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For each program in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, this document describes the program, the likely administering agency, some notes about eligibility and other issues, and an estimate of the amount of funding that will be directed to Illinois. (Unless better information is available, the funding is estimated by assuming that Illinois receives 4.2% of total federal funding, corresponding to the state's percentage of the nation's population.)

This information was last updated March 2, 2009. Please check CMAP's website, www.cmap.illinois.gov/recovery, for updates. Additional information can be found on the state's website, <http://recovery.illinois.gov/>.

Housing

- Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) is a competitive grants awarded by HUD to State governments, units of local government, non-profits or consortia of non-profits which may be in partnership with for-profits. These funds are available for the redevelopment of abandoned and foreclosed homes. Eligible grantees will be in areas with highest percentage and number of foreclosures as established by HUD. Information on eligible uses of NSP is available [here](#). 10% of the funds can be used for capacity building and support for local communities receiving the funding. HUD will publish grant criteria in early May, 2009. Estimated state funding: \$88 m (\$2 b nationally). – **updated 3/2/09**
- The Tax Credit Assistance Program (TCAP) provides grant funding (HOME funds) for capital investment in Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) projects via a formula-based allocation to State housing credit allocation agencies. The Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) will distribute these funds competitively and according to their qualified allocation plan. Projects awarded low income housing tax credits in fiscal years 2007, 2008, or 2009 are eligible for funding but priority will be given to projects that are expected to be completed by February 2012. 75 percent of TCAP funds will be committed by February 2010, 75 percent must be expended by February 2011, and 100 percent of the funds must be expended by February 2012. The allocation is \$95 m. For more information go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/tax-credit.cfm> - **updated 3/2/09**
- The Homeless Prevention Program (Emergency Shelter Grant funds) will be administered for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing activities, which will be sent out to states, cities and local governments through the emergency shelter grant formula. Funds can be used for rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services, and other homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. Under this program, HUD distributes funds the state allocation to DCEO (30%) which are made available through competitive grants available to units of general local government on behalf of not-for-profit organizations providing homeless assistance, and/or directly to not-for-profit organizations located outside the corporate limits of the City of Chicago

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and Cook County. The remaining 70% of the funds are distributed based on HUD's formula allocation to metropolitan cities and counties (for distribution to local governments and private nonprofit organizations). The allocation under ARRA to the State of Illinois: \$71m. To see the local breakdown go to:

<http://www.hud.gov/recovery/homeless-prevention.cfm> - updated 3/2/09

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). A formula grant administered by HUD based on 2008 allocations; HUD establishes criteria to administer the funds. Funds can be used for a variety of infrastructure and housing activities; at least 70% of funds should be used to benefit low- and moderate-income persons. A portion of the funding (81%) is expected to be allocated to "entitlement communities" which include six counties (all except Kendall) and approximately twenty municipalities in the region and throughout the state. The remainder of the funds (19%) are expected to be administered by DCEO through the Community Development Assistance Program. Recent application materials and grant guidelines are available on the [website](#) for this program. Illinois Allocation under ARRA is: \$47 million. To see the local breakdown go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/cdblock.cfm> - updated 3/2/09
- The Lead Hazard Reduction Program has four grant programs: Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program, Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program, Healthy Homes Demonstration Grant Program, Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grant Program. For descriptions go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/healthy-homes.cfm>. Eligible applicants include those applicants that applied for funding in fiscal year 2008 that were qualified for award not funded (due to the limited of funds available). University of Illinois at Chicago is the sole recipient in northeastern Illinois. They will receive \$973,982 in funding for a Healthy Homes Technical Studies Grant. To read more go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/healthy-homes.cfm> - updated 3/2/09
- Public Housing Capital Fund. This funding is meant to enable local public housing agencies to address a \$32 billion backlog in capital needs, especially those improving energy efficiency in aging buildings. Eligible activities include development, financing, and modernization of public housing. Administered directly by HUD, the funds are allocated to Public Housing Authorities based on 2008 formula allocations. While this funding would not go directly to local governments, coordination by local governments with these housing authorities is encouraged. The allocation for Illinois through ARRA: \$222m. To see local breakdowns by Public Housing Authority go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/phcfund.cfm> - updated 3/2/09
- Section 8 Energy Retrofit. This is a new program which will be administered through HUD's Office of Affordable Housing Preservation. It will make funds available in the form of loans or grants for energy retrofits or green investments. It is not clear how the funding will be administered. Grants available for this program are meant to improve

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energy efficiency in federally-assisted housing including Section 8. Estimated state funding: \$10 m (\$250 m nationally). *updated 3/2/09*

- The Project Based Section 8 Rental Assistance Program will fund contract renewals under the Section 8 program for a full twelve-month cycle. Illinois will receive \$104 million in funding to renew 236 contracts. For more information go to: <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/pbrassistance.cfm> - *updated 3/2/09*
- Illinois will not receive any funding under the Native American Housing Block Grants. *updated 3/2/09*

Transportation

- Surface Transportation Program (STP). Administered by the Council of Mayors and the City of Chicago. If the CMAP MPO Policy Committee concurs, funding will be distributed to different parts of the region through the Council of Mayors program. Municipalities are encouraged to contact their relevant Council of Mayors [planning liaison](#) for more information. Estimated funding for local governments in northeastern Illinois: \$180 m. – *updated 3/2/09*
- Transportation Enhancements. Administered by IDOT. It is expected that IDOT will re-evaluate current applications (submitted in May of 2008) for likely candidates for recovery funding. Many projects have received partial funding through prior rounds of enhancement programming, and the funding levels on these could be increased if they are “shovel ready.” Estimated state funding: \$28 m.
- Other transportation funds will be administered and programmed directly by IDOT or by the transit service boards (CTA, Metra, and Pace). Many of these projects have been submitted for inclusion in the CMAP Transportation Improvement Program for consideration at its March 6 meeting. Funding is also available for high-speed intercity rail, Amtrak, and airports, but these funds are not likely to be available for local governments. – *updated 3/2/09*

Environment

- Clean Water State Revolving Fund. Administered by IEPA. This program provides funding to local governments to construct wastewater infrastructure. In normal years, projects are selected by [criteria](#) based on state law, but ARRA gives first priority to projects that can go to construction within twelve months. here is no matching or cost-share requirement. Half of the funding made available to Illinois will be used to forgive loans or provide wastewater infrastructure grants. At least 20% of state funding is to be used for green infrastructure projects or to improve energy/water efficiency. More information is on the IEPA [website](#). Estimated state funding: \$177 m (\$4 b nationally). – *updated 3/2/09*

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- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Administered by IEPA. This program provides funding to local governments to construct water infrastructure. In normal years, projects are selected by [criteria](#) based on state law, but ARRA gives first priority to projects that can go to construction within twelve months. There is no matching or cost-share requirement. Half of the funding made available to Illinois will be used to forgive loans or provide water infrastructure grants. At least 20% of state funding is to be used for green infrastructure projects or to improve energy/water efficiency. More information is on the IEPA [website](#). Estimated state funding: \$79 m (\$2 b nationally). – [updated 3/2/09](#)
- Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations. Administered by Natural Resources Conservation Service. In Illinois, about half of the funding could be used for flood control projects or studies with local sponsors (local government) who initiate the project. Benefits must be at least 20% to agriculture. The other half could be used through the Emergency Watershed Protection program to purchase easements on a voluntary basis on any floodplain lands that have been impaired within the last 12 months or that have a history of repeated flooding (see [rules](#) at Section 624.10). The easements would be restored with NRCS providing up to 100% of the cost. It is expected that the state NRCS office will make a funding request for these programs to the national office. The NRCS State Conservationist is to develop priorities for the purchase of floodplain easements. Estimated state funding: \$12 m (\$290 m nationally).
- Brownfields grants. Administered by USEPA. Several grant types available (brownfields assessment grants, brownfields clean-up grants, brownfields revolving loan funds, brownfields job training grants). In normal years, projects are prioritized based on community need, community partnerships, feasibility of success, and other factors. Funds will not be subject to cost-share requirements. Estimated state funding: \$4 m (\$100 m nationally). – [updated 3/2/09](#)
- Funds are also available for the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks and Superfund programs. It does not appear that local governments will be able to apply for funding through these programs; they will be directly administered by federal or state agencies (USEPA and IEPA).

Energy

- Clean Cities funding. The Clean Cities program has announced a modification to the Clean Cities FY09 Petroleum Reduction Technologies Projects for the Transportation Sector Funding to include the new funding appropriated under the ARRA. Eligible projects include those that expand the use of alternatively fueled vehicles and advanced technology vehicles. The funding is targeted to state and local governments, in partnership with an active Clean Cities Coalition. EERE is currently accepting

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applications; total available funding is \$300 million. Visit the EERE website at: (<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/cleancities/progs/solicitations.php>) for more information, and contact Chicago Area Clean Cities Coalition (<http://www.chicagocleancities.org>) for partnership opportunities. – *new item 3/2/09*

- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants. These grants are meant to implement energy efficiency programs and are targeted to local governments. The program will be administered by the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) of the US Department of Energy (DOE), but guidelines have not yet been released. One portion of the funding (68%) will be allocated directly to counties over 200,000 in population and municipalities over 35,000 in population by formula. A second portion (28%) will be distributed to states to pass through (at least 60%) to cities and counties not receiving direct formula funding. The state implementing agency for this portion is not yet clear. Other portions (4%) will be distributed through federal grants but these are unlikely to be available to local governments in northeastern Illinois. Information about the program is available on the EERE [website](#). Estimated state funding: \$134 m (\$3.2 b nationally). – *updated 3/2/09*
- Weatherization Assistance Program. The Illinois Home Weatherization Assistance Program (IHWAP), under the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), administers funds for weatherization assistance programs to local community action agencies or non-profits throughout the state. Citizens in need of assistance apply directly to the agency provider in their area to determine eligibility and apply. More information about local providers is available on their [website](#). However, the amount of funding in the recovery plan is greater than the levels at which these programs are usually funded, and it is possible that different distribution mechanisms will be used. Estimated state funding: \$210 m (\$5 b nationally).
- State Energy Programs Funding. Administered by the Bureau of Energy and Recycling within Illinois' Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). The Bureau administers several programs to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, including several for local government: technical assistance for energy efficiency improvements in buildings, described [here](#); energy management plans to identify and prioritize energy reduction measures and capital projects that provide the greatest return on investment (for large energy users with energy expenditures over \$500,000 annually), described [here](#); and Energy Performance Contracting, which aids in the design, installation, and financing of energy improvement projects for facilities, described [here](#). The State Energy Program also funds programs to promote renewable generation and alternative transportation. The DOE allocates funds to the states based on a formula (a third equally, a third based on population, a third based on energy consumption); funds will not be subject to state matching requirements. Estimated state funding: \$130 m (\$3.1 b nationally). – *updated 3/2/09*

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- Diesel Emission Reduction Act. This program is for retrofitting diesel engines to improve air emissions. Diesel retrofits will be administered directly by USEPA, with a third of funding going to states. National funds will not be subject to state program matching provisions, but will have new requirements for economic impact and fiscal reporting. The latest information on competitive grant opportunities through the economic recovery plan is available [here](#). Estimated state funding: \$12 m (\$300 m nationally). – **updated 3/2/09**
- In addition to these, considerable funding is devoted to other energy-related efforts, including: loan guarantees and bonds for renewable energy, modernization of electricity transmission, energy efficiency and clean energy research and development, and making energy efficiency adjustments at the federal level for buildings, fleets, military bases, etc. As more is learned about some of these programs, especially the loans and bonds, there may be an opportunity for local governments, but this is currently unclear.

Economic and Workforce Development

- Economic Development Assistance programs. Administered directly by the regional office of the federal Economic Development Administration (EDA). Areas that have experienced sudden and severe economic dislocation and job loss will be given priority. One third of the funding is for economic adjustment assistance, which includes funding for public facilities, planning, technical assistance, and training. To be eligible, recipients must have a “comprehensive economic development strategy” in place; most local governments in northeastern Illinois may not have this. The EDA’s programs [website](#) contains more information. Estimated state funding: \$6 m (\$150 m nationally).
- Workforce development funding is administered by DCEO and the Local Workforce Investment Boards, identified on this [website](#). While most local governments generally do not receive workforce development funding, they are encouraged to coordinate with these groups. A variety of programs are included in the recovery plan, including formula Workforce Investment Act funds for job training activities for youth, adults, and dislocated workers; YouthBuild, which serves at-risk youth (administered by Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration); the dislocated workers assistance national reserve program, which provides competitive grants for training to workers affected by major economic dislocations including plant closures, mass layoffs, or military base realignments ; and the High Growth and Emergency Industry Sectors program, which trains workers in the energy and health industries. Estimated state funding: \$168 m (\$4 b nationally). – **updated 3/2/09**

Other

- Community Services Block Grants. These grants are distributed by DCEO to Community Action Agencies (listed [here](#)); many of these are housed within county or

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local governments. A variety of community service activities, listed [here](#), are eligible. Estimated state funding: \$48 m (\$1 b nationally; state funding based on [2008 allocations](#).)

- Direct grants to local governments for state and local law enforcement and for firefighter assistance are also included; CMAP has not researched the distribution of these grants. National funding for this is over \$4 b.
- Funds are allocated for the development and expansion of broadband through the new program referred to as the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program. The administration of these competitive grants and their applicability to municipalities is not yet clear. More information will be provided as it becomes available. (We welcome any further information from our partner organizations about the administration of these grants.) National funding for wireless and broadband grants is \$7.2 b.
- Please note that considerable funding is available for education, health, science, and other fields that are generally not within the responsibility of local governments. Grant funds for these programs are not described in this document.

CMAP welcomes feedback and additional information from local governments and other partners concerning the administration of this program. Please check our website at www.cmap.illinois.gov/recovery frequently for updates to this document as well as other information concerning the economic recovery plan.