

Common Public Sector Targets for Braiding

The workforce ecosystem is made up of a diverse and growing set of partners. While each of these partners plays a different role in supporting workers and businesses, engaging with a diversity of partners can expand opportunities to deepen a program's impact through braiding or blending of funding.

Workforce Ecosystem

Federal, State and Local Governments

Set strategy, set policy, enforce regulations, monitor compliance and provide system funding

Job Seekers / Workers

Provide labor supply, enable communities to thrive

Philanthropy and Impact Funders

Provide flexible, catalytic funding to de-risk innovation, increase pace and expand scale

Employers

Set labor demand, deliver goods and services, drive economic growth in communities and employ workers

Education and Training Providers

Deliver occupational and essential skill development to equip workers and meet labor market needs

Service Providers

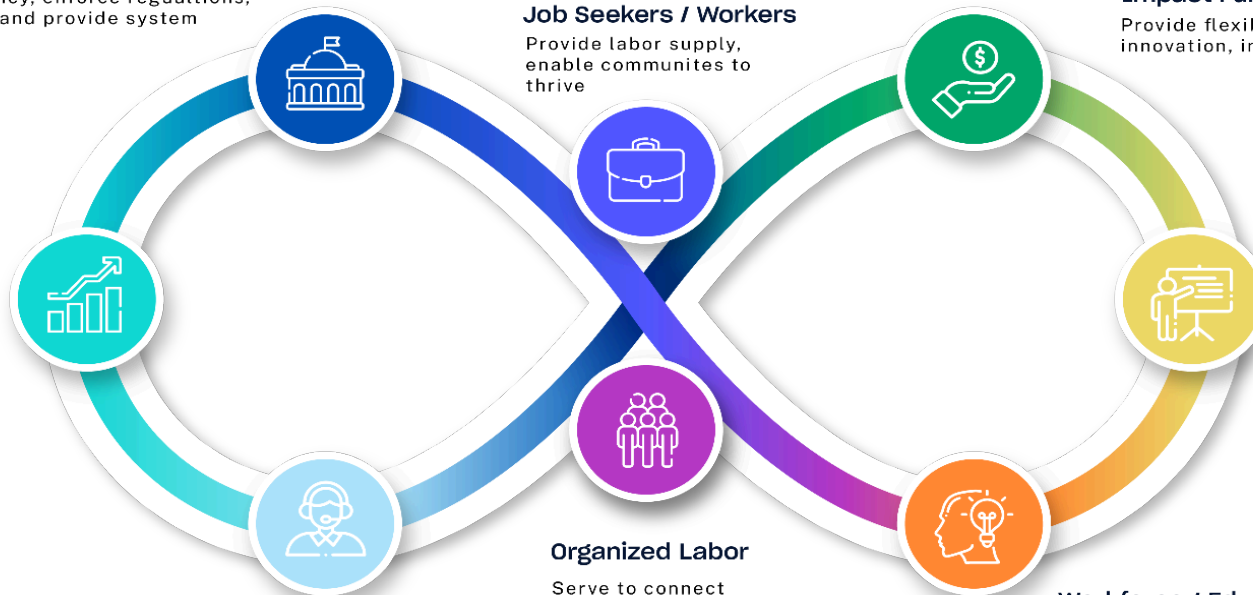
Serve as frontline communicators, program implementers and service delivery experts

Organized Labor

Serve to connect individuals, advance standards and provide bargaining power, provide training and direct pathways to many occupations

Workforce / Education Technology Implementers

Create innovative mechanisms to collect and analyze data, deliver services and increase communication and collaboration



- **Department of Labor Grants beyond WIOA:** While WIOA is the primary funding source for most workforce boards, DOL also deploys a variety of other grants such as the [Workforce Opportunity for Rural Communities \(WORC\)](#), [Building Pathways to Infrastructure Jobs H-1B Skills Training Grant Program](#), and [Partnerships for Reentry Opportunities in Workforce Development \(PROWD\)](#). Programs vary based on funding availability and the strategic focus of the department.
- **Department of Education:** Grants including Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education, Pell Grants, TRIO Student Support Services provide services to students and are potential candidates to sequence or braid with other resources.
- **Infrastructure and Climate Investments:** Since 2021, the administration has passed nearly \$2 trillion in funding through the [Inflation Reduction Act](#) and [Bipartisan Infrastructure Law](#) to support strengthening America's infrastructure and creating good jobs. While the funding was not allocated directly to the Department of Labor or workforce boards, many of the grants either require or incentivize aspects of workforce development such as apprenticeship.
- **CHIPS and Science Act Investments:** In 2022, the administration approved an approximately \$53 million of funding for semiconductor research, development, manufacturing, and supply chains in the United States, which includes training a skilled workforce.
- **Housing and Urban Development Programs such as [Community Development Block Grants](#):** HUD deploys funding annually to develop viable urban communities for low- and moderate-income persons. Activities can include workforce development to meet the needs of individuals in specific zip low income codes.

- **Health and Human Services programs such as [SNAP](#), [TANF](#) and [Refugee resettlement](#):** These provide services to help specific groups of individuals transition from public assistance into the workforce. Each program has different eligibility requirements and provides different types of support.
- **Economic Development:** Local economic development agencies often offer tax breaks, low-interest loans, and other incentives that can entice companies to locate or expand within a specific area, creating jobs and boosting the local tax base.
- **Other Federal Funds:** Reemployment Eligibility Assessment and Services Veterans Employment and Training and GI Bill are available to those who have served.