

## WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT (WIA) FUNDS

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Funding</b>     | Once funds are allocated to RWB's, the funds are considered 'formula' or local funds, and eligibility parameters are modified.   |
| <b>Purpose</b>     | To focus on meeting the needs of businesses for skilled workers <i>and</i> the training, education and employment needs of individuals.  |
| <b>Eligibility</b> | <p><b>State 15% Set-Aside</b><br/>States may merge the 15% set-asides for statewide activities from the three separate funding streams to increase services to one of the three groups. Statewide activities include: incumbent worker training projects, authorized youth and adult activities. Florida law authorizes \$2 million of the set-aside for the state Incumbent Worker Training program.</p> <p><b>RWB Formula Funds</b><br/> <u>Adults: Core Services</u> – available to <i>all</i> adults regardless of income/standing. Examples of services include job search &amp; placement help, career counseling, labor market information, initial assessment of skills and needs, information about available services.<br/> <u>Intensive Services</u> – available to unemployed individuals who cannot find a job through core services alone; and employed workers who need more help to find/keep a job. Examples are comprehensive assessments, individual employment plans, group/individual counseling, case management, short-term pre-vocational services.<br/> <u>Training Services</u> – if a job cannot be found after intensive services, or if employed, a person needs training to reach self-sufficiency, training <i>linked to job opportunities in the local area</i> are available. The definition of self-sufficiency may vary region to region, but is usually considered up to 200% of the poverty level. Examples include skills training, OJT, skill upgrading, adult education / literacy services.</p> <p>Note: If adult funds are limited in an area, priority is given to low-income persons. Funding for support services (e.g., transportation) may also be provided to allow persons to remain in training.</p> <p>Youth: must be ages 14–21, low-income, and face at least one of six specific barriers to employment: 1. high school drop-out; 2. literacy deficiency; 3. homeless, runaway, foster child; 4. pregnant or a parent; 5. an offender; or 6. help needed to complete an educational program or to hold a job. (Up to 5% <i>non-low-income</i> may be served, if they face one of the above barriers to school completion/employment). At least 30% of local youth funds must help out-of-school youth. Service providers must have strong ties to employers. Service examples: tutoring, study skills training (including drop-out prevention), alternative school services, mentoring, paid/unpaid work experiences, occupational skills training, leadership development, support services.</p> <p>Dislocated Workers: Similar to Adult eligibility standards. Note: Local areas may transfer 20 percent between adult and dislocated worker funding streams if necessary.</p> |
| <b>CAN</b>         | ITA's: Training can only be provided with the use of ITA's (three exceptions where contract for training instead of ITA use are: OJT training, customized training, or an insufficient number of providers).   |
| <b>CANNOT</b>      | No construction or purchase of buildings   |

## WAGNER PEYSER FUNDS

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Funding</b>          | Funding is allocated through the United States Employment Service, through grant agreements with the States. The Agency for Workforce Innovation is the designated recipient for all of these funds. There is no required federal or state formula to distribute funds below the state-level. Florida uses the federal funding formula to distribute current year dollars to the regional workforce boards.   |
| <b>Purpose</b>          | <p>Establishes a nationwide system of One Stop Centers and supports the system to serve persons seeking or needing employment and employers seeking workers in include employer services, services to Migrant &amp; Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) and services to Veterans. Funds are allocated to each State to plan and administer a labor exchange program that most effectively responds to the needs of the State's employers and job seekers</p> <p>Ninety percent of the sums allotted to each State may be used--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for job search and placement services to job seekers including counseling, testing, occupational and labor market information, assessment, and referral to employers;</li> <li>• for appropriate recruitment services and special technical services for employers;</li> <li>• evaluation of programs;</li> <li>• developing linkages between services funded under this Act and related Federal or State legislation, including the provision of labor exchange services at educational sites;</li> <li>• providing services for workers who have received notice of permanent layoff or impending layoff, or workers in occupations which are experiencing limited demand due to technological change, impact of imports, or plant closures;</li> <li>• developing and providing labor market and occupational information;</li> <li>• developing a management information system and compiling and analyzing reports and</li> <li>• administering the work test for the State unemployment compensation system and providing job finding and placement services for unemployment insurance claimants.</li> </ul> <p>Section 7(b) requires for 10% of all W-P funds be used for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• incentive awards for local performance,</li> <li>• demonstration job placement projects</li> <li>• special job placement assistance for job placement.</li> <li>• services for groups with special needs</li> </ul> <p>Staff paid under W-P are covered under State Merit Service Payroll.</p> |
| <b>Eligibility</b>      | Federal law specifies a funding formula that distributes two-thirds of the available funds among the states based on each state's relative share of the civilian labor force and one-third of the available funds based on each state's relative share of unemployed persons.   |
| <b>Examples of Uses</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focuses on providing job finding, workshops, referral and placement services to job seekers</li> <li>• Re-employment services to unemployment insurance claimants</li> <li>• Recruitment services to employers with job vacancies</li> </ul>   |
| <b>CAN</b>              | Linking employers who post job listings with job seekers through job development, referral and similar services   |
| <b>CANNOT</b>           | Cannot be used for training, construction, purchase of real property, or capital improvements   |

**TANF FUNDS**  
**Welfare Transition Programs**

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Funding</b>         | Allocated by legislature:  |
| <b>Purpose</b>         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives;</li> <li>2. End the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage;</li> <li>3. Prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies; and</li> <li>4. Encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Eligibility</b>     | <p>Needy families can be served by all four purposes (see above).</p> <p>A needy family must meet the income and/or resource standards established by the state in its TANF plan.</p> <p>The state of Florida's TANF plan defines needy as having income below 200% of the federal poverty level.</p>  |
| <b>Examples of Use</b> | <p>Allowable expenditures for particular activities, benefits, or services consist of those that are "in any manner reasonably calculated to accomplish" any one of the four purposes of the TANF program. Activities, benefits, or services that are reasonably calculated to accomplish a TANF purpose are those that directly lead to (or can be expected to lead to) achievement of TANF purpose. This language includes all activities that are obviously related to a purpose. It also includes activities whose relationship to a purpose may not be obvious, but for which there is evidence that it achieves a purpose. For example, there is a clear statistical relationship between staying in school and lower teen pregnancy rates. Thus, we would conclude that special initiatives to keep teens in school are reasonably related to the third purpose of TANF—to reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies.</p> <p>Purpose 1: Examples of use include cash assistance, childcare, and support services (i.e., transportation, ancillary expenses), needed to complete work activities.</p> <p>Purpose 2: Under this purpose, a State could help any needy parent, including a non-custodial parent or a working parent, by providing employment, job preparation, or training services. Examples of potential services include job or career advancement activities, marriage counseling, childcare services, and employment services designed to increase the non-custodial parent's ability to pay child support. Activities that promote any one of the three objectives—job preparation, work, and marriage—would be consistent with this purpose.</p> <p>Purpose 3: Potential activities would include abstinence programs, and programs and services for youth such as counseling, teen pregnancy prevention campaigns, and after-school programs that provide supervision when schools are not in session. Media campaign for the general population on abstinence or preventing out-of-wedlock childbearing can also be funded.</p> <p>Purpose 4: A significant share of TANF families consists of unmarried mothers with low skills who live with their children apart from low-skilled, underemployed fathers. Many of these fathers are involved in the lives of their children and provide some financial support, but would like to do much more. Historically, however, the fathers have found limited employment opportunities, and welfare rules have worked to discourage family formation</p> |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Examples of Use<br/>(continued)</b></p> | <p>and fuller involvement of these fathers in the lives of their children. Potential activities for addressing these issues might include: parenting skills training, premarital and marriage counseling, and mediation services; activities to promote parental access and visitation; job placement and training services for non-custodial parents; initiatives to promote responsible fatherhood and increase the capacity of fathers to provide emotional and financial support for their children; and crisis or intervention services.</p> <p><i>Purposes 3 &amp; 4 are not limited to the needy. The state may use federal TANF funds to serve non-needy families or individuals for either of these two purposes as long as the state has established objective criteria for the delivery of service to the non-needy.</i></p> |
| <p><b>Program Services</b></p>                | <p>Training and Education (RITA)<br/> Support services for work related activities.<br/> Employment preparation and placement<br/> Transitional Benefits<br/> Diversion Services<br/> Services to non-custodial parents<br/> Other services as listed in the Categorization of Work Programs</p>  |
| <p><b>Prohibitions</b></p>                    | <p>When planning for the provision of new or expanded services, supports, and activities, States must be aware of certain statutory requirements, restrictions, and cost principles that apply to the use of Federal TANF funds. The general prohibitions and restrictions include restrictions on providing "assistance" to certain teen parents, convicted felons, and individuals convicted of fraud; a prohibition on expending Federal TANF funds on medical services (except pre-pregnancy family planning); and a 15% cap on administrative expenditures.</p>  |

## Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program (LVER PROGRAM)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Authority</b></p>   | <p>Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Title IV, Section 602, Public Laws 92-502, 92-540, 94-502, 94-606, 100-323, 102- 76, and 102-83, 38 U.S.C. 4104 and FY2001 DVOP/LVER Grant Award Agreement.</p>   |
| <p><b>Brief Program Description:</b></p>  | <p>The LVER program provides job development, placement, and support services directly to veterans and ensures that there is local supervision of State Employment Service/Job Service compliance with Federal regulations, performance standards, and grant agreement provisions in carrying out requirements of 38 U.S.C. 4104 in providing veterans with maximum employment and training opportunities. The Program involves the provision of workforce services to veteran customers in the one-stop career centers through the funding of LVER staff who provide and facilitate these services. LVERs are primarily responsible for the functional oversight of the local Veterans' Program, ensuring that mandated priority services for veterans are provided by all staff in the one-stop career centers.</p> |
| <p><b>Description of how the State and Agency Receives its Allotment:</b></p>     | <p>38 U.S.C. 4104 states that, as nearly as practicable each State has: (1) one full-time LVER assigned to each local ES office with 1,100 or more registered veterans, (2) one additional full-time LVER may be assigned to each local ES office for each 1,500 registered veterans above 1,100, and (3) one half-time LVER assigned to each local ES office with at least 350 but less than 1,100 registered veterans. The Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI) applies for LVER grant funding with an official application submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service. The current FY2001 LVER grant is a five-year grant, however funding is awarded on a fiscal year (FY) basis.</p>  |
| <p><b>Methodology to distribute funds among the regional workforce boards</b></p> | <p>The assignment of LVER positions to each Regional Workforce Board (RWB) is based on authorized LVER positions according to the federally prescribed formula.</p>   |

### Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP)

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Authority</b></p>   | <p>Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980; Public Laws 96-466, 100-323, 102-83, 102-501, 102-503; Public Law 102-568, 38 U.S.C. 4103A and FY2001 DVOP/LVER Grant Award Agreement.</p>   |
| <p><b>Brief Program Description:</b></p>  | <p>To provide jobs and job training opportunities for disabled and other veterans through contacts with employers; promote and develop on-the-job training and apprenticeship and other on-the-job training positions within Federal job training (e.g. VWIP, VA programs); provide outreach to veterans through all community agencies and organizations; provide assistance to community-based groups and organizations and appropriate grantees under other Federal and federally-funded employment and training programs; develop linkages with other agencies to promote maximum employment opportunities for veterans; and to provide job placement, counseling, testing, job referral to eligible veterans, especially disabled veterans of the Vietnam era, utilizing a case-management approach to services, wherever applicable.</p> |
| <p><b>Description of how the State and Agency Receives its Allotment:</b></p>     | <p>38 U.S.C. 4103A (a)(1) specifies that one DVOP specialist shall be assigned for each 7,400 veterans who are between the ages of 20 and 64 residing in the State. The Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI) applies for DVOP grant funding with an official application submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans' Employment and Training Service. The current FY2001 DVOP grant is a five-year grant, however funding is awarded on a fiscal year (FY) basis.</p>  |
| <p><b>Methodology to distribute funds among the regional workforce boards</b></p> | <p>The assignment of DVOP positions to each Regional Workforce Board (RWB) is based on authorized DVOP positions according to the federally prescribed formula.</p>  |