises to create 3.4 million jobs as a key strategy towards economic recovery. Jobs created will generally fall into two categories. **New jobs** are jobs that did not exist before the stimulus bill; in particular, green jobs will emerge. **Re-employment jobs** are jobs that will put unemployed workers back to work, many of them in the construction industry. Many analysts believe two things: 1) Most of the jobs will go to dislocated workers – those in the second category who lost their jobs in the past two years; and 2) Most of the jobs will go to skilled workers rather than low-income low-skilled workers. Because of the rapid rate of the bill's spending, workers with skill sets are far better positioned to access the jobs created than those that need significant education or training. A good example would be the jobs created by the broadband portions of the bill. While there are some entry-level construction jobs needed to bring

broadband to un-served parts of the country; most of the jobs require a technical certificate or advanced degree. Only those with the training and credentialing already in hand (or nearly complete) will be able to benefit immediately from those jobs.

The majority of entry-level jobs will be created in:

**Green Jobs:** A rapidly emerging set of occupations that crosses many industries, green jobs are one of the largest job sources in the bill, it is here that building infrastructure for the future is most critical. A particular focus on weatherization jobs with a career pathway built to green construction jobs is likely a strategic choice for communities. The second critical focus for green jobs will be re-training existing workers for green technologies and methods, particularly in construction.

**Construction jobs:** These jobs are created in highway construction, transit, clean water, and housing and likely comprise the largest volume of jobs within the bill.

**Child care jobs:** While the number of these jobs created may be low, local and state governments may choose to use child care funds to expand slots or facilities and thereby create child care jobs.

**Health care IT jobs:** It is unclear exactly what jobs will emerge from the large initiative to put the nation's health care records on-line; however, it is very likely that data entry jobs and IT administrator jobs will be created.

**Indirect jobs:** Through ARRA, indirect jobs will be created. As people return to work, they will again need a range of goods and services whose provision will require more employees. Indirect administrative jobs will also be created to support the infrastructure projects, reporting on ARRA funding, and other clerical work.

Within ARRA over \$4 billion is allocated for workforce development directly, which can be used to support the jobs created through ARRA as well as to provide funding for other workforce services:

- Department of Labor workforce provisions. DOL is allocating \$3.9 billion primarily through established programs and some federal competitions. Workforce funding will be essential to aligning jobs created in other portions of the bill with training and education.
- Set asides within federal agencies for education and training. Most notable are the weatherization training funds and the Health Resources Services Administration funds for health care workers. Other smaller funding set-asides are noted throughout this guide.
- Other flexible dollars that might be used to prioritize workforce activities for low-skilled workers: The Community Development Block Grant and the Community Services Block Grant are both possible funding streams that could be used to knit a state's ARRA work together.

While states must respond to the immediate need to stimulate the economy and to meet the job creation requirements of the federal bill, state government is also in an excellent position to take a leadership role in setting a short- and long-term agenda to include low-skilled workers in ARRA policies and programs. Two goals for ARRA funding application in low-skilled, low-income communities are to ensure that low-skilled residents have access to the entry-level jobs being created through the legislation and to focus a portion of the funds and work on longer-term infrastructure and programming to build states' workforce for future economic competitiveness.

Each state's Governor has a key role to play in achieving these goals. A Governor's leadership in prioritizing outcomes for low-skilled workers will help state agencies to focus a portion of their funding and programming on low-skilled workers. In addition, where interagency work is needed, the Governor can help to set deadlines for inter-agency work that can help agencies to find common ground quickly and implement a cooperative, productive working relationship.

States can focus on both policy and program/infrastructure work to achieve these goals.

### **Policy Strategies:**

Set policy and guidance for the use of ARRA funds that will enable low-income, low-skilled residents to have increased opportunities to access the jobs created. Seek waivers and policy changes at the federal level to promote longer-term workforce and literacy outcomes that will serve a state's economic development interests in the future.

**1) *Set-asides for hiring.*** State agencies can establish a policy of requiring time-limited set-asides of jobs for low-income, unemployed residents. For example, a state's Department of Transportation could require contractors to set aside 15 percent of the jobs for a construction project for a period of 30 days, with the provision that after that time period the contractor may fill the jobs with any worker; this provision prevents work delay and the subsequent withdrawal by the federal government of unspent funds. Working with the state's career centers, a pipeline of qualified unemployed workers could be identified and referred to the contractor for hiring. Policy Link has a resource section detailing local hiring agreements at [http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lkIXLbMNJrE/b.5137623/k.6A38/Local\\_Hiring\\_Strategies.htm](http://www.policylink.org/site/c.lkIXLbMNJrE/b.5137623/k.6A38/Local_Hiring_Strategies.htm).

San Francisco and Oregon have adaptable prototype "first source hiring agreements" online at [www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/mocd/AppendixC.doc](http://www.sfgov.org/site/uploadedfiles/mocd/AppendixC.doc) and [www.oregon4biz.com/enterthezones/firstsource.pdf](http://www.oregon4biz.com/enterthezones/firstsource.pdf).

**2) *Requiring all jobs created through sub-contracted funds for services, programs and projects be posted*** with the local career center or at another, centrally located and easily accessible location. Ideally, the posting would be statewide and also within the locality in which the jobs are created. Additionally, timely posting by state agencies of contracts awarded for work in a public location allows community agencies to contact those awarded contracts about job opportunities.

**3) *Seeking federal waivers*** that limit a state's ability to utilize ARRA funding to build a longer-term infrastructure or will limit a state's interest in using funds for low-skilled workers. For example, within the Workforce Investment Act, the performance requirements are rigorous enough that states and communities might hesitate to focus funds on low-skilled workers, who might have more difficulty meeting the federal outcomes. A waiver that seeks to relax some of the standards for a particular population could help local Workforce Boards to take more risk in this area.

### **Funding and Programmatic Strategies:**

Coordinate workforce dollars with the jobs emerging from specific areas of the bill. Design interagency agreements and utilize some period of time to plan coordination of workforce and non-workforce dollars to create skills training for the jobs being created. Work with city, county, and regional bodies to coordinate efforts to align spending projects and low-income communities. Use flexible funds to innovate and create longer-term job strategies and to establish an infrastructure that will build a competitive workforce in the long run. Work with local communities

to identify solutions and strategies to provide opportunity for their residents. Holding local or regional fora to understand community needs and to generate ideas and connections among program providers, industry, and other stakeholders can create new opportunities..

Most of the innovations below will require work across state agencies, particularly between the state's Department of Labor or Workforce Development and the agencies responsible for generating jobs through contracting. Interagency task forces with concrete goals and deadlines for creating interagency agreements and programs will be critical for implementing successful programs or initiatives. Leadership from Governors will be essential to achieving a quick focus and results.

**1) *Aligning funding streams for maximum impact.*** State government can align contracts through construction, clean water, and green energy projects while simultaneously prioritizing training in green jobs, construction, child care, and other areas of entry-level job creation. Recognizing the importance of literacy training to build a state's competitive workforce, a portion of a state's Fiscal Stabilization Funds (that allow for adult literacy programming) could be strategically used to create an integrated literacy and skills training program to enable low-skilled workers to access some of the slightly higher-level jobs.

In addition, aligning ARRA funding with current local, state and federal non-ARRA funding allocations may help to leverage ARRA funds. For example, community colleges working to create certificate and degree programs in green jobs might use a portion of ARRA funds for program development, infrastructure, and support services. Federal and state non-ARRA funds that support the community colleges' operations could leverage these funds to create a larger program with greater impact.

**2) *Setting aside funding for programs that focus on preparing workers for jobs next year.*** ARRA funds will be spent over a period of 2 to 3 years, and it more likely that low-skilled residents can be prepared for the jobs created in 2010 and 2011 than those in 2009 because of their skills gaps and training needs. For example, the U.S. Department of Labor has set a priority for its workforce funds on training and services for low-income, low-skilled workers; states aligning with this priority can work with other state agencies involved with ARRA to identify training opportunities that will prepare low-skilled workers for jobs created in years 2 and 3 of ARRA. In particular, the ability to use group contracting with Workforce Investment Act funds can enable states and communities to provide intensive skills and literacy training in targeted industries.

**3) *Building long-term training or infrastructure*** including development of sector-based initiatives related to ARRA funding that can be extended beyond ARRA. Critical industry shortages exist in health care and green jobs, and even in construction, the aging workforce will soon create skills shortages. Building training pipelines and aligning state agencies utilizing ARRA funding will help to build an infrastructure that can help to anticipate an industry's future skills needs.

**4) *Shaping competitive funding applications.*** A number of competitive funding opportunities, some focused on workforce development and others on specific stimulus areas, are being released from federal agencies. Workforce applications could benefit from leadership in state government to bring stakeholders together to plan for successful applications. The state can also steer applicants to include longer-term skill and education programming, non-workforce applications could include coordinating programming with workforce funding. For example, applications to the Neighborhood Stabilization Fund, which may create some construction jobs around foreclosed properties, could include a priority for hiring a set number of low-skilled residents and offering on-the-job training.

Finally, where feasible, state government can strengthen competitive applications with co-investment from other state sources, enabling these applications to promise greater impact and therefore increasing their competitiveness nationally.

**5) Encouraging localities and state agencies to work together** and blend funding where it will maximize impact and create opportunity for low-skilled workers. Several key funding streams go directly to city government--workforce investment funds, public housing renovation, the Community Development Block Grant to large cities, and fiscal stabilization funds. In addition, for some ARRA funds like clean water funding, states must work in collaboration with city governments to plan the use of the funds. Working with municipalities, state government could choose to:

- provide additional ARRA funding support to localities for education and training efforts; and/or
- advocate with municipalities for blending local funds to create comprehensive employment, training, and education programs that position residents for the jobs created in years 2 and 3 of ARRA.

#### **Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:**

Throughout the guide, there are web sites listed for particular areas that may be useful. There are also several general websites worth bookmarking and checking on a regular basis:

- The Center on Law and Social Policy has also created several guides to using the stimulus for disadvantaged job seekers: <http://clasp.org/publications.php?id=100#0>.
- The Workforce Alliance is a national organization focusing on workforce issues and was instrumental in securing ARRA workforce funding. It has published a guide for state governments specifically on the Workforce Investment Act and recommendations for ARRA and state plans. [http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/ct/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-713F4529EBB%7D/WIA\\_STATEPLANRECOMMENDATIONS04.20.09FINAL.PDF?tr=y&aid=4768294](http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/ct/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-713F4529EBB%7D/WIA_STATEPLANRECOMMENDATIONS04.20.09FINAL.PDF?tr=y&aid=4768294)
- The Progressive States Network has a helpful guide and will be monitoring the implementation of ARRA. <http://progressivestates.org/node/22761>.
- Recovery.gov is the main ARRA website for the federal government. All contracts, competitive funding rounds, contractors, and other information will be listed here. [www.recovery.gov](http://www.recovery.gov)
- Spending.gov has a wealth of information on past spending, including contracts for services that can be an indicator of who to contact regarding ARRA work. [www.usaspending.gov](http://www.usaspending.gov).

#### **Other Principles Guiding the Implementation of ARRA Job Creation Opportunities**

Two important sets of principles have been developed nationally to serve as key guides for state governments as they work to maximize the impact of ARRA funds.

The Working Poor Families Project, working with a number of national organizations committed to improving the lives of low-income families, has created a set of principles for states to adopt in implementing ARRA. Those principles can be downloaded at: [www.workingpoorfamilies.org](http://www.workingpoorfamilies.org).

The Apollo Principles were developed by the Apollo Alliance, a coalition of labor, business, environmental, and community leaders working to catalyze a new generation of high-quality, green-collar jobs. The principles can be downloaded at <http://apolloalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/apollo-principles-for-economic-recovery-final-11.pdf>.

## Housing and Investing in Communities

Embedded in this crucial piece of legislation is nearly \$14 billion in funding for programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In keeping with the promise to swiftly utilize the dollars appropriated in this legislation, HUD announced that nearly 75 percent of funding had been allocated by formula to state and local units of government by February 25, 2009. The remaining twenty-five percent of funding will be allocated competitively by HUD.

ARRA also provides funding for housing-related programs that are administered by federal agencies other than HUD, including the Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Treasury (Treasury), and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). As a result, interagency coordination at both the federal and state levels will be important for effective implementation.

The funding in ARRA is intended to help the nation recover from the immediate economic crisis and to lay the groundwork for long-term economic prosperity. The housing-related provisions are intended to stimulate the economy by creating jobs and revitalizing communities through the development and rehabilitation of housing. Many of the provisions also serve to improve the energy-efficiency of residential properties, which combines the immediate benefit of job creation with the longer-term benefits of reduced energy consumption and utility costs for low- and moderate-income families.

Sources in this guide are organized according to the type of institution eligible to apply for the assistance. As noted, organizations interested in applying for funding will in some cases need to apply directly to the federal government and in others apply to the states and localities that received the initial allocations.

Housing funds are also governed by the following regulations:

- **Davis-Bacon:** This is the prevailing wage law that applies to all construction projects in ARRA. Prevailing wages are set in each locality by the federal government
- **Labor standards:** Labor standards must be adhered to for all employment generated by ARRA.

Many of the provisions of ARRA waive usual procurement processes in an attempt to expedite the contracting process. While this feature will probably ensure that funds are spent in communities earlier, it also affect competition.

### ARRA Funding Sources for Housing

#### Direct Funding for Nonprofits at the Federal Level

- **Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program (Treasury):** \$100 million to build the capacity of local CDFIs and increase access to affordable financial products and services.

- **Neighborhood Stabilization Program (HUD):** \$2 billion to be awarded competitively<sup>1</sup> for the purpose of stabilizing neighborhoods affected by foreclosure.
- **New Markets Tax Credit (IRS):** increased to an additional \$5 billion for 2008 and \$5 billion for 2009 for qualified equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs).

#### **Funding to States and Localities that May Be Re-Distributed to Nonprofits and Others**

- **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) (HUD):** \$1 billion for a wide range of eligible housing and community development activities.
- **Community Services Block Grant (HHS):** \$1 billion for this block grant, which funds a range of services, including housing.
- **Emergency Food and Shelter Program (FEMA):** \$100 million to respond to increases in emergency services and homeless assistance.
- **Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (DOE):** \$3.2 billion<sup>2</sup> to fund energy-efficient improvements, including those made to residential properties.
- **Homelessness Prevention Fund (HUD):** \$1.5 billion for jurisdictions to apply toward financial assistance for individuals facing homelessness who are in need of housing relocation or stabilization services.
- **Lead Hazard Reduction/Healthy Homes Program (HUD):** \$100 million to raise awareness and educate communities on lead poisoning and fund initiatives to reduce toxic levels of lead.
- **State Energy Program (DOE):** \$3.1 billion to address state energy priorities and fund programming to adopt emerging renewable energy and energy-efficiency technologies
- **Tax Credit Assistance Program (HUD):** \$2.25 billion in HOME funding, to be awarded competitively by states, to provide gap financing for projects awarded low-income housing tax credits in fiscal years 2007, 2008 or 2009.
- **Weatherization Assistance Program (DOE):** \$5 billion to improve the energy efficiency of single and multi-family residences occupied by families with incomes below 200 percent of poverty.

#### **Funding for Housing Authorities and Owners of Project-Based Section 8 Developments**

- **Assisted Housing Stability and Energy and Green Retrofit Investment Stimulus Program (HUD):** \$250 million for property owners receiving project-based assistance to make green retrofit investments to their properties.
- **Project-Based Section 8 Rental Assistance (HUD):** \$2 billion to fund contract renewals on a full twelve-month cycle.
- **Public Housing Capital Fund (HUD):** \$4 billion,<sup>3</sup> awarded competitively, for the capital and management activities of Public Housing Agencies as well as investments that either leverage private funding or provide financing for renovations and energy conservation.

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<sup>1</sup> ARRA specifically notes that funds will be distributed competitively to states, local governments, nonprofit entities, or consortia. Eligible recipients may also partner with for-profit entities.

<sup>2</sup> Funding is split: \$2.8 billion will be distributed by formula to states, eligible localities, and Indian Tribes and \$400 million will be distributed through a competitive grant process.

<sup>3</sup> Funding is split: \$3 billion will be distributed according to formula to public housing agencies and \$1 billion will be allocated to agencies on a competitive basis for investments that either leverage private funding or financing for renovations and energy conservation.

### **Funding Opportunities for Individual Homeowners and Other Federal Tax Credits**

- **Homebuyer Tax Credit (IRS):** \$8,000 Homeownership Tax Credit for eligible home purchases that occur before December 31, 2009.
- **Residential Energy Efficiency Tax Credit (IRS):** enhancement of existing credit for energy-efficiency improvements to existing homes.
- **Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit (IRS):** enhanced to apply to solar-electric systems, solar water heating systems, and fuel cells while removing the maximum credit amount for all eligible technologies, except fuel cells, placed in service after 2008.
- **Making Home Affordable Program (Treasury):** \$75 billion in funding to avoid foreclosure and support refinancing of homes owned by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

### **Strategies that Target Low-Income Communities**

To influence how the funds flow, there are several key actions for states to take.

1) **Act now, and act fast.** Governments and organizations across the country are mobilizing and determining how the funding will be spent. While many of the bill's provisions required spending plans to be in place within the first half of 2009, it is important to note that related decisions continue to be made and spending plans are likely to change as implementation begins. Thus, opportunities still exist to influence deployment of already committed funds as well as allocations of additional monies.

2) **Prioritize, based on a community's capacities, which areas of the bill will bring the most significant impact.** For example, focusing on how to connect a network of residents to ARRA-funded weatherization and lead abatement services.

### **Opportunities for Innovation**

To achieve the goals stated above, there are specific policies and strategies that can be promoted to help residents of low-income communities access the resources coming available. These include working to:

1) **Advance green and healthy housing.** Capitalize on the many environmental, health, and energy efficiency improvement resources, such as lead abatement, weatherization, and energy audits, available for neighborhood housing stock. Advance multifaceted housing intervention that benefits low-income individuals and families, ensuring improvements are coordinated and effectively targeted to the households, both single and multi-family, most negatively impacted by these issues. Synchronized strategies will assist families by reducing utility costs and the health effects of debilitating, housing-related illnesses such as lead poisoning and asthma.

2) **Mitigate the foreclosure crisis.** The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) is the best ARRA source of funds for acquiring, demolishing, and/or rehabbing vacant properties. Identify and support area implementation agencies, such as community-based development and lending organizations, and help connect them effectively with families in need of loss mitigation services and supports. Round II of NSP also provides unique resources to build the capacity of nonprofit organizations to accomplish this task. Use data to support prioritization and selection of key partner agencies in each catchment area to address this issue more effectively.

3) **Maximize publicly-supported housing investments.** Identify low-income housing developments that may have stalled due to the economic crisis, and give priority for the

funds available to develop and improve such units. Reduce the strain of mobility on school-based strategies by helping families in housing distress connect with funds for rental assistance, housing relocation, overdue utilities, and transportation. Consider also renewed engagement in HUD's *Moving to Work* demonstration program. In the past, *Moving to Work* allowed select public housing authorities to innovate and promote economic self-sufficiency by combining operating, capital, and tenant-based assistance funds into a single funding source supporting families who work or participate in job training and education programs. The new administration has made way for greater flexibility in this program by allowing localities to create targeted, "sponsor"-based Section 8 programs for families in workforce programs, as well as rent simplification programs that reduce the income reporting burdens on families while encouraging savings and professional advancement.

4) **Link workforce efforts with new construction jobs.** Numerous jobs are being created as a result of new developments in housing, transportation, and infrastructure. Understanding how construction contracts are procured, who the key stakeholders are, and what mechanisms exist to prepare and link workers to entry-level jobs will be critical for low income communities. A particular focus on weatherization jobs with a career pathway built to green construction jobs is likely a strategic choice for prioritization of time and resources.

5) **Identify set-asides for hiring.** Working with city government, establish a set-aside of jobs for low-income, unemployed residents. For example, implementing agencies should set aside 15 percent of the jobs for a construction project for a period of 30 days, with the stipulation that after that time period the contractor may fill the jobs with any worker.

6) **Align funding streams for maximum impact.** Opportunities to create leverage and greater impact abound by aligning ARRA funding across various areas. For example, some of the foreclosure funds could be targeted to family day care providers, many of whom are losing their businesses and therefore their jobs because of declining enrollment and an inability to pay their mortgages. At the same time, working with family day care providers to access some of the child care subsidies within ARRA will also stabilize and rebuild their businesses. Additionally, the community development and community services block grants are both flexible funding streams that could be used to knit together local work on ARRA

7) **Ensure resident engagement.** Resident leadership and community capacity to continuously advocate for neighborhoods should be developed. Effectively model the use of resident-led, data-based decision making to assist implementing agencies in deploying ARRA resources to the most disenfranchised families.

8) **Promote measurable results.** The federal government continues to stress to state and local governments that public accountability is imperative for ARRA implementing entities. Utilize this opportunity to demonstrate valuable data tracking, outcome measurement, and evaluation tools for program improvement and community transparency.

9) **Build capacity of frontline staff.** Equip frontline workforce development staff and financial literacy coaches with the information they need to best connect residents to the new benefits available. As frontline staff bundle supports to improve job retention and advancement, they should be aware of new Section 8 voucher availability, construction job opportunities, household lead abatement and weatherization services, foreclosure prevention counseling support, homebuyer tax credits, and other such funding.

### Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:

- USAspending.gov: This website has a wealth of information on past spending, including contracts for services that can be an indicator of who to contact regarding ARRA work. [www.usaspending.gov](http://www.usaspending.gov)
- HUD: This website contains an overview of the HUD provisions of ARRA, implementation, state funding allocations, and transparency and accountability guidelines. <http://www.hud.gov/recovery>

## Using ARRA to Support Young Children

The stimulus funding described in this guide has the potential to support strategies for young children through the following priorities.

**Increase Quality Early Care and Education.** High quality early education programs that support the full range of children's development show long-term positive effects on child well-being and later school success.

**Improve K-3 academic success.** Emerging research is pointing policymakers toward more effective practices and policies to enhance K-3 learning opportunities and ensure that gains made from early childhood investments continue into K-12.

**Support and strengthen vulnerable families.** Child development and long-term child outcomes are impaired when parents are unable to provide nutritious meals, stable living situations, and stimulating home and child care environments.

**Increase access to health care.** Children's health is directly related to school performance at all levels. Preventive and developmental health services positively affect children's health trajectories. Low-income young children are particularly vulnerable to factors affecting poor health outcomes.

### *Increase Quality Early Care and Education*

High quality early care and education opportunities that support the full range of children's development can impart long-term positive effects on child well-being and later school success. To thrive, all children need stable relationships with parents and caring adults and safe, nurturing, and stimulating environments. Nationally, sixty-one percent of young children receive regular non-parental care through a continuum of settings that include family, friends, and neighbors; licensed family care; child care and early learning centers; and pre-kindergarten programs.

Especially for poor children, participation in high-quality early care and education programs from birth to kindergarten entry can positively impact well-being and later school success. But access is a particular challenge for low-income families who can neither find nor afford high quality opportunities in their communities. ARRA funding allows increased access to state-funded pre-kindergarten, more high-quality child care slots for children ages birth to five, and opportunities to experiment with incentive strategies, such as quality ratings systems, basic state licensing requirements and subsidy payments.

### ARRA Funding Sources:

- **Child Care Block Grant:** \$2 billion additional funding for formula block grants to states.
- **Head Start and Early Head Start:** \$2.1 billion additional funds for federal grants to local providers. This includes \$100 million for one-time competitive start up grants for state advisory councils on early childhood education and care.
- **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Infants and Families Grants (IDEA Part C):** \$500 million additional funding for formula grants to states.
- **IDEA Part B Preschool Grants:** \$400 million additional funds for federal formula grants to local education agencies (LEAs).

### Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:

- Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP): Reinvesting in Child Care website.  
<http://childcareandearlyed.clasp.org/reinvestinginchildcare.html>
- ZERO TO THREE: ARRA Resources website.  
[http://www.zerotothree.org/site/PageServer?pagename=pub\\_federalpolicy](http://www.zerotothree.org/site/PageServer?pagename=pub_federalpolicy)
- Birth to Five Policy Alliance: Economic Recovery News Center  
<http://birthtofivepolicy.org/index.php/stimulus>
- National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC): ARRA site  
<http://www.naeyc.org/policy/arra/>
- National Governors Association (NGA): State Opportunities under ARRA: Early Childhood Programs (PDF) <http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/ARRAEARLYCHILDHOOD.PDF>

## *Improve K-3 Academic Success*

The primary grades, kindergarten through third grade (K-3), mark children's entry into compulsory education and are the crucial years when children shift from "learning to read" to "reading to learn." Emerging research points policymakers toward more effective practices and policies to enhance K-3 learning opportunities and ensure that gains made from early childhood investments continue into K-12.

State policymakers can use ARRA funds to support the following K-3 strategies and outcomes.

- Expand a comprehensive "ready schools" approach
- Establish voluntary, universal full-day kindergarten
- Enhance professional development
- Enhance teacher-student interactions

### ARRA Funding Sources:

- **State Fiscal Stabilization Funds:** One-time \$53.6 billion funding stream, including \$48.6 billion for federal formula grants to states and \$5 billion for state incentive grants
- **Title I Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act:** \$10 billion additional funding for formula funding to local education agencies (LEAs).
- **IDEA Part B Grants to States:** \$11.3 billion additional funding for formula grants to states.

For additional details on the above funding sources, see Appendix A.

**Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:**

- National Governors Association (NGA): State Opportunities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: K-12 Education (PDF)  
<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/ARRAK12.PDF>
- National Governors Association (NGA): State Opportunities under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (Title XIV) (PDF)  
<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/ARRAFISCALSTABILIZATIONFUND.PDF>
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL): Education provisions in the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009 (PDF)  
[http://www.ncsl.org/print/statefed/ARRA\\_EducationOutline.pdf](http://www.ncsl.org/print/statefed/ARRA_EducationOutline.pdf)
- Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO): ARRA website  
[http://www.ccsso.org/federal\\_programs/13217.cfm](http://www.ccsso.org/federal_programs/13217.cfm)

### *Support and Strengthen Vulnerable Families*

Young children are most at risk when their families lack stability, are unable to provide a nurturing environment, or are under stress. Strategies that effectively strengthen families are needed to ensure that all children start school equipped for success. Family support programs and policies include such diverse efforts as home visiting, parent education, family literacy, income and workforce support, family preservation services, and extended paid family leave. It is recommended that states pursue policies that **enhance services for vulnerable families**.

ARRA provides several opportunities for states to increase access to safety net benefits that can help families cope with the recession. These investments will also stimulate economic activity in struggling communities as low-income families spend the benefits quickly.

**ARRA Funding Sources:**

- **Food Stamps:** \$20 billion increase in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly Food Stamps program) for a temporary maximum benefit increase.
- **Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF):** Additional \$5 billion over two years for an Emergency Contingency Fund to support caseload increases, non-recurring short term benefits, and expenditures for subsidized jobs.
- **Unemployment insurance:** \$40 billion over two years, including \$7 billion in incentive funds for states that adopt specific reforms.

For additional details on the above funding sources, see Appendix A.

**Related ARRA Resources and Guidance:**

- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL): Human Service Provisions of the American Economic Recovery Act of 2009 (PDF)  
<http://www.ncsl.org/print/statefed/HumanServicesSummary.pdf>

- Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP): Opportunities in the Recovery Act for Income Support for Low-Income Women and Children (PDF)  
<http://www.clasp.org/publications/oppwomenandchild.pdf>
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP): Overview of the TANF Provisions in the Economic Recovery Act <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=2693>
- National Women's Law Center: Family Tax Credits in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (PDF)  
[http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/Family\\_Tax\\_Credits\\_in\\_ARRA.pdf](http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/Family_Tax_Credits_in_ARRA.pdf)
- Congressional Research Service: Funding for Workforce Development in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 <http://openocrs.com/document/R40182/>

### *Increase Access to Health Care*

Children's health is directly related to school performance at all levels. Preventive and developmental health services positively affect children's health trajectories. Low-income young children are particularly vulnerable to factors causing poor health outcomes. Investing in children's health is beneficial, as evidence shows that Medicaid and SCHIP enrollment yield positive impacts on health conditions and school performance and reduces use of costly Emergency room services. It is recommended that state policymakers support the following strategies to improve child health outcomes, to which substantial ARRA funds apply.

- Expand health insurance
- Increase well-child visits
- Increase child developmental screening and services for children and families in the child welfare system
- Enhance referrals and follow-up services

#### **ARRA Funding Sources:**

- **Medicaid:** \$87 billion in additional funding for formula funding to states.
- **Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization:** While not included in the ARRA funding package, another significant source of new funding for children's health is the newly reauthorized CHIP. Signed into law on February 4, CHIP includes \$32.8 billion in new spending through 2013 to cover 6.5 million more children.

For additional details on the above funding sources, see Appendix A.

#### **Related ARRA and CHIP Resources and Guidance:**

- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL): ARRA: Implementing the Medicaid Provisions (PDF)  
<http://www.ncsl.org/print/statefed/ARRAImplementingtheMedicaidProvisions.pdf>
- Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP): Temporary Increase in State Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) (PDF) <http://www.cbpp.org/files/1-22-09bud-fmap.pdf>
- Commonwealth Fund: "Early Federal Action on Health Policy: The Impact on States," States in Action Newsletter, February/March 2009

- <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Newsletters/States-in-Action/2009/Mar/February-March-2009.aspx>
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL): SCHIP Reauthorization (website)  
<http://www.ncsl.org/statefed/health/SCHIPreauth.htm>
  - Center for Children and Families, Georgetown University Health Policy Institute:  
Summary of new CHIP Reauthorization Law (PDF) [http://ccf.georgetown.edu/index/cms-filessystem-action?file=ccf\\_publications/federal\\_schip\\_policy/chip\\_summary\\_03-09.pdf](http://ccf.georgetown.edu/index/cms-filessystem-action?file=ccf_publications/federal_schip_policy/chip_summary_03-09.pdf)
  - Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured: Children's Health Insurance  
Program Reauthorization Act of 2009 (CHIPRA) (PDF)  
<http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7863.pdf>.

APPENDIX A:

ARRA Resources by Policy Area and  
Program/Funding Stream

*Increase Quality Early Care and Education*

<b>Program: Child Care and Development Fund</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$2 billion to supplement existing \$5 billion for FY 2009. Includes \$255 million for Quality Improvement, of which is \$93.6 million targeted to care for infants and toddlers.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 658G of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Supplement child care assistance for low-income families.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula block grant funding to states, then provided as a child care subsidy through voucher or contract with providers so low-income parents can participate in work training and/or work.</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ARRA site for CCDF: <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/childcare.html">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/childcare.html</a>.</p>	

<b>Program: Head Start</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$ 1 billion additional funding. Includes \$100 million for one-time competitive start up grants to states for Early Childhood Advisory Councils.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> For improvement and expansion of Head Start. 10% of funds are for training and technical assistance.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Program funding: will be administered from the Regional Office directly to current Head Start programs.</li> <li>ECAC competitive start-up grants: will be awarded to states by the Office of Head Start.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> HHS press announcement: <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2009pres/04/20090402a.html">http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2009pres/04/20090402a.html</a>.</p>	

<b>Program: Early Head Start</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$ 1.1 billion additional funding.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Provides low-income children prenatal to</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Funding will be administered from the</p>

age three and their families with developmental, educational, health, nutritional, social and other supports.	Regional Office directly to current Early Head Start programs.
<b>Federal Guidance:</b> HHS press announcement: <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2009pres/04/20090402a.html">http://www.hhs.gov/news/press/2009pres/04/20090402a.html</a> .	

<b>Program: Special Education: Infants and Families Grants (IDEA Part C)</b>	
<b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$500 million additional funding.	<b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education  <b>Governing Provisions:</b> Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
<b>Uses:</b> Flexible funding to improve services for children birth to age three with disabilities and their families. The state can include at-risk infants and toddlers within this funding stream.	<b>How money will flow:</b> Formula grants to states.
<b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Education, ARRA IDEA Part C Fact Sheet: <a href="http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html">http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html</a> .	

<b>Program: Special Education: Preschool Grants (IDEA Part B Preschool)</b>	
<b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$400 million additional funding.	<b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education  <b>Governing Provisions:</b> Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
<b>Uses:</b> Free preschool for children ages 3 to 5 with disabilities. Can be used for speech-language pathology services, physical and occupational therapy, psychological services, parent counseling and training, and social work services in the school.	<b>How money will flow:</b> Formula grants to states.
<b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Education, ARRA IDEA Part B Fact Sheet: <a href="http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html">http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html</a> .	

### Improve K-3 Academic Success

Program: State Fiscal Stabilization Funds	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> One-time \$53.6 billion funding stream, including \$48.6 billion for federal formula grants to states and \$5 billion for state incentive grants.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Education</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Title XIV of ARRA</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Formula grants, 82 percent must be for general education fiscal relief, 18 percent may be for "other services," like education services, modernization, renovation and repair activities.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formula grants to states and one-time competitive state grants.</li> <li>▪ Competitive grants: The Secretary will determine the criteria for awards. States must allocate 50% of the award to LEAs based on the Title I share.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Education, State Grants under the State Fiscal <a href="http://www.ed.gov/programs/statestabilization/applicant.html">Stabilization Fund website: http://www.ed.gov/programs/statestabilization/applicant.html</a>.</p>	

Program: Title I Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$10 billion additional funding for formula funding to local education agencies (LEAs).</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Education</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Title I Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> For schools that have high concentrations of students from families that live in poverty, in order to help improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet state academic achievement standards.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formula grant to LEAs. 50 percent of state funds were awarded April 1, 2009 under each state's existing approved ESEA Consolidated State Application and the provision of required ARRA certifications.</li> <li>▪ To receive the remaining 50 percent, states must submit additional information on meeting ARRA accountability and reporting requirements.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Education, ARRA Title I, Part A Funds for Grants to Local Education Agencies (Fact Sheet) <a href="http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/title-i.html">http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/title-i.html</a>.</p>	

Program: IDEA Part B Grants to States	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$11.3 billion additional funding for formula grants to states.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Education</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> To improve teaching and learning and results for</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula grants to states.</p>

<p>children with disabilities through, for example, assistive technology devices and professional development. Develop or expand data collection and use, and hire transition coordinators to work with employers in the community to develop job placements for youths with disabilities.</p>	
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Education, ARRA IDEA Part B Fact Sheet: <a href="http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html">http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/factsheet/idea-c.html</a>.</p>	

### *Support and Strengthen Vulnerable Families*

<b>Program: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps)</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ \$20 billion increase over 5 years</li> <li>▪ \$300 million to states for administrative expenses in FY 2009 and 2010.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Temporary increases in benefits and associated administrative costs.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula allocations to states.</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service SNAP website: <a href="http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/recovery/recovery-snap.htm">http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/recovery/recovery-snap.htm</a>.</p>	

<b>Program: Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$5 billion additional over two years for Emergency Contingency Fund.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009; Deficit Reduction Act of 2005</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> To support caseload increases, non-recurring short term benefits and expenditures for subsidized jobs.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula allocation to states.</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, TANF website: <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/tanf/index.html">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/tanf/index.html</a>.</p>	

<b>Program: Unemployment Insurance</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$7 billion in state incentive funds.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and</p>

	<p>Training Administration</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> To improve unemployment compensation program, including UC benefits and administrative costs.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Conditional formula grants to states. State law must include certain specific provisions related to the "wage base period."</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, ARRA <a href="http://www.doleta.gov/recovery/">website: http://www.doleta.gov/recovery/</a>.</p>	

### *Increase Access to Health Care*

<b>Program: Medicaid</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$87 billion in increased funding for Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP).</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> ARRA 2009, Section 5001 Deficit Reduction Act 2005 Social Security Act, Section 1115</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> To address increases in numbers of Medicaid-eligible individuals during recession.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula funding to states, based on temporary FMAP rate increase of 6.2 percent from FY 2009 to the first quarter of FY 2011.</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, ARRA FMAP website: <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/medicaidfmap.html">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/medicaidfmap.html</a>.</p>	

<b>Program: Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)</b>	
<p><b>ARRA Funding:</b> \$32.8 billion in new funding through 2013.</p>	<p><b>Administering Agency:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services</p> <p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2009</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> To expand access to health insurance to 6.5 million more children.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Formula match to states.</p>
<p><b>Federal Guidance:</b> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, National CHIP Policy website: <a href="http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/">http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalCHIPPolicy/</a>.</p>	

## Key Areas for Entry-Level Jobs within the ARRA Workforce Development

The Workforce Development provisions do not create jobs, but they do provide potential funding sources for education and training for youth and adults that enable those residents to access jobs within ARRA.

Agency: Department of Labor	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>WIA Formula Funding</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <p>Workforce Investment Act Sections 132(e)(2) Section 134 (d)(4)(E)</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2.7 billion</p> <p>Adult Grants - \$500 million Dislocated Worker Grants - \$1 billion Youth Grants - \$1.2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formula funding to states and localities – 85% goes to Local Workforce Investment Boards and 15% remains at the state level as discretionary funding</li> <li>• Funds allotted in mid-March</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult: priority for intensive and training services for TANF and other low-income individuals</li> <li>• Dislocated Worker: employment and training programs for dislocated workers</li> <li>• Youth: summer jobs as the first priority, and then year round job programs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org">www.workforcealliance.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/AMERICANRECOVERYBILL_SIDE-BY-SIDE_2.13.09.PDF?tr=y&amp;auid=4515802">http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/AMERICANRECOVERYBILL_SIDE-BY-SIDE_2.13.09.PDF?tr=y&amp;auid=4515802</a></p> <p>Guidance from DOL on implementing ARRA (March 18) <a href="http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEGL/TEGL14-08.pdf">http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/TEGL/TEGL14-08.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://progressivestates.org/node/22761">http://progressivestates.org/node/22761</a> - see Employment and Training</p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group contracting allowed to facilitate training of multiple workers for high-demand occupations if the contract does not limit customer choice.</li> <li>• Much of the funding will go to Career Centers for core services, rapid attachment of dislocated workers, and some for vouchers for training.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage the use of group contracting by local Workforce Investment Boards where possible. Further encourage WIBs to prioritize ITAs and group contracting to areas of high industry demand and towards job training in areas of entry-level job creation under ARRA.</li> <li>• Encourage leveraging WIA funds with state or local Adult Literacy funds to provide contextualized training for low-skilled, low-literacy workers to prepare them for ARRA and other key industry jobs. Focus literacy efforts on math and English and encourage programs to contextualize their programs to specific occupations/industries.</li> <li>• Encourage local WIBs to use this one-time funding to lay the foundation for future workforce training and alignment with growth industries.</li> <li>• State 15 percent discretionary funds could be used to support developing industry-based career programs inbuilding an</li> </ul>	

infrastructure for long-term industry based workforce pipelines that enable low-income residents to climb into college-level credentials and jobs. Bringing community and state colleges together with industry leaders and other stakeholders to develop the infrastructure will encourage further leveraging of non-ARRA funds, such as federal education funds.

- States are required to amend their current WIA plans by June 30, 2009 to reflect stimulus spending and new workforce priorities. The Workforce Alliance has developed a set of recommendations regarding WIA and the stimulus funds for states that helps to align workforce services along a continuum and with economic development strategies.  
[www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/WIA\\_STATEPLANRECOMMENDATIONS04.20.09FINAL.PDF?tr=y&aid=4768294](http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/WIA_STATEPLANRECOMMENDATIONS04.20.09FINAL.PDF?tr=y&aid=4768294)

<b>Agency: Department of Labor</b>	
<b>Program:</b> Competitive Grants for High Growth Industries	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 171(e)(1)(B)(ii) of WIA
<b>Funding:</b> \$750 million	<b>How money will flow:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competitive grant process through federal Department of Labor</li> </ul>
<b>Uses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competitive worker training and placement in high growth and emerging industry sectors</li> <li>• First \$500 million is for research, labor exchange, and job training projects for energy efficiency/renewable energy careers</li> <li>• Priority for remaining funds is health care.</li> <li>• Broadband and advanced manufacturing are also priorities.</li> </ul>	<b>Websites:</b> DOL guidance on Green Jobs <a href="http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/ten/TEN44-08.pdf?tr=y&amp;aid=4877834">http://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/attach/ten/TEN44-08.pdf?tr=y&amp;aid=4877834</a>  Workforce Alliance summary on Green Jobs <a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/GREENRECOVERYGRANTS_TENSUMMARY_05.19.09.PDF">http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/GREENRECOVERYGRANTS_TENSUMMARY_05.19.09.PDF</a>
<b>Jobs Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See green jobs section.</li> <li>• See health care jobs.</li> </ul>	
<b>Areas for Innovation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State government can align the green jobs funding with the weatherization training funds and the energy block grant funds to create a comprehensive green jobs program for the competitive green funding. While state government might not be the applicant for the funding, state policymakers can convene and influence the content and direction of the federal application, bringing the related ARRA resources noted above to the table.</li> <li>• Within health care, state agencies can convene and work with a range of health care providers (acute care, ambulatory care, long-term care, and others) to develop a career ladder program that crosses types of care and provides opportunity from pre-high school occupations to graduate degree occupations. State agencies can also encourage leveraging work within the HRSA portions of ARRA that are focused on allied health and nursing and using this DOL funding to build the lower levels of health care pathways leading to the HRSA occupations.</li> <li>• Within broadband, aligning training and credentialing with demand for broadband installation, primarily in rural areas, can help leverage ARRA broadband dollars.</li> </ul>	

<b>Agency: Department of Labor</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b> Trade Adjustment Assistance</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> 19 USC 2371 Trade Act 236 (a)(2)</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$575 million for training in FY2009-2010, \$143.75 million for end of 2010.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Eligibility determined at federal level for groups of workers</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-vocational, part-time, and on-the-job training</li> <li>• Grant programs for community colleges and sector partnerships in communities impacted by trade</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/">http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/taa/WhoWeServe.cfm">http://www.doleta.gov/tradeact/taa/WhoWeServe.cfm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAA_Reauthorization_Overview.pdf">http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAA_Reauthorization_Overview.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAAforCommunitiesSummary.pdf">http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAAforCommunitiesSummary.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAASectorGrantsSecbySec.pdf">http://www.workforcealliance.org/atf/cf/%7B93353952-1DF1-473A-B105-7713F4529EBB%7D/TAASectorGrantsSecbySec.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Program is expanded to include the service sector and public sector as impacted communities.</li> <li>• Groups of workers need to demonstrate their jobs were lost as a result of overseas trade.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States can work with their local communities to apply for designation as a trade adjustment assistance community, and can work pro-actively with businesses and individuals to become eligible for services.</li> </ul>	

<b>Agency: Health and Human Services</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b> Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) workforce development programs</p>	
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$500 million</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competitive grant process from HRSA</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To address health professions' workforce shortages, particularly doctors, dentists, nurses and allied health professionals</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.hrsa.gov">www.hrsa.gov</a></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training grants, loans repayment, and scholarships</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/healthprofessionstraining.pdf">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/healthprofessionstraining.pdf</a>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Focus on higher-level occupations, usually requiring an advanced degree or certificate</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State agencies (responsible for labor/workforce development, health and human services, and public health) can work with hospitals to support an application for funding for health care shortage areas. When possible, the state agency responsible for credentialing workers and educational courses can provide flexibility while maintaining standards by, for example, streamlining the approval of part-time evening courses if that is called for. Departments of Higher Education can work with community colleges and state universities to expand their capacity to provide quality instruction for HRSA-focused occupations.</li> </ul>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agency: Department of Education</b></p>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Fiscal Stabilization Fund (Education)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <p>Local Educational Agency (LEA) can use funds for purposes under ESEA (20 USC 6301 et seq), IDEA (20 USC 1400 et seq), Adult and Family Literacy Act (20 USC, 1400 et seq), and Perkins Technical Education (20 USC 2301 et seq) or for modernization or repair of schools</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b></p> <p>\$53.6 billion, allocated as follows:</p> <p>A) \$48.3 billion to states, of which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$39 billion is to restore funding to previous levels to elementary, secondary, and higher education</li> <li>• \$8.8 billion is for general uses, including education</li> </ul> <p>B) \$5 billion in incentive grants and for an Innovation Fund</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds flow to the states based on a formula allocation once each state makes assurances in five key areas (maintain fiscal support through 2011 at 2006 levels, improve teacher effectiveness and equity in distribution, establish longitudinal data system, enhance academic standards and assessments, and support struggling schools).</li> <li>• Incentive grants are at discretion of Secretary, up to \$650 million of Innovation Fund may go directly to LEAs.</li> <li>• Innovation Fund includes priority for projects that partner with private sector or philanthropy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>An array of programs and uses, including Adult and Family Literacy funding, as authorized under ESEA; higher education endowments, stadium renovation, and maintenance are a few of the prohibited activities. See Governing Provisions above</p>	
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <p>Funding could be combined with skills training money from other portions of ARRA to create an on-ramp to the key jobs areas within ARRA that include an emphasis on literacy, particularly in math and English.</p> <p><b>Entry-level jobs:</b> Not applicable, except as there are administrative jobs created with departments of education or higher education.</p>	

**Areas for Innovation:** State governments can decide to allocate a portion of the money for adult literacy activities – in particular, combining a small portion of fiscal stabilization funds with workforce training funds to create an intensive contextualized literacy program. Work with the state's WIA system to pool funding into group contracts that combine literacy and training (demonstrated to be one of the most effective means of advancing skills) and then aligning those contracts with high-demand industries, including jobs created through ARRA funding.

**Prototype Programs:**

I-BEST (Integrated Basic Education Skills Training) in Washington State is one of the best examples of contextualized training for learners without a GED (note that the literacy level is geared towards 8<sup>th</sup> grade-12<sup>th</sup> grade literacy, not below). IBEST is operated by the Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges.  
[http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/abe/i-best\\_brochure\\_one-pager.pdf](http://www.sbctc.ctc.edu/college/abe/i-best_brochure_one-pager.pdf).

### Transportation Provisions

Agency: Federal Highway Administration	
<p><b>Program:</b> Highway Infrastructure Investment</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligible projects in section 133(b) of title 23 USC and 601(a)(8) of title 23</li> <li>• Section 144 (except subsection g) and sections 103, 119, 134, 148, and 149</li> <li>• Priority for economically distressed areas 42 USC 3161</li> <li>• Training under title 23, section 140b</li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$27.5 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States will receive allocation based on statutory formula for FY2008 in accordance with Section 120(a)(6) of Public Law 110-161.</li> <li>• 30 percent of funds must be divided between urbanized areas and other areas (coordination with Metropolitan Planning Commissions is required)</li> <li>• Funds will flow by early March to states; 120 days after funds are released FHA will recapture 50% of unspent funds and re-allocate them to states that can use them.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>For construction and repair of highways, ports, and rail/freight infrastructure.</p> <p>\$20 million set-aside for training.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/economicrecovery/index.htm">http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/economicrecovery/index.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.dot.gov/recovery/">http://www.dot.gov/recovery/</a></p> <p>DOT allocations and guidelines:  <a href="http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-4745.pdf">http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-4745.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs will be created in “shovel-ready” projects. Those ready to begin work almost immediately. Each state and city have a list of shovel-ready projects that are already established. Contact the City Department of Transportation and the State Department of Transportation to obtain the list and learn which contractors will be performing the work.</li> <li>• Because much of the work is specialized, there will be relatively few entry-level construction jobs that are unskilled.</li> </ul>	

- Where unions are present, hiring will occur through union hiring halls and will probably focus primarily on re-employing unemployed union members/workers. It is an opportunity to help residents secure apprenticeship slots.
- Look for pre-apprenticeship programs that may be able to prepare residents for the jobs created next year in this area.
- Where unions are not present, hiring will happen through general contractors.

**Entry-level jobs**

- Helpers (variety of roles) (1 month on-the-job training)
- Materials movers (1 month on-the-job training)
- Construction laborers (1-12 months training)
- Paving, surfacing and tamping equipment operators (1-12 months training)
- Flag people

**Areas for Innovation:**

- States can require or strongly recommend that selected contractors and unions do one or more of the following:
  - set aside a percentage of jobs for residents in the locality where work is being performed;
  - set aside a percentage for workers who are relatively new to construction and are unemployed;
  - include on the job training in their contract price for a number of local residents;
  - advertise all jobs created, including indirect jobs, including with the local career center; and
  - consider residents first for new jobs created.
- Use the 15 percent set-aside of WIA funds or recommend that the local Workforce Investment Board utilize its funds for pre-apprenticeship programs to prepare workers for 2010.
- Work across state government to align current prison re-entry initiatives with the jobs being created, since this is one of the few areas where formerly incarcerated individuals can secure family-sustaining positions.

**Prototype training programs:**

Seattle Vocational Institute, Pre-Apprenticeship Construction Training. [http://sviweb.sccd.ctc.edu/p\\_mta\\_mta.htm](http://sviweb.sccd.ctc.edu/p_mta_mta.htm). Topics include construction terminology, industrial safety, and trades math. Students also learn forklift operation and road flagging. 660 contact hours.

B.C. Road Builders and Heavy Construction Association (located in British Columbia, Canada) <http://www.roadbuilders.bc.ca/foundations.php>. In four weeks, Foundation Program participants receive industry and job site operations orientations, overviews of career opportunities and safety practices, and introductions to civil engineering and equipment operation and maintenance..

Federal Highway Administration, Transportation Curriculum Coordinating Council <http://www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov/tccc/>. This branch of the US Department of Transportation is working to coordinate curricula for a range of professions within highway construction.

**Agency: Federal Railroad Administration**

<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Transit Capital Assistance</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section 501 of Public Law 110-432 and Title 49 Sections 24401 and 24105</li> <li>• Local and state match requirements are waived</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Funding:</b> \$8 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By April, the Secretary of Transportation will decide how to apportion funds between two uses.</li> <li>• By June, the Secretary will release guidelines for applicants regarding application process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>For development of high speed rail and intercity passenger rail service, with a priority on intercity high speed rail.</p> <p>The goal is to encourage the development of 10 high-speed rail lines across the country.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.dot.gov/recovery/">http://www.dot.gov/recovery/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/2153">http://www.fra.dot.gov/us/content/2153</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <p>Jobs will be created in construction of rail lines; like highway jobs, there will be few entry-level jobs.</p> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <p>A range of positions will be available in construction and in operations once the systems are developed, and many of them require specialized training. Therefore, there may be an opportunity to refer residents for more intensive training in railroad operations and maintenance for jobs that will be created in 2-3 years.</p> <p>Entry-level jobs requiring minimal training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track repairers</li> <li>• Helpers (variety of roles) (1 month on-the-job training)</li> <li>• Materials movers (1 month on-the-job training)</li> <li>• Construction laborers (1-12 months training)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <p>The state agency responsible for rail transit can include a local hiring agreement as part of its application process to the Secretary of Transportation.</p>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b></p> <p>Most training is on-the-job and occurs within the contracted railroad construction and operations companies; they in turn hire consultants and firms to provide the training. There are several websites to visit to learn more:</p> <p>National Academy of Railroad Sciences: <a href="http://www.railroadtraining.com">http://www.railroadtraining.com</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.railserve.com/Training_Programs">http://www.railserve.com/Training_Programs</a> - Wide range of training programs listed</p> <p><a href="http://www.nrcma.org/ps.home.cfm?ID=155">http://www.nrcma.org/ps.home.cfm?ID=155</a> - The National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association, Inc. ("NRC") is a trade association serving the needs of railroad contractors, suppliers, and the railroad and rail transit construction industry.</p> <p><a href="http://www.trackguy.com/training_modules.htm">http://www.trackguy.com/training_modules.htm</a></p> <p>ARC-Tech Track Repair course: This is a two week course in how to repair track. <a href="http://www.arc-tech.net/">http://www.arc-tech.net/</a></p> <p>University of Tennessee: <a href="http://ctr.utk.edu/training/railroad.html">http://ctr.utk.edu/training/railroad.html</a></p>	

<b>Agency: Federal Transit Administration</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Transit Capital Assistance</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 5302(a)(1) of title 49, USC; 80 percent appropriated under section 5307 and apportioned under section 5336</li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$6.9 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>80 percent of funds will go to urbanized areas; 10 percent to rural and 10 percent to high growth or high density areas.</li> <li>For Urbanized areas with 200,000+ population, funds flow directly to a designated recipient selected locally to apply for and receive Federal funds. For urbanized areas under 200,000 in population, funds are apportioned to the Governor for distribution.</li> <li>Funding to be allocated by mid-March to states; 50 percent of uncommitted funds will be recaptured after 180 days.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>A wide range of eligible uses, including acquisition of vehicles, construction, repair, and planning.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>Recovery Information:  <a href="http://www.fta.dot.gov/index_9440.html">http://www.fta.dot.gov/index_9440.html</a></p> <p>General FTA information:  <a href="http://www.fta.dot.gov/about_FTA_9236.html">http://www.fta.dot.gov/about_FTA_9236.html</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A variety of jobs may be created depending upon the uses determined by the entity receiving the funds.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b>                      This will depend on the uses of the funds and could include: laborers for construction, administrative support for planning, jobs related to repairing transit infrastructure, and other jobs.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the state has identified how it will invest these funds (the type of transit and its location within the state), the state can set aside a percentage of jobs for area residents who are unemployed and new to the industry.</li> <li>Require or recommend that unions and general contractors set aside a portion of jobs for residents and provide the training needed to on-ramp residents into those jobs. Ask them to advertise indirect jobs created (administrative, drivers, and others) and to consider residents first for those positions.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b> See Federal Railroad Administration and Transit Capital Assistance above.</p>	

## Housing

Agency: Housing and Urban Development	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Public Housing Capital Fund</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <p>Section 9 of US Housing Act of 1937 (42 USC 1437g) distribution formula used in FY2008 applies.</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$4 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$3 billion directly to local housing authorities by mid-March, must be obligated within one year and spent within three years. There is a preference for projects that can award contracts within 120 days.</li> <li>• \$1 billion to be awarded competitively at the national level by September 30, 2009.</li> <li>• Usual procurement regulations are waived.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovation of federally owned public housing, including capital improvements and energy retrofitting</li> <li>• Preference for rehabilitation of vacant rental units</li> <li>• Prioritization of investments already underway or in five-year capital plan</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/capfund/index.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/capfund/index.cfm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/section3/section3.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/section3/section3.cfm</a> (regarding fair housing employment opportunities)</p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Residential construction jobs will be created.</li> <li>• Energy-related construction jobs will be created.</li> <li>• As with other construction projects, the jobs will be created either in settings where union halls will draw upon their unemployed members (leaving fewer jobs for neighborhood residents) or in non-union settings where contractors can draw on a wider pool of candidates, potentially creating more opportunity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laborer</li> <li>• Carpentry</li> <li>• Landscaping</li> <li>• Administrative and office jobs, like accounting and purchasing</li> <li>• Weatherization worker</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Local Housing Authorities across the state with technical assistance and possibly group contracting funds (WIA 15%) to develop pre-apprenticeship programs for public housing residents.</li> <li>• Recommend that local Workforce Investment Boards consider training public housing residents for construction jobs through group contracts.</li> <li>• Urge Local Housing Authorities to require contractors and related unions to hire public housing residents into apprenticeship programs.</li> </ul>	

**Prototype training programs:**

Youthbuild [www.youthbuild.org](http://www.youthbuild.org)

JobsCorps: [www.jobcorps.dol.gov](http://www.jobcorps.dol.gov)

Home Builder's Institute offers a range of programs for youth and adults to prepare them for entry into the construction trades. They also work with Youthbuild and with JobCorps. <http://www.hbi.org/page.cfm?pageID=69>

Located in Providence, Rhode Island, Building Futures provides pre-apprenticeship training for adults and has developed strong ties to the construction industry.  
[http://www.providenceplan.org/matriarch/MultiPiecePage.asp\\_Q\\_PageID\\_E\\_154\\_A\\_PageName\\_E\\_BuildingFutures](http://www.providenceplan.org/matriarch/MultiPiecePage.asp_Q_PageID_E_154_A_PageName_E_BuildingFutures)

<b>Agency: Housing and Urban Development</b>	
<b>Program:</b> Neighborhood Stabilization Fund	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> Public Law 110-289 (42 USC 5301 et seq)
<b>Funding:</b> \$2 billion	<b>How money will flow:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Competitive funding with criteria to be established by Secretary by early May and applications due mid-July.</li> <li>▪ HUD must ensure grantees are in areas with the greatest number and percentage of foreclosures and can meet spending deadlines.</li> </ul>
<b>Uses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing mechanisms, including soft second, loan loss reserve and shared equity loans, for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed homes.</li> <li>• Purchase and rehab of abandoned or foreclosed homes.</li> <li>• Demolish blighted foreclosed homes.</li> </ul>	<b>Websites:</b> <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/">http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/communitydevelopment/programs/neighborhoodspg/</a>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobs will be created in demolition and renovation.</li> <li>• These jobs may take longer to emerge because awards will not be made until the fall of 2009, offering an up front training opportunity</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demolition</li> <li>• Carpenter</li> <li>• Laborer</li> <li>• Administrative jobs for construction and for non-construction</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage applicants for the funds to include a job training or pre-apprenticeship program in their application if their application has renovation/rehabilitation in it.</li> <li>• Encourage a set-aside of entry-level jobs for local residents.</li> </ul>	

**Prototype training programs:**  
See Public Housing above.

<b>Agency: Housing and Urban Development</b>	
<b>Program:</b> Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> 42 USC 5306
<b>Funding:</b> \$1 billion	<b>How money will flow:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FY2008 formula allocations</li> <li>• For cities, funds flow directly to city government; for smaller communities funds flow to a state agency, usually a Department of Housing and Community Development (or something similar) and are distributed by the state.</li> <li>• HUD Secretary will issue guidelines to expedite use of funds; priority for funds will be allocated within 120 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Uses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broad range of uses, including repair of infrastructure (for example, streets and sidewalks), housing construction/renovation, loans for small businesses creating jobs, and commercial development.</li> <li>• 18.5 percent of funds are set aside for a range of human service activities, including social services, education, and job training.</li> </ul>	<b>Websites:</b>  <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153.7973215&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153.7973215&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>
<b>Jobs Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction jobs may be created through the ARRA allocation depending on how cities decide to use their allocation.</li> <li>• Human service funds could be used for job training to enable residents to access jobs created in other parts of ARRA.</li> </ul> <b>Entry-level jobs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Administrative</li> </ul>	
<b>Areas for Innovation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CDBG is an extremely flexible source of funds for small and large cities.</li> <li>• Urge large cities with entitlement funds to use a portion of the human service set-aside for job training or literacy activities. Encourage them to link literacy and training with other ARRA activities, including those established by ARRA CDBG funds.</li> <li>• Require small city recipients to use some of CDBG funds to complement WIA and other workforce funds in order to align training with job creation. Prioritize using a portion of the human service funds to establish short-term training for residents to prepare them for jobs created in 2010 and 2011.</li> </ul>	
<b>Prototype training programs:</b> CDBG has such a wide range of uses that there are no prototype programs; see other sections of the guide for programs.	

*Green Jobs*

<b>Agency: Department of Energy</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized under Subtitle E of Title V of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17151 et seq.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$3.2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$2.8 billion by formula in Subtitle E:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 68% to local government</li> <li>○ 28% to states</li> <li>○ 2% to Indian tribes</li> <li>○ 2% for competitive grants</li> </ul> </li> <li>• \$400 million for competitive grants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>Assist eligible entities in implementing strategies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce fossil fuel emissions in environmentally sustainable way.</li> <li>• Reduce the total energy use of the eligible entities.</li> <li>• Improve energy efficiency in transportation, building, and other appropriate sectors.</li> </ul> <p>Funds can be used for energy audits, energy retrofits, installing energy efficient technology, and incentivizing the private sector.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>Brief explanation of energy provisions:  <a href="http://omb.alaska.gov/10_omb/budget/IndexEconomicStimulus.htm">http://omb.alaska.gov/10_omb/budget/IndexEconomicStimulus.htm</a> &gt; 2-22-09 Guide for State and Local Governments-Latham &amp; Watkins</p> <p>U.S. Department of Energy efficiency:  <a href="http://www.energy.gov/energyefficiency/index.htm">http://www.energy.gov/energyefficiency/index.htm</a></p> <p>National training information:  <a href="http://www1.eere.energy.gov/education/adult_education.html">http://www1.eere.energy.gov/education/adult_education.html</a></p> <p>Green for All: <a href="http://www.greenforall.org/resources/recoveryusersguide">http://www.greenforall.org/resources/recoveryusersguide</a></p> <p>Apollo Alliance: <a href="http://apolloalliance.org/category/green-collar-jobs/">http://apolloalliance.org/category/green-collar-jobs/</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <p>See Green Jobs Section below.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with localities and across state agencies to view this funding and the weatherization funding as a package and to develop a green jobs initiative that implements training to move workers along a career ladder over time and build a skilled workforce for the long-term.</li> <li>• Work with community colleges and state universities to create training and certificate programs in different aspects of green jobs as they relate to a particular state's focus and niche. Support and advocate for the creation of articulation agreements across public education entities to facilitate the ability of residents to move up in the green industry.</li> <li>• Use WIA 15% funding to complement other green jobs efforts as needed, particularly to build the infrastructure for a lasting initiative.</li> <li>• Apply for the Department of Labor set aside for green jobs (\$500 million) and work with a Congressional delegation to create a competitive package that references the Block Grant funds and continues to build a career ladder.</li> </ul>	

<b>Agency: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Weatherization Assistance Program</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part A of Title IV of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6861 et seq.)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$5 billion</p> <p>Up to 20% is set aside for training and technical assistance.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding goes through states by formula. The formula is available at <a href="http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/weatherization/allocation_formula.cfm">http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/weatherization/allocation_formula.cfm</a>.</li> <li>Funds flow to states with advisory councils on weatherization. States then allocate to CAPs and/or public or non-profit entities.</li> <li>State governments must use an open process to select weatherization fund recipients.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>To increase the efficiency of dwellings owned or occupied by low-income persons (especially those who particularly vulnerable, such as the elderly, the handicapped, and children), reduce their total residential energy expenditures, and improve their health and safety.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>U.S. Department of Energy Weatherization program: <a href="http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/wip/">http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/wip/</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.greenforall.org/resources/recoveryusersguide">http://www.greenforall.org/resources/recoveryusersguide</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <p>See Green Jobs Section below.</p> <p>Generally, an incremental pathway exists within weatherization beginning at the entry level with on-the-job training to learn green technologies related to weatherization.</p> <p>Weatherization is a key area for building entry-level jobs that lead to career pathways in green industry; other areas of green industry have fewer entry-level opportunities.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop weatherization training and capacity building programs that create career ladder opportunities for low-income, low-skilled residents (see Jobs section below), enabling them to move up the weatherization ladder and bridge into other energy efficient occupations.</li> <li>Require weatherization contractors to set aside a portion of the entry-level jobs for low-income unemployed residents and require contractors to develop on-the-job training programs to move workers up a ladder within weatherization.</li> <li>Work with green industry and areas of state government involved in green technology to identify career ladders leading out of weatherization and into other areas of green industry.</li> <li>Work with community colleges and state universities to create training and certificate programs in weatherization.</li> </ul>	

<b>Agency: Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, Department of Energy</b>	
<b>Program:</b> State Energy Program	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part D of Title III of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6321)</li> </ul>
<b>Funding:</b> \$3.1 billion	<b>How money will flow:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States apply to the Department of Energy for funds.</li> </ul>
<b>Uses:</b> Provides grants to states and directs funding to state energy offices. States use grants to address their energy priorities and program funding to adopt emerging renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.	
<b>Jobs Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entry-level jobs are likely to be administrative as developing actual plans will require higher level degrees and niche expertise.</li> </ul>	
<b>Areas for Innovation:</b> States will have one year to develop their plans. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include a green jobs career ladder component to the plan that identifies types of jobs training needed for implementation. The plan could include job creation estimates and a strategy for building a green workforce that starts at the entry level.</li> <li>Prioritize training unemployed low-skilled workers for entry-level green jobs, and include in the plan mandates that contractors provide on-the-job training, where appropriate, to increase the skills of entry-level workers.</li> </ul>	

<b>Energy Jobs</b>
<b>Jobs Considerations:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training should focus on jobs that actually exist or are already planned and on providing opportunities for low-income residents. To do both, workforce training needs to have both training partnerships and a job corps.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Jobs in energy efficiency retrofitting look a lot like traditional construction jobs.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>Consider union apprenticeship as a way to create pathways.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>Because the green economy is just beginning, there may be potential for many jobs in green fields.</li> <li>Most training for green jobs can happen through existing construction training or apprenticeship programs paired with on-the-job training.</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Apollo Alliance, Green for All, Center for American Progress, Center on Wisconsin Strategy. (2008). "Green-Collar Jobs in America's Cities: Building Pathways Out of Poverty and Careers in the Clean Energy Economy."

[http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/03/green\\_collar\\_jobs.html](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2008/03/green_collar_jobs.html)

<sup>5</sup> Sarah White and Jason Walsh, Center on Wisconsin Strategy, The Workforce Alliance, and The Apollo Alliance. (2008). "Greener Pathways: Jobs and Workforce Development in the Clean Energy Economy." <http://www.greenforall.org/resources/greener-pathways-jobs-and-workforce-development-in>.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

**Entry-level jobs***Construction, by task:*<sup>7</sup>

- Wall insulation
- Ceiling insulation
- Rimjoist insulation
- Air-leak sealing
- Furnace replacement
- Boiler replacement
- Boiler controls
- Boiler pipe insulation
- Hot water heater replacement
- Hot water temperature reduction
- Hot water heater wrap
- Low-flow showerhead installation
- Pipe insulation
- Refrigerator replacement
- Washer replacement
- Fluorescent lighting installation
- LEDexit signs installation
- Outdoor lighting control installation

*Construction and Auditors, by title:*<sup>8</sup>

- Field energy consultant – Field-based energy efficiency consultant who encourages equipment and energy system retrofits.
- Energy conservation representative – Inspects homes of utility customers to identify conditions that cause energy waste and suggests actions to reduce this waste.
- Engineering intern – Assists electrical engineer with LEED certification projects.
- Site supervising technical operator – Manages and ensures uniform application and technical correctness during construction.
- Energy compliance specialist – Performs environmental compliance assessments, documents compliance status, and makes recommendations on corrective action required to achieve compliance. Develops plans and procedures necessary to achieve and maintain compliance and audit plans and audit surveillance checklists.
- Home improvement retrofit trainee – Installs energy efficient products for in-home retrofits, runs safety tests on gas appliances and identify home energy reduction measures including doors, glass, and weather-stripping.
- Residential air sealing technician – Develops and implements effective air sealing techniques and applications while receiving on the job training working and explaining the benefits of air sealing.
- Insulation installer – Pastes, wires, tapes, or sprays insulation onto a variety of surfaces to exclude or retain heat.
- HVAC maintenance/repair technician – Installs and maintains heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment; tests and repairs environmental systems and repairs or replaces sealants, parts, and components.
- Building maintenance engineer – Operates and maintains all HVAC equipment; perform and supervise maintenance work.
- Machinist – Makes precision metal or plastic parts, operates computer numerically controlled machine tools, and sets up and operates basic machine tools.
- Welder – Operates manual, semiautomatic, and automatic arc and gas equipment, and fabricates and repairs machine parts and equipment.
- Carpenter – Works on almost any construction.
- Energy field auditor – Conducts home or commercial energy audits, mainly visually checking HVAC equipment, lighting, ducts, windows, and weather-stripping. Also identifies areas of improvement and makes recommendations to the owner.
- Weatherization auditor – Conducts home or commercial weatherization audits.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> These titles correspond to Green Jobs Guidebook: Employment Opportunities in the New Clean Economy, <http://www.edf.org/article.cfm?contentid=8466&redirect=cagreenjobs>.

- Weatherization technician – Conducts preliminary work to weatherize a home or business.

**Prototype training programs**

Weatherization training: One of the best ways to build skills for entry level weatherization jobs is to create incremental steps within training so that people can enter a job, receive on-the-job training, and move up the career ladder over time. A training catalogue that details weatherization competencies can be found at <http://www.pct.edu/wdce/wtc/documents/WTCCourseDescriptions.pdf>.

GreenCorps Chicago: Each year, Greencorps hires up to 50 Chicagoans for a year of training in landscaping, horticulture, academics, and life skills, with trainees working on greening projects throughout the city. Building on the success of the greening component, the sessions have been expanded to include home weatherization skills.

See <http://www.wrdenvironmental.com/projects/greencorps.html> or <http://egov.cityofchicago.org/city/webportal/portalEntityHomeAction.do?entityName=Environment&entityNameEnumValue=13>.

Los Angeles Green Careers Training Initiative: Developed by The Los Angeles Apollo Alliance in conjunction with the city Green Retrofits Program, the Green Careers Training Initiative (GCTI) seeks to create green career ladders in construction, the public sector, public and private power companies, and emerging energy industries.. The Green Retrofits Program represents a commitment by the city to install energy efficiency upgrades in most city buildings, particularly those in low-income neighborhoods. The GCTI will (1) connect low-income inner-city residents to union apprenticeship and community college training programs that prepare them for living wage jobs and (2) provide upgrade training to existing workers within those industries. Elements of the program include high school career technical education, a pre-apprenticeship program, matriculation with relevant community college programs, and career counseling and mentoring. The program began with 60 training slots in 2008.

See <http://apolloalliance.org/state-local/los-angeles/> or <http://www.greenforall.org/resources/greener-pathways-jobs-and-workforce-development-in>, pages 17-18.

The Greater Washington Green Jobs Corps trains individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to help meet the demand for skilled workers to provide services in the green economy. Participants in the program are trained to weatherize homes, businesses and federal buildings, install solar panels and perform energy audits. These sustainable services will save millions of dollars in energy costs for the Washington Metropolitan area. The Greater Washington Green Jobs Corps creates partnerships between job training programs and green employers. It also provides key links to educational institutions, labor unions, and community-based organizations. The program is centered on must-have life skills sessions before transitioning into the technical training portion of the green job training classes. The green job training program has a special focus on providing "green pathways out of poverty" by recruiting and training people with barriers to employment (e.g., lack of job skills, lack of education, language/cultural barriers, or history in juvenile/criminal justice system). See

[http://www.greendmv.org/programs\\_greentraining.html](http://www.greendmv.org/programs_greentraining.html)

Source: Sarah White and Jason Walsh, Center on Wisconsin Strategy, The Workforce Alliance, and The Apollo Alliance. (2008). "Greener Pathways: Jobs and Workforce Development in the Clean Energy Economy."

<http://www.greenforall.org/resources/greener-pathways-jobs-and-workforce-development-in>

For a very detailed list of educational requirements, salaries, and more specific job types, see Green Jobs Guidebook: Employment Opportunities in the New Clean Economy at <http://www.edf.org/article.cfm?contentid=8466&redirect=cagreenjobs>.

*Child Care Jobs*

**Agency: Administration for Youth and Families, Health and Human Services**

Program:

Child Care and Development Block Grant	
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directly to states based on formula allocation (<a href="http://www.clasp.org">www.clasp.org</a> has allocation amounts). Funds flowed in mid-April; plans for use can be submitted retroactively.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>To supplement state general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families.</p> <p>\$93 million for activities that improve quality of infant and toddler care.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/index.htm">http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/index.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/childcare.html">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/childcare.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/ccdbg.pdf">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/ccdbg.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FY2008 allocation for CCDBG was \$5 billion, so ARRA funds represent a boost of one-third in funding.</li> <li>• Funds will be used for vouchers for low-income parents, so the job creation will most likely be in family day care settings.</li> <li>• Some amount of the vouchers will go to existing providers, many of whom have experienced a drop-off in enrollment because of the recession, threatening their ability to operate the program.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Child Care providers</li> <li>• Family Child Care assistants</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use a portion of the funds to train new home-based child care providers, particularly in non-English speaking communities, and provide contextualized English training to help providers prepare for other child care careers. Ensure that the training leads to Child Development Associate (CDA) certification (see below).</li> <li>• Increase eligibility thresholds so that families going back to work through ARRA can access child care subsidies</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b></p> <p>Family child care programs do not always need to have formally trained or certified staff in order to be licensed by the state and to receive vouchers.</p> <p>The Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate is promoted to family child care providers and could be expanded to train new providers, whether for Head Start or for CCDBG. CDA training programs exist throughout the country; more information is at <a href="http://www.cdacouncil.org/">http://www.cdacouncil.org/</a>.</p>	

**Agency: Administration for Youth and Families, Health and Human Services**

<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Head Start (pre-kindergarten); Early Head Start (infants and toddlers)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <p>For Early Head Start: Section 645A of Head Start Act; up to 10 percent for training and technical assistance as in Section 645A(g)(2)</p>
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<p><b>Funding:</b> \$1 billion for Head Start  \$1.1 billion for Early Head Start</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The bulk of Early Head Start funds will be awarded competitively. Applications are due July 9, 2009.</li> <li>• Most of Head Start is formula allocation to existing Head Start agencies; 20% is for expansion of slots to be awarded competitively among existing Head Start agencies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <p>For improvement and expansion of Head Start and Early Head Start programs.</p> <p>10 percent of Early Head Start Programs are for training and technical assistance.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ohs/">http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ohs/</a> (Head Start home page)</p> <p><a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/earlyheadstart.pdf">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/earlyheadstart.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/headstart.pdf">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/reports/plans/headstart.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.nhsa.org">www.nhsa.org</a> (National Association of Head Start Agencies)</p> <p><a href="http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/HeadStartOffices">http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/HeadStartOffices</a> (Head start office locator)</p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early Head Start is more than doubling its annual appropriation, previously around \$700 million, and represents the largest expansion of the two programs.</li> <li>• Head Start's annual appropriation is \$6.2 billion, so the \$1 billion infusion will create less jobs and is being used more for program improvement and wage increases for staff.</li> <li>• Entry-level jobs will be created directly in communities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers' Assistants</li> <li>• Cooks</li> <li>• Administrative Staff</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask Head Start agencies to utilize 10 percent of their training funds to train unemployed residents as part of their expansion efforts and to set aside training slots for neighborhood residents.</li> <li>• Help communities to apply for the competitive Early Head Start funds and suggest that training for local residents be included as part of the expansion strategy.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b></p> <p>Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate is required for Teachers' Assistants; all other teaching positions require a Bachelor's or advanced degree. A waiver is in place through 2011 to allow Associate's degrees in Early Childhood Education in place of a Bachelor's degree.</p> <p>CDA training programs exist throughout the country; more information is at <a href="http://www.cdacouncil.org/">http://www.cdacouncil.org/</a>.</p>	

## Health Information Technology Provisions

<b>Agency: Office of the National Coordinator of Health Information Technology, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Grants from the Office of the National Coordinator of HIT</p>	
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$300 million for regional or sub-national efforts toward health information exchange.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use and exchange of electronic health information (HIT).</li> <li>Support regional health information exchanges.</li> <li>Assist providers in adopting and using certified electronic health resource technology.</li> <li>Award planning and implementation grants to states or qualified state-designated entities to facilitate and expand electronic health information exchange.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>The Council of State Governments:  <a href="http://www.staterecovery.org/Websites/staterecovery/Images/1%20%20Education%20and%20Fiscal%20Stabilization--v%20ii%20pdf%20-%20Adobe%20Acrobat%20Standard.pdf">http://www.staterecovery.org/Websites/staterecovery/Images/1%20%20Education%20and%20Fiscal%20Stabilization--v%20ii%20pdf%20-%20Adobe%20Acrobat%20Standard.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data entry jobs will be created.</li> <li>Career advancement options will require additional training and technology skills.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health information technician or medical records technician. For information about competencies and job tasks, see <a href="http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos103.htm">http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos103.htm</a>.</li> <li>Data entry specialist</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage regional partnerships to plan for the jobs being created and to identify local training providers who can refer qualified workers for those emerging jobs.</li> <li>Align a portion of WIA ARRA funds to provide training for the entry-level jobs.</li> <li>Encourage hospitals and Local Workforce Boards to, once the data entry jobs are phased out, put bridges into place from the entry-level jobs to higher-level IT jobs or to other high demand occupations</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b></p> <p>Many community colleges offer Health Information Technician programs.</p> <p>I-BEST programs in Washington State offer contextualized training for health information technicians (see Department of Education above).</p>	

*Broadband*

<b>Agency: National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce</b>	
<p><b>Program:</b></p> <p>Broadband Technology Opportunities Program</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b></p> <p>State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program authorized by Public Law 110-385</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$4.7 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available until September 30, 2010</li> <li>• Competitive grants</li> <li>• \$350 million to establish the State Broadband Data and Development Grant Program and to develop and maintain a national broadband inventory map</li> <li>• \$200 million for competitive grants to expand public computer center capacity</li> <li>• \$250 million for innovative programs to encourage sustainable broadband adoption</li> </ul>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate broadband deployment in unserved and underserved areas.</li> <li>• Expand computer center capacity.</li> <li>• Develop innovative programs to encourage sustainable broadband adoption.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>Authorizing legislation (P.L. 110-385):  <a href="http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_public_laws&amp;docid=f:publ385.110.pdf">http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=110_cong_public_laws&amp;docid=f:publ385.110.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.baller.com/pdfs/Baller_Herbst_Stimulus_2-19-09.pdf">http://www.baller.com/pdfs/Baller_Herbst_Stimulus_2-19-09.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Jobs Considerations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction jobs will be created.</li> <li>• Broadband is most likely going to be needed in rural areas, though sometimes urban areas with pockets needing broadband exist.</li> </ul> <p><b>Entry-level jobs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrative assistants</li> <li>• Construction</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage contractors to hire locally for broadband jobs and to provide some on-the-job training.</li> <li>• Work with community colleges to create distance learning programs for rural residents and partnerships with contractors to provide related hands-on training.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Prototype training programs:</b></p> <p>There are no training programs besides on-the-job training for the most entry-level jobs.</p> <p>Higher level training requires significant training, an overview of which is at <a href="http://www.scientificatlanta.com/products/customers/training_certification.htm">http://www.scientificatlanta.com/products/customers/training_certification.htm</a></p>	

## Housing and Investing in Communities

Sources in this section are organized according to the type of institution eligible to apply for the assistance.

### **Direct Funding Opportunities for Nonprofits and Others at the Federal Level**

<b>Program : Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI)</b>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> U.S. Department of Treasury</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title V</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$100 million</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Money is awarded by a grant application process.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program builds the capacity of local CDFIs to increase access to affordable financial products and services.</p> <p>The CDFI program also received \$63 million in FY 2009 as part of their annual appropriation.</p> <p>Under ARRA, \$90 million will go to CDFIs for the Financial Assistance program, \$8 million will go to the Native American CDFI Assistance (NACA) Program, and \$2 million will cover grantees' administrative costs.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Application materials for CDFIs and NACAs are available on this website: <a href="http://www.cdfifund.gov/news_events/CDFI-2009-21-Opening-NACA-CDFI-Supplemental-Round.asp">http://www.cdfifund.gov/news_events/CDFI-2009-21-Opening-NACA-CDFI-Supplemental-Round.asp</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b> The CDFI Fund has reopened the process to allow more CDFIs to apply for the funds made available through ARRA. In addition, CDFIs that applied for and received Technical Assistance (TA)-only awards for FY 2009 may apply for financial assistance funding during this supplemental round.</p> <p>Applicants that have already applied for Financial Assistance awards in FY 2009 may not reapply.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased loan funds may be available locally for projects involving affordable housing, small business expansion, organizational gap funding, child care facilities, and other community facilities. Inquire with your area CDFI.</li> <li>• Once grants are announced in September 2009, help partner neighborhood organizations and businesses understand the new loan funds available and access them effectively.</li> </ul>	

<b>Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP)</b>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Community Planning and Development at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>

<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Funds are awarded on a competitive grant basis.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Eligible funding activities in NSP Round 2 include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing financing mechanisms for purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed homes and residential properties;</li> <li>• Purchasing and rehabilitating homes and residential properties abandoned or foreclosed;</li> <li>• Creating land banks for foreclosed homes; demolishing blighted structures; and</li> <li>• Redeveloping demolished or vacant properties.</li> </ul> <p>Unlike the first round of NSP funding, ARRA also allows funding to be used to support capacity building efforts for NSP grantees. Capacity building refers to the overall capability of a grantee to use the funding effectively and in a timely fashion.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> An overview of NSP and additional information regarding the NOFAs issued by HUD are provided at <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153.7973319&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153.7973319&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>On May 1, 2009, HUD issued two Notices of Funding Availability (NOFA) announcing the availability and terms of the funding, as well as application requirements. Applications for programmatic funding are due in mid-July.</p> <p>Similar to NSP Round 1, applicants must prepare an application and post these action proposal plans for citizen participation before submitting them to HUD. Grantees can apply for technical assistance (TA) funding or programmatic funding.</p> <p>While the deadline to apply for TA funding has passed, applicants have until July 17 to submit applications for programmatic funding to HUD.</p> <p>Funding is obligated according to rating factors that include the grantee's capacity to execute projects, leveraging potential, and concentration of investment to achieve neighborhood stabilization.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider partnering as a part of the application process or providing letters of recommendation for critical applications.</li> <li>• Advocate directly for key partner agencies to be selected for ARRA implementation funding and capacity building resources, helping to educate key decision makers about the partner's role in the community and their track records of effectively reaching the most disadvantaged households.</li> <li>• Work with city government to align related construction job procurement with other ARRA funded projects to best support jobs for low-income residents.</li> <li>• Advocate for set-aside of jobs for any contracts awarded for demolition or renovation.</li> <li>• Support community residents as they engage in public forums and participate in open commentary mechanisms.</li> <li>• Integrate healthy green housing as a tandem objective.</li> </ul>	

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>New Markets Tax Credit</b></p>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> U.S. Department of Treasury</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division B, Title I</p>

<p><b>Funding:</b> ARRA provides an additional \$3 billion of investment authority for which tax credits may be claimed through the New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC) Program.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> This tax credit was included for taxpayers making qualified equity investments in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs).</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program allows investors to claim a credit against Federal income taxes for Qualified Equity Investments (QEIs) made to acquire stock or a capital interest in designated Community Development Entities (CDEs). In turn, CDEs must use these proceeds towards loans and investments in businesses and real estate developments in low-income communities (some affordable housing is permissible within the economic development projects funded).</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Additional information on the details of this tax credit is available at <a href="http://www.treas.gov/recovery/">http://www.treas.gov/recovery/</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>The CDFI Fund allocates NMTC investment authority to CDEs through an annual competitive application process.</p> <p>The Recovery Act provided an additional \$3 billion of NMTC investment authority. Of this amount, \$1.5 billion will be made available to CDEs that had applied and scored highly through the 2008 NMTC allocation round but did not receive an allocation; and \$1.5 billion will be added to the \$3.5 billion of NMTC investment authority that was already authorized to be allocated to CDEs through the 2009 application round.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased loan funds could potentially be available for projects involving neighborhood commercial corridor development, mixed-income housing and economic development projects, child care facilities, and other community facilities. Inquire with local partners to learn which entities applied. Connect workforce pipelines with expanding small businesses occupying new space.</li> <li>• Once awards are announced, help neighborhood organizations and businesses understand the new loan funds available and access them effectively.</li> </ul>	

**Funding to States and Localities for Distribution to Nonprofits and Others**

<p><b>Program: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)</b></p>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Community Planning and Development at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$1 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Money will be awarded on a grant application process.</p>

<p><b>Uses:</b> Among the many eligible activities for this program are affordable housing and economic development projects.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> State and local allocations have been determined by HUD and are available at <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973215&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973215&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>As with annual CDBG appropriations, grantees must prepare an action plan amendment that HUD will process and execute; upon approval, HUD will make the funds available.</p> <p>ARRA specifically requires that recipients give special priority to projects to which they can award contracts within four months of the grant agreement.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the flexibility of these dollars, the opportunities are potentially limitless for Innovation and will be heavily driven by localized priorities set by city leadership and governing bodies. Eligible activities range from real estate development to child care, health care, job training, adult education, recreation programs, and drug abuse treatment to homeless services and supports.</li> <li>• Attend the sub-award workshops to gain knowledge of local priorities and scoring. Consider applying for funds directly to support workforce and assets agenda or out-of-school time strategies.</li> <li>• Advocate directly for key partner agencies to be selected.</li> <li>• Support community residents as they engage in public forums.</li> <li>• Work with city government to align related construction job procurement with other ARRA funded projects to best support jobs for low-income residents.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Program: Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)</b></p>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Community Services at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title VIII</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$1 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Funding will be allocated according to a pre-existing block grant formula.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program funds a range of services. In addition to housing, allowable education and training services offered include adult and family literacy, job training, GED services, and ESL preparation.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Additional information about this program can be accessed at <a href="http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/csbgmap.html">http://www.hhs.gov/recovery/programs/acf/csbgmap.html</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>To receive funding, States must submit Recovery Act Plans to the Office of Community Services (OCS) for Fiscal Year 2009 through Fiscal Year 2010 by May 29, 2009.</p> <p>HHS has already provided funds to each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico according to a pre-existing formula that is used for grants allocated under regular CSBG appropriations.</p>	

**Areas for Innovation:**

- Funds are primarily flowing through local Community Action Agencies (CAAs) or locally-based anti-poverty agencies. Use this as an opportunity to boost your workforce efforts, for example, by getting to know your area CAA and discussing how best to plug in unemployed and underemployed individuals as they get re-trained.
- Attend the sub-award workshops to gain knowledge of the current priorities. Consider applying for funds directly to support components of your workforce and assets agenda or advocate directly for key partner agencies to be selected.
- Support community residents as they engage in public forums.
- Work with city government to align related construction job procurement with other ARRA funded projects to best support jobs for low-income residents.

**Emergency Food and Shelter National Board Program (EFSP)**

<p><b>Administered by:</b> Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title VI</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$100 million</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Grants are allocated based on a pre-existing formula.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program is designed to respond to increases in emergency services and homeless assistance by maintaining food, shelter, rent, mortgage and utility assistance programs for people with non-disaster related emergencies.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> Allocations, organized according to State, are available at <a href="http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/efs2009.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/efs2009.shtm</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>Grants are allocated to a county or city jurisdiction by a National Board, which uses a formula that takes into account local unemployment and poverty measures. Each jurisdiction that is funded by the program must maintain a Local Board that decides how funding will be given to social service agencies.</p> <p>EFSP also serves areas in need that do not qualify based on these measures through the State Set-Aside program. These additional areas receive funds based on high levels of need and typically include those that are experiencing homelessness or recent increases in unemployment or poverty.</p> <p>EFSP receives annual appropriations by Congress under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. ARRA funding will be treated as an addition to the \$200 million in funding included in the FY 2009 appropriation.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the strain of mobility on school-based strategies by helping families in housing distress connect to funds for rental assistance, housing relocation, overdue utilities and transportation.</li> <li>• Opportunity for pilot human services integration or the establishment of online benefits programs.</li> <li>• Make use of Family Advocates in identifying families and connecting them to services.</li> <li>• Communicate with city about planned uses and advocate for jobs set-aside.</li> <li>• Advocate for using some funds to establish a short-term training program for residents.</li> </ul>	

**Energy Efficiency Conservation Block Grant (EECBG)**

<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy at</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title IV</p>
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the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)	
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$3.2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Funding for this program is split. \$2.8 billion will be distributed by formula to states, eligible localities, and Indian Tribes, and \$400 million will be distributed through a competitive grant process.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Modeled after the Community Development Block Grant, this program provides federal assistance to local governments, Indian tribes, states and U.S. territories to make energy-efficient improvements that include but are not limited to residential properties.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Additional information about this program is available at <a href="http://www.eecbg.energy.gov/">http://www.eecbg.energy.gov/</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>At this point, State applicants were required to submit funding proposals by May 26, 2009 and units of local government and tribal applicants had to submit requests by June 25, 2009. Applications will be reviewed by DOE to ensure that the applicant is eligible for funding, the application is complete, all requirements set forth by ARRA are met and that the project will meet this program's objectives.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synchronize lead abatement, energy efficiency and weatherization strategies to assist families most effectively by ensuring improvements are coordinated and targeted to the households most at risk.</li> <li>• Identify target rental properties housing low-income families in need of services. Interface with implementing agencies to connect property owners with these funds.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local government to create an interconnected green initiative that connects block grant funds with green training.</li> <li>• Encourage viewing of this funding and weatherization funding as a package to fund a long-term strategy of training and movement up a career ladder in green jobs.</li> </ul>	

Program: Homelessness Prevention Fund	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Special Needs Assistance at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$1.5 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> This program is administered through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) block grant program.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This fund will provide financial assistance and other services to prevent families from becoming homeless. Additionally, this fund will assist in re-housing families and individuals who are experiencing homelessness.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Allocations, organized by state, and other information about the program are available at <a href="http://www.hud.gov/recovery/homeless-prevention.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/recovery/homeless-prevention.cfm</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p>	

HUD has already allocated funding by formula to metropolitan cities, urban counties, and states based on a pre-existing formula.

**Areas for Innovation:**

- Reduce the strain of mobility on school-based strategies by helping families in housing distress keep their children in school and connect to funds for rental assistance, housing relocation, overdue utilities, and transportation.
- Opportunity for pilot human services integration or the establishment of on\line benefits programs.
- Make use of Family Advocates in identifying families and connecting them to services.

**Lead Hazard Reduction / Healthy Homes Program**

**Administered by:**

Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

**Governing Provisions:**

Section 2, Division A, Title XII

**Funding:**

\$100 million

**How money will flow:**

Funding is provided through a grant application process.

**Uses:**

The program consists of four main components intended to raise awareness and educate communities about lead poisoning, as well as fund initiatives to reduce toxic levels of lead. The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program provides assistance to states, Native American tribes, cities, counties/parishes, and other local units of government to create programs that extinguish hazards left by lead-based paint in both privately-owned rental and owner-occupied housing.

The Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program is specifically intended to help urban jurisdictions that exhibit the greatest need for lead-based paint hazard control. This program provides funding to these communities for the identification and control of lead-based paint hazards in unsubsidized rental or owner-occupied housing.

The Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program educates communities and promotes cost-effective measures that households can take to diminish health hazards from serious levels of toxicity. This program focuses primarily on assisting low- and moderate-income families and vulnerable populations, such as the elderly and children.

The Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grant Program is designed to fund research and improve methods of evaluation on housing-related health hazards.

**Websites:**

Awarded allocations, organized by state, are posted at <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/healthy-homes.cfm>.

**Application Process:**

ARRA provided funds for HUD to award grants under this program for applicants that were eligible for funding in 2008 but unable to receive funding because of insufficient funds.

**Areas for Innovation:**

- Synchronize lead abatement, energy efficiency and weatherization strategies to assist families most effectively by ensuring improvements are coordinated and targeted to the households most at risk.
- Identify target rental properties housing low-income families in need of services. Interface with implementing agencies to connect property owners with these funds.
- Make use of Family Advocates in identifying families and connecting them to the program.
- Encourage viewing of this funding and weatherization funding as a package to fund a long-term strategy to train workers in healthy home/green jobs, moving up a career ladder.

**State Energy Program (SEP)**

<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy at the Department of Energy (DOE)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title IV</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$3.1 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Assistance is provided in form of grant.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> ARRA specifically requires that states use this funding to create incentives for electric and gas utilities customers to use energy more efficiently, enact building codes focused on energy-efficiency, and prioritize funding of energy efficiency and renewable energy programs, such as energy-efficient retrofits of buildings and industrial facilities.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> Additional information on SEP funding included in ARRA is available at <a href="http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state_energy_program/recovery_act.cfm">http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/state_energy_program/recovery_act.cfm</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>Applicants were required to submit grants to address their energy priorities and programmatic funding to adopt emerging renewable energy and energy-efficiency technologies.</p> <p>The deadline to apply for funding has passed for this program. Additional information on the application process is available at <a href="http://bcap-energy.org/files/DOE_Grant_Guidelines_for_ARRA_March13_2009.pdf">http://bcap-energy.org/files/DOE_Grant_Guidelines_for_ARRA_March13_2009.pdf</a>.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for access to incentives for more energy efficient development and services.</li> <li>• Synchronize lead abatement, energy efficiency, and weatherization strategies to assist families most effectively by ensuring improvements are coordinated and targeted to the households most at risk.</li> <li>• Prioritize training unemployed low-skilled workers for entry-level green jobs and mandate that contractors provide on-the-job training for entry-level workers.</li> </ul>	

**Program: Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP)**

<p><b>Administered by:</b> HOME Investment Partnerships program, through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
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<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2.25 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Funding is provided through the HOME Investment Partnerships program on a competitive basis.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program is intended to provide gap funding to address shortfalls in project financing caused by reductions in the amount of equity now being generated through the sale of low-income housing tax credits.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> More information is available on the program's website at <a href="http://www.hud.gov/recovery/tax-credit.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/recovery/tax-credit.cfm</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b> These grants, allocated to state housing credit allocation agencies according to the formula used to distribute funding under the HOME Investment Partnerships program, are awarded on a competitive basis, giving priority to projects that are "shovel-ready" and are expected to be completed by February 2012.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify low-income housing developments that may have stalled in the community due to the economic crises and advocate that that neighborhood be given priority for the funds available to develop and improve such units.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Weatherization Assistance Program (WAP)</b></p>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title IV</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$5 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> Assistance for this program was allocated in the form of grants to states.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> WAP funds may be used to assist households living in single-family homes, rental units, apartment buildings, and other types of multifamily units. Although WAP has always allowed multifamily units to be considered an eligible property to receive assistance, states have not traditionally used their funds for this purpose.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> HUD and DOE leadership have since formed a partnership that will streamline use of WAP funds for all HUD-subsidized properties to make it easier for property owners to weatherize the units occupied by low-income families. HUD Secretary Donovan and DOE Secretary Chu recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) documenting their newly-formed partnership to coordinate energy retrofit programs in ARRA.</p> <p>The MOU can be viewed at <a href="http://www.hud.gov/utilities/intercept.cfm?recovery/doemoucombined.pdf">http://www.hud.gov/utilities/intercept.cfm?recovery/doemoucombined.pdf</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b> States and localities receive assistance according to a formula that considers the concentration of low-income communities,</p>	

residential energy expenditures, and climatic conditions in a designated region.

**Areas for Innovation:**

- Synchronize lead abatement, energy efficiency, and weatherization strategies to assist families most effectively by ensuring improvements are coordinated and targeted to the households most at risk.
- Make use of Family Advocates in identifying families and connecting them to the program.
- Utilize this opportunity to advocate for effective use of the 20 percent set-aside for training and technical assistance.
- Ensure Policy Advisory Council develops weatherization capacity building programs that create career ladders for low-income, low-skilled workers and transition opportunities into other energy efficient occupations.

**Funding for Housing Authorities and Owners of Project-Based Section 8 Developments**

<b>Assisted Housing Stability and Energy and Green Retrofit Investment Stimulus Program</b>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Affordable Housing Preservation at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$250 million</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> This program provides grants and loans to eligible property owners who are receiving project-based rental assistance in accordance with Section 811, Section 202 and Section 8 assisted housing programs under the Housing Act of 1937.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> This program allows property owners to make green and green retrofit investments to their properties.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Application information will be posted on at <a href="http://www.hud.gov/recovery/aheretrofitth.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/recovery/aheretrofitth.cfm</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b>  HUD began accepted applications for assistance on June 15, 2009 and will begin obligating funds by September 2009. See <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/RECOVERY/PROGRAMS/GREEN_RESOURCES/GREEN%20RETROFIT%20PROGRAM%20FOR%20MULTIFAMILY%20HOUSING%20-%20FINAL%20NOTICE%205-13-09.PDF">http://portal.hud.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/RECOVERY/PROGRAMS/GREEN_RESOURCES/GREEN%20RETROFIT%20PROGRAM%20FOR%20MULTIFAMILY%20HOUSING%20-%20FINAL%20NOTICE%205-13-09.PDF</a> for more information.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify publically-supported housing units in low-income communities to be given priority for the funds available to develop and improve such units.</li> <li>• Synchronize lead abatement, energy efficiency and weatherization strategies to assist families most effectively by ensuring improvements are coordinated and targeted to the households most at risk.</li> </ul>	

**Program: Project-Based Section 8 Rental Assistance**

<p><b>Administered by:</b> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
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<p><b>Funding:</b> \$2 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> ARRA provides HUD with \$2 billion to fund contract renewals under the Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance program on a full twelve-month cycle. This setup is intended to avoid payment disruptions and gaps that have occurred recently, allowing owners to maintain their properties adequately.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> The funding will enable HUD to renew 6,300 contracts.</p>	<p><b>Website:</b> Information on this program is available at <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973344&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973344&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b> Funds are being obligated to existing Section 8 Contracts that are being renewed in Fiscal Year 2009.</p>	
<p><b>Areas for Innovation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make use of Family Advocates to identifying families and connecting them to the new vouchers available.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Program: Public Housing Capital Fund</b></p>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Office of Indian and Public Housing at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division A, Title XII</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$4 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> The funding included in ARRA is split into two pieces. \$3 billion will be allocated based on a funding formula, and \$1 billion will be allocated on a competitive basis.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> ARRA includes \$3 billion in formula funding to provide federal aid for the capital and modernization activities of Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), development projects that help keep the public housing stock up-to-date and in good repair. Funding for operations or ongoing rental assistance is prohibited.  Meanwhile, the remaining \$1 billion provided by ARRA will be awarded by competition for investments that either leverage private funding or provide financing for renovations and energy conservation. This funding is intended to supplement expenditures from federal, state, or local sources or funds generated by PHAs.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> Grant fund information organized by PHA is available at <a href="http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/capfund/grants/arra/index.cfm">http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/capfund/grants/arra/index.cfm</a>.  Additional information on the formula funding program is available at <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973149&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973149&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>.  A program description on the competitive grant component is available at <a href="http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973363&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL">http://portal.hud.gov/portal/page?_pageid=153,7973363&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL</a>.</p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p>	

Grant allocations that are based on formula funding have already been made. HUD began accepting applications for competitive grant funding on June 22, 2009. Applicants can submit funding requests to HUD until August 18, 2009. Additional information is provided in the revised Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA), [http://portal.hud.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/RECOVERY/PROGRAMS/PHA\\_RESOURCES/5311-N-01\\_PH\\_CAP\\_FUND\\_REC\\_COM\\_FINAL\\_REVISD\\_PDF.PDF](http://portal.hud.gov/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/RECOVERY/PROGRAMS/PHA_RESOURCES/5311-N-01_PH_CAP_FUND_REC_COM_FINAL_REVISD_PDF.PDF).

**Areas for Innovation:**

- Using your data capacity, identify and advocate for housing developments in your neighborhood to be given priority for the funds available to develop and improve such units.

**Funding Opportunities for Individual Homeowners and other Federal Tax Credits**

<b>Program: Homebuyer Tax Credit</b>	
<b>Administered by:</b> Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division B, Title I
<b>Funding:</b> \$8,000 Homeownership Tax Credit	<b>How money will flow:</b> This is a personal tax credit.
<b>Uses:</b> This is a federal tax credit for which individual homeowners qualify if they buy a home between January 1 and December 1, 2009, and claim a modified adjusted gross income less than \$95,000 if the individual is a single taxpayer or \$170,000 for married filers.	<b>WebSite:</b> A list of participating states is available at <a href="http://www.ncsha.org/section.cfm/3/34/2920">http://www.ncsha.org/section.cfm/3/34/2920</a> .
<b>Application Process:</b>  Eligible homebuyers who have not purchased a home in the past three years qualify for this tax credit.  In order to assist homebuyers with down payment or closing costs, some states have implemented tax credit loan programs that advance families funds based on the expectation they will be able to repay the loans with the proceeds of the tax credit.	

<b>Program: Residential Energy Efficiency Tax Credit</b>	
<b>Administered by:</b> Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	<b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division B, Title I
<b>Funding:</b> ARRA includes an enhancement of a pre-existing credit for energy-efficiency improvements to existing homes that has been capped at \$1500 per residence.	<b>How money will flow:</b> This is a personal tax credit.

<p><b>Uses:</b> Homeowners can claim a credit equal to 30% of the costs of the construction and equipment used to make qualifying energy-efficiency improvements in their primary residential dwelling.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> Additional information on the eligible uses of this tax credit is available at the following websites.</p> <p><a href="http://www.bukisa.com/articles/29496_federal-residential-energy-efficiency-tax-credit-for-2009">http://www.bukisa.com/articles/29496_federal-residential-energy-efficiency-tax-credit-for-2009</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=207332,00.html">http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=207332,00.html</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b>A taxpayer may claim this tax credit.</p>	

<b>Program: Residential Renewable Energy Tax Credit</b>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> Internal Revenue Service (IRS)</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> Section 2, Division B, Title I</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> There is no maximum credit for systems placed in service after 2008. The maximum credit is \$2,000 for systems placed in service before January 1, 2009.</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> A taxpayer may claim a credit of 30 percent of qualified expenditures for a system that serves a dwelling unit located in the U.S. used as a residence by the taxpayer.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b> Eligible expenditures include labor costs for onsite preparation, assembly, or original system installation and for piping or wiring to interconnect a system to the home. If the federal tax credit exceeds tax liability, the excess amount may be carried forward to the succeeding taxable year.</p>	<p><b>Websites:</b> Additional information on the eligible uses of this tax credit is available at the following websites.</p> <p><a href="http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US37F&amp;State=federal&amp;currentpageid=1&amp;ee=1&amp;re=1">http://www.dsireusa.org/incentives/incentive.cfm?Incentive_Code=US37F&amp;State=federal&amp;currentpageid=1&amp;ee=1&amp;re=1</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=207332,00.html">http://www.irs.gov/formspubs/article/0,,id=207332,00.html</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b> A taxpayer may claim this tax credit.</p>	

**Useful Information on Foreclosure Prevention and the Making Home Affordable Program**

<b>Program: Making Home Affordable</b>	
<p><b>Administered by:</b> U.S. Department of Treasury with additional participation by federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</p>	<p><b>Governing Provisions:</b> This program was created by the Administration using funds from the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), enacted under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA).</p>
<p><b>Funding:</b> \$75 billion</p>	<p><b>How money will flow:</b> This program offers both loan modifications and refinancing options</p>

	<p>dependent upon the eligibility and needs of the homeowner seeking assistance. Please see below for further details.</p>
<p><b>Uses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Home Affordable Refinance Program for Responsible Homeowners Suffering From Falling Home Prices</b> available to 4 to 5 million homeowners with solid payment histories on existing mortgages owned by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac.</li> <li>• <b>A Loan Modification Plan</b> to reach up to 3 to 4 million homeowners.</li> <li>• <b>Second Lien Program To Create a Comprehensive Affordability Solution for Homeowners</b> to reach up to 1 to 1.5 million homeowners.</li> <li>• <b>Additional Support for Hope for Homeowners</b> by including Hope For Homeowners in the Making Home Affordable Program.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Websites:</b></p> <p>Overview of Making Home Affordable—all explanatory documents listed at <a href="http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/homeowner.html">http://www.financialstability.gov/roadtostability/homeowner.html</a></p> <p>Consumer Website <a href="http://www.makinghomeaffordable.gov/">http://www.makinghomeaffordable.gov/</a></p> <p>Summary of Refinance and Modification Programs <a href="http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/guidelines_summary.pdf">http://www.treas.gov/press/releases/reports/guidelines_summary.pdf</a></p> <p>Update—Second Lien and Hope for Homeowners <a href="http://www.financialstability.gov/docs/042809SecondLienFactSheet.pdf">http://www.financialstability.gov/docs/042809SecondLienFactSheet.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Application Process:</b></p> <p>Homeowners interested in participating in this program should contact their mortgage servicer. A wide array of servicers have agreed to participate in the Home Affordable Modification program and have already engaged borrowers and expanded capacity to begin the modification process for eligible homeowners. In addition, all servicers for loans owned by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are required to participate. See the Hope Now Alliance website for a list of mortgage servicers participating in this program.</p>	