5 copies

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

BUDGET WORKING GROUP

Mtg. 4-a
July 19, 1995

Agenda

9:00 -- 9:30 a.m.

I.	Calendar/Paper Flow	Jason Goldberg
II.	Daily Budget Notes	Barry Toiv
III.	Update From Morning Mtgs.	Erskine Bowles
IV.	Press Report	Mary Ellen Glynn
V.	Legislative Report	Susan Brophy
VI	Political Report	Karen Hancox Eric Berman
VII.	Pork Report	Larry Haas
VIII.	Communications Report	Michael Waldman
IX.	Education Group Report	Jeremy Ben Ami
X.	Health Care Group Report	Chris Jennings (Jen K.)
XI.	Taxes Group Report	Michael Barr
XII.	Welfare Reform Group Report	Bruce Reed
XIII.	Technology Group Report	Jonathon Sallet
XIV.	International Group Report	NSC
XV.	Public Liaison Report	Marilyn Yager
XVI.	Cabinet Affairs Report	Kitty Higgins
XVII.	Intergovernmental Affairs Report	Emily Bromberg

9:30 - 10:00 a.m.

I.	Action Items (attached)	Gene Sperling
II.	Discussion and Assignments	

WEEK ONE
July 19, 1995

July 20, Thursday

1. MEDICARE VOUCHERS:
(Non-POTUS)

Purpose: To take early offensive on our side on Medicare vouchers.

Theme/Soundbite: Choice vs. Coercion and they make seniors pay more out of pocket

Desired Press Result: Possible next day or weekend stories by health care reporters and reporter education for long-haul -- to sensitize them to bogus Republican claims.

Event:
Vladek Testimony
Health Care Reporter Roundtable
Call reporters in Advance
Congressional Paper and Coordination

Issues:
- *Whether to do roundtable or calls?*
- *Distribution to Press of New Stats*
- *Coordination with Hill Democrats*
- Exact theme on Medicare vouchers
- Which Reporters
- Which Principals?

2. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE OF LEGISLATORS: (POTUS)

Purpose: To make case to NCSL that the Clinton balanced budget is the one that helps working families and states, while Republican plan shifts burdens and hurts working families.

Theme/Soundbite: That Clinton balanced budget will continue to be good for states, investing in people and helping provide a strong economy, while Republican plan relies on simply shifting burdens -- with approaches like block grants -- that have the effect of cutting at the expense of states and working families.

Desired Press Result: Not our main POTUS story. Should get out message into stories on the conference without becoming the main POTUS story of the day.

Event: POTUS satellite to NCSL

Issues:
- *Coordination with Reich speech?*
- *How do we make Ed/Lab/HHS Committee statement that day*
- *Sign-off from Reed and HC team on block grant aspect.*

July 21, Friday

3. EDUCATION/TRAINING STATE-BY-STATE: (Non-POTUS)

Purpose: To get local stories across the country on the number of people hurt in each state by education and training cuts. To give Congressional Dems material on fight they can join with us.

Theme/Soundbite: Theme: Mostly that their BB would devastate education, ours would protect it.

Desired Press Result: Local stories across the country.

Event: 50 separate press releases given out, with regional conference calls and state and local officials and groups hitting the issue.

Issues:
- *MUST DECIDE TODAY FOR COORDINATION*

- *Recommend: No embargo for Sunday?*
- *Give Dems on Hill on Friday*
- *Susan Frost & DPC to coordinate amplification calls with groups*
- *Regional calls on Friday*
- *Intergovernmental events and amplifications?*

OTHER ISSUES:

Rahm: Suggests that Leon P. or Alice R. call in reporters on Saturday morning and hit hard on line-item veto. Makes sunday stories and POTUS joins fight later.

- *Need research on Republican quotes on line-item veto -- praising us or saying how imperative it is.*

Possible Statements needed:

Wednesday: *Treasury Postal on Floor*
USDA on Floor
Commerce/Justice/State Committee

Thursday: DOT on Floor
DOL/Ed/HHS Committee******

Friday: Commerce/Justice/State on Floor
DOD Committee

WEEK TWO

July 24, Monday

4. BUDGET REINTRODUCTION SPEECH?
(POTUS)

Purpose: To present overall budget speech to educate more people that we have a 10 year balanced budget plan -- and that ours is the one for working families.

Theme/Soundbite: Clinton plans fight for 10 year balanced budget plan that protects Medicare, education and forgoes taxes for well-off. (Won't be intimidated by threats of trainwreck?)

Desired Press Result: To break through in either print or television so that more Americans understand that we have a 10 year balanced budget plan -- as opposed to them seeing just pieces of theirs we oppose -- and to show press that we are ready and planning for a fight for our balanced budget plan

Event: Boys Nation Speech

Issues:

- *What is our hook?*
- *How deep is our amplification?*

July 25, Tuesday

5. MEDICARE 30th ANNIVERSARY:
(POTUS)

Purpose: To show commitment to Medicare and to draw clear distinction between our reform plan that protects beneficiaries and their extreme Republican plan.

Theme/Soundbite: Protect Medicare, not use it as a bank (or turn to second-class program) to pay for tax cuts or seven year budget.

Desired Press Result: Evening news soundbite of President making the case for Medicare with seniors around him

Event: POTUS appears with Congressional leaders and seniors for 30th anniversary of passage.

Issues:

- How sharp is the message and contrast?
- How much is it Medicare *and* Medicaid?
- *How do we highlight the state-by-state?*
- *Is state-by-state the heart of amplification strategy?*

July 26, 1995, Wednesday

6. EMPOWERMENT CONFERENCE:
(POTUS and VPOTUS)

Purpose: To contrast the right way and wrong way for on urban policy. Present positive vision; not make budget cuts the main emphasis.

Theme/Soundbite: POTUS presents new urban report and calls Republican plan harmful to metropolitan areas.

Desired Press Result: Major press articles on Clinton vision on neighborhoods and urban policy.

Event: Empowerment Zone conference with VPOTUS, mayors and Cabinet:

Issues: *NEED TO CLOSE ON THEME BY THURSDAY*

- *National Urban Report policy sign-off looks likely*
- *Theme of Report: Community empowerment? New Covenant?*
- How to fit in AA message on empowerment contracting?
- *If strong "right way," message is there more room to mention some budget cuts while not making it a budget story?*

July 28, Friday

7. AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS SPEECH:
(POTUS)

Purpose: To show a the major contrast in visions for America: POTUS believes that empowering people with education is key to helping working families win in the new economy: Republicans see no role other than for bank to pay for tax cuts and balance budget:

Theme/Soundbite: Clinton draws line on Education: calls increase in education critical for economic future, and republican cuts unacceptable: to change education

Desired Press Result: Evening news on drawing the line: Press stories saying that Clinton stood up for education. Local stories generated by groups working in coordination with us to amplify the event.

Issues:

- *Because Friday event, what can we do to increase chances of network coverage: is there aspect for Friday's papers?*
- Should the event be broadbased on education, or should it try to isolate and highlight a specific issue.
- Does he need challenge to teachers: avoid the special interest story.
- We want major amplification with groups for local stories. What is the best way?

July 29, Saturday

8. MEDICARE 30TH ANNIVERSARY RADIO ADDRESS: (POTUS)

Purpose: To further use 30th Anniversary as hook to highlight differences between us and Republicans on commitment to Medicare.

Theme: Reform Medicare to strengthen it with more choice, more quality, more benefits -- not cutting Medicare beneficiaries, coercion and second-class system.

Desired Press Result: Quotes from the President to fit in 30th anniversary stories in Sunday paper with Photo of him with senior Americans.

Event: Radio Address will be taped on Friday. He would do Medicare address, with picture to be released Saturday of him with older Americans.

Issues:

- *Have we thought out strategy for who we want invited: what type of photo op?*
- What is new hook that is different from Tuesday speech?

July 31, Monday

9. NGA SPEECH:
(POTUS)

Purpose: *To discuss differential impacts on states and nation of two balanced budget plans. Stress we both have balanced budget plan that claim to be for children, yet deep cuts in education, immunization and Medicaid is no legacy to leave for children.*

Theme/Soundbite: Clinton 10 year balance budget plan is budget for children: Republicans would have devastating consequences for children.

Desired Press Result: *Evening news or major print story on POTUS balanced budget statements on why his is best for children.*

- *Perhaps regional feed–in with state–by–state numbers release.*

Event: Speech at Burlington, VA.

Issues:
- *Even if on children, do Medicaid, welfare or any other issue get main stress?*
- *Suggest impact on property taxes*
- *Federalism Theory, Role of Government and Budget*
- *Other events while he is there?*

OTHER ISSUES:

POTUS Interviews on Medicare: *Decided against USA Today? Other possibilities?*

Joe Gorman, TRW
Frank Shrontz, Boeing
David Kearns, former Deputy Secretary and CEO of Xerox
John Ong, BFGoodrich
Paul Allaire,
Lou Gerstner, IBM
Ed Donnely
John Hall, Ashland
David Orr, Alcatel
Harry Featherstone, Wil-Burt
Lawrence Perlman, Ceridian
John Clendenin, BellSouth
James Orr, Unam
John Pepper, Procter & Gamble
Alan Wurtzel or Rick Sharp, Circuit City
Oz Nelson, UPS
Jack Rennie, Pacer Systems
John Gottschalk, Omaha World Herald

Other: (1) CEO's who endorsed Clinton
(2) CEO's who participated in regional economic meetings
(3) small business--Chamber/NFIB

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1995

TO: Erskine Bowles
Gene Sperling

FROM: Jeremy Ben-Ami

RE: Proposed CEO and University Presidents Event

This memorandum outlines two potential Presidential events to highlight education and training as priorities in our budget strategy. (Attached you will find a scheduling request for each one.) Please note that while we have made some inquiries about these events, no definite plans have been made and we will wait to hear from you before moving forward.

CEO EVENT

We propose holding a Presidential event at the White House in early August with 15-20 CEOs who support the President's key education and training initiatives -- Goals 2000 and School-to-Work. A list of CEOs who may be willing to participate is attached. These CEOs would present the President with a public statement/message supporting Federal investments in education and training. The event would proceed as follows:

- 15-20 CEOs come to the White House and present the President with a statement supporting increased funding for education and training programs, with specific mention of Goals 2000 and School-to-Work.

- The President meets with the CEOs for 30 minutes to talk about business support for education and training funding and additional ways that the Administration can work with the Private Sector to maintain support for education and training reforms like Goals and School-to-Work.

- Some number of the CEOs move from the meeting to do regional media interviews. Depending on when this event takes place, the CEOs may then travel from the White House to the Hill to press Senate Republican leaders to support investments in education and training.

We are working quietly with the National Alliance of Business and the Business Roundtable to reach out to interested CEOs (they put together the attached list of CEOs). While these organizations cannot come out publicly on this issue, a number of their members are interested in working with the Administration in some way on this issue. At this point, the CEOs who we have contacted have been vague -- it is not clear exactly what the public

statement/message from the CEOs would say, nor how far they are willing to go to side with the President. It is clear that a number of CEOs are alarmed at the recent House cuts to education and training programs and are ready to do something to demonstrate their displeasure and support the Administration's efforts to reverse those cuts. If we get sign-off to do this event, we will need to have someone at the WH at a high level make calls to the CEOs inviting them to the event. Before calls from the WH go out, we will have pre-screened the list of participants to ensure their support for this event.

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS EVENT

We also recommend that President Clinton meet with the Presidents of major colleges and universities to specifically highlight the threat to his Direct Lending Program. Participants would be from both two and four-year colleges as well as presidents of some of the larger and more prestigious schools. Attached you will find a list of 23 presidents who we may consider inviting, some of whom have been particularly supportive of and outspoken about the Direct Lending Program. Examples include: John Lombardi from the University of Florida; Dr. Benjamin Ladner of The American University; and Dr. Judith Albino from the University of Colorado. In addition, we recommend that several students participate in the meeting.

We suggest that this meeting take place in late August or early September, after summer vacation has ended. The event would proceed as follows:

- Students who are familiar with the program would accompany the president of their college / university to meet President Clinton. They would share their experiences with the simplified student lending process, the ease of repayment and other advantages of Direct Lending.

- The college presidents then discuss issues related to improved cash flow at their institutions, improved "customer" student service, and the streamlining and simplification of the administrative processes.

- The college presidents and the students would move to do regional interviews. They could then travel from the White House to the Hill to press Senate Republican leaders to support investments in education and training; particularly the direct lending program.

This event would provide an opportunity for the President to hear directly from individuals who benefit from his program. Furthermore, it would allow him to garner support to defend Direct Lending and other education programs, currently the target on Capitol Hill.

POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS FOR CEO EVENT

Joe Gorman, TRW
Frank Shrontz, Boeing
David Kearns, former Deputy Secretary of Education and CEO of Xerox
John Ong, BF Goodrich
Paul Allaire
Lou Gerstner, IBM
Ed Donnely, Donnely
John Hall, Ashland Oil
David Orr, Alcatel
Harry Featherstone, Wil-Burt
Lawrence Perlman, Ceridian
John Clendenin, BellSouth
James Orr, Unam
John Pepper, Procter&Gamble
Alan Wurtzel or Rich Sharp, Circuit City
Oz Nelson, UPS
Jack Rennie, Pacer Systems
John Gottschalk, Omaha World Herald

Other Possibilities:

(1) CEOs who endorsed the President in 1992
(2) CEOs who participated in regional economic summits
(3) CEOs who participated in the WH Conference on Small Business (Chamber, NFIB)

Direct Loan Schools

Dr. Benjamin Ladner
President
The American University
Washington, DC
(202) 885-2121

Dr. Gloria Scott
President
Bennett College
Greensboro, NC
(910) 370-8607

Mr. John V. Lombardi ✓
President
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL
(904) 392-1311

Mr. Axel D. Steuer
President
Gustavus Adolphus College
St. Peter, MN
(507) 933-7537

Mr. Neil L. Rudenstine
President
Harvard University
Cambridge, MA
(617) 495-1502

Mr. Gary D. Kerber
President
Educational Medical, Inc.
(12 career schools participating in Direct Loan Program)
Roswell, GA
(404) 475-9930

Mr. Thomas Everhart
President
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, CA
(818) 395-6301

Dr. Albert C. Yates ✓
President
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
(303) 491-1101

Dr. Judith E. N. Albino ✓
President
University of Colorado
Boulder, CO
(303) 492-6201

Dr. Thomas O. Bell
President
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID
(208) 885-6365

Mr. Martin C. Jischke
President
Iowa State University
Ames, IA
(515) 294-2042

Mr. James J. Duderstadt
President
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
(313) 764-6270

Dr. Robert Glidden
President
Ohio University
Athens, OH
(614) 593-1804

Dr. Norman C. Francis
President
Xavier University of Louisiana
New Orleans, LA
(504) 483-7541

Mr. Dave Frohnmayer
President
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR
(503) 346-3036

Mr. Jerome H. Supple
President
Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, TX
(512) 245-3975

Dr. John E. Van de Wetering
President
State University of New York
at Brockport
Brockport, NY
(716) 395-2361

Mr. Thomas P. Salmon
President
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT
(802) 656-3186

Mr. David C. Hadesty, Jr.
President
West Virginia University
Morgantown, WV
(304) 293-5531

Dr. Stanley Ikenberry
President **(until 8/1/95)**
[Dr. James J. Stukel, President (effective 8/1/95)]
University of Illinois
364 Henry Admin. Bldg.
506 South Wright
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 333-3070

Mr. Myles Brand
President
Indiana University-Bloomington
Bloomington, IN
(812) 855-4613

Mr. John H. Jacobson✓
President
Hope College
Holland, MI
(616) 394-7780

Dr. Jack W. Peltason
President
University of California
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 987-0700

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL Date: 7/19/95

___ACCEPT ___REGRET ___PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Carol Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

REQUEST: A meeting at the White House between the President and 15–20 CEOs who support the President's efforts to increase funding for education and training. The CEOs will present the President with a letter supporting increased funding for education and training.

PURPOSE: To allow the President to highlight business support for his Education and Training initiatives, specifically Goals 2000 and School-to-Work, and business opposition to the education and training budget cuts currently being made in the House. This meeting would be a key part of our education and training budget strategy.

BACKGROUND: Many influential CEOs have recently expressed concern over the cuts to education and training programs currently being made by the House Appropriation Committee for Labor, HHS, and Education. A number of CEOs have expressed a willingness to work with the Administration to protect these investments.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: These CEOs have been strong supporters of the President's Goals 2000 and School-to-Work Initiatives.

DATE AND TIME: Early August

DURATION: The President would attend for approximately forty-five minutes

LOCATION: The White House (Roosevelt Room or Cabinet Room)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Secretaries Reich and Riley, and approximately 15–20 CEOs (list is attached).

OUTLINE OF

EVENTS:	-- The CEOs will present the President with a public letter supporting increased funding for education and training. -- The President will then talk informally with the CEOs for approximately 30 minutes about their support for increasing funding for education and training and any additional ways that the Administration can work with the private sector to maintain support for education and training reforms like Goals 2000 and School-to-Work. --The CEOs will then move from the meeting with the President to do regional media.
REMARKS:	Brief remarks by the President (prepared by NEC/DPC)
MEDIA:	Closed for the meeting, open media opportunities with CEOs after the event.
FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE:	No
VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE	No
MRS. GORE'S ATTENDANCE:	No
RECOMMENDED BY:	The Education Budget Strategy Group (DPC, NEC, OMB, WH Public Liaison, Intergovernmental, Communications, Legislative Affairs, DOL, DOEd)
CONTACT:	Mike Schmidt, DPC (6-5567)
ORIGIN OF THIS PROPOSAL:	The Education Budget Strategy Group

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL Date: 7/19/95

___ACCEPT ___REGRET ___PENDING

TO: Billy Webster
Assistant to the President and Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Carol H. Rasco, Assistant to the President
for Domestic Policy

REQUEST: That the President meet with the presidents of colleges and universities participating in the Direct Lending program.

PURPOSE: This event would provide an opportunity for the President to hear directly from individuals who benefit from his program. Furthermore, it would allow him to garner support to defend Direct Lending and other education programs, currently the target on Capitol Hill.

BACKGROUND: The Direct Lending program is a major Presidential initiative.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: While the President has been very involved in education this year, and has spoken often of his Direct Lending program, this event would be the first opportunity to focus exclusively on this initiative.

DATE AND TIME: Late August / Early September

BRIEFING TIME: Separate Request

DURATION: One Hour

LOCATION: The Roosevelt Room

PARTICIPANTS: The President
College / University Presidents
Students

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Students share their experiences with the simplified student lending process, the ease of repayment and other advantages of Direct Lending.

The college presidents discuss issues related to improved cash flow at

their institutions, improved "customer" student service, and the streamlining and simplification of the administrative processes.

REMARKS: Talking Points

MEDIA: Yes

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Jeremy Ben-Ami

CONTACT: Gaynor McCown, 6-5575

ORIGIN OF PROPOSAL: DPC / NEC / Department of Education

ATTACHMENT: List of 23 University / College Presidents we may want to consider inviting.

WEEKLY THURSDAY MEETING
5-6:45
SECRETARY'S CONFERENCE ROOM

Evelyn Goodfriend	California
Brian Hojjett	California
Chuck Russell	Texas
Robin Vink	New York
Myrna Mandlewitz	NASDSE
Martha Fields	NASDSE
Justin Isaacs	NASDSE
Joe Ballard	CEC
Paul Marchand	The ARC
Madeleine Hemmings	St. Directors of Voc-Tech
Kim Kubiak	St. Directors of Voc-Tech
Nancy O'Brien	AVA
Arnold Fege	NPTA
Carolyn Hendrich	NPTA
Carnie Hayes	CCSSO
Gordon Ambach	CCSSO
Dale Lestina	NEA
Diane Shust	NEA
Gerry Morris	AFT
Laurie Westley	NSBA
Adele Robinson	NASBE
Jeff Simering	Great City Schools
Bruce Hunter	AASA
Nick Penning	AASA
Becky Timmons	ACE
David Baime	AACC
Sarah Flanagan	NAICU
Violet Boyer	NAICU
Melanie Jackson	AACCT
Gerry Sroufe	AERA
Ed Kealy	CEF
John Forkenbrock	CEF/Impact Aid
Joyce McCray	CAPE
Arnold Mitchum	NCEOA
Sally McConnell	NAESP
Steve Yurek	NASSP
Rick Lopez	
Lorraine Edmo	NIEA
Jack Jackson	NIEA
Dallas Martin	NASFAA
Jack Jennings	IEL
Al Sumberg	

Bob Arnold	USSA
Laura McClimock	NAGPS
Gina Pearson	NAGPS
Dominic Perry	CEDaR
Dena Stoner	NABE
Jim Lyons	AASCU
Ed Elmendorf	Natl Parent Network
Patty Smith	UCPA
Chris Button	CEDaR
Dena Stoner	NCEOA
Maureen Hoyler	United Cerebral Palsy
Celene McWhorter	NEA
Michael Pons	NPTA
Carolyn Herdrich	dAACT
Stephanie Tramacere	

IMPACT OF 1995 RESCISSION BILL AND PROPOSED BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

ALL AMERICANS ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES THAT HAVE RESULTED IN A workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of America's workforce are vitally important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy. These programs are almost entirely federally funded, and it will be difficult to continue to serve as many people as are currently served with decreased funding. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on America's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

Adult Training

STATES AND LOCALITIES WILL RECEIVE $1.055 BILLION in 1995 to provide training and employment assistance to approximately 453,500 low-income adults. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment. The Budget Resolutions could consolidate this program into a block grant, reduced by 20-25 percent. Over the seven year period, 1996-2002, between 556,000 and 695,000 fewer people could receive education, training and employment assistance.

Dislocated Workers

IN FY 1995, STATES WILL RECEIVE $1.296 BILLION TO help approximately 679,000 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs due to mass layoffs and plant and military base closings, and who need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the program features a national reserve account that States may access to serve groups of workers affected by major dislocations. The 1995 rescission could reduce this program by $67.5 million, affecting 35,300 workers. Demand for services continues to be high due to the continuing changes in the labor market resulting from technology changes, company restructuring, military base closings, changes in the timber industry, and the impact of natural disasters. The proposed Budget Resolutions assume this program could be consolidated into a block grant with funding decreased by $400 million per year. Over seven years, 1.4 million fewer workers could be helped.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

WORKERS AROUND THE COUNTRY WHO ARE IMPACTED by foreign trade imports and the North America Free Trade Agreement will be able to receive unemployment cash benefits, training, job search and job relocation assistance with the $274.4 million appropriated in 1995. The Senate Budget Resolution could terminate cash benefits and consolidate training into a block grant, while the House Resolution could consolidate both.

Youth Training

STATES AND LOCALITIES WERE TO RECEIVE $598.7 MILLION to help 318,000 low-income in-school and out-of-school youth acquire basic and technical skills necessary to obtain meaningful employment. Additionally, States and cities were to receive $871.5 million to provide part-time summer employment and academic skills building next summer. However, Congress enacted a $200 million reduction to the year-round youth program for 1995. This means that about 84,000 fewer youth can be assisted. Additionally, the Congress has further decreased the year-round youth program by another $272 million in its rescission bill which could result in a further reduction of 114,500 opportunities for youth. Congress has also eliminated next year's summer program; thus about 615,000 part-time jobs are lost to the most needy kids in this country - the youth who most need to learn about the world of work. The 1995 rescission bill could also eliminate funding for the Youth Fair Chance program which is operated in 17 communities. The Budget Resolutions could consolidate these programs into a block grant, reduced by 20-25 percent.

School-to-Work

$250 MILLION IS AVAILABLE TO STATES AND COMMUNITIES to continue the creation of a system to help high school students get the knowledge and skills to move smoothly from school to jobs, further their training or continue their education. The combined Department of Labor and Education funds will be used to award 24 Development Grants, 28 Implementation Grants, 41 Partnership grants, 50 Urban/Rural Partnerships, 32 grants for Indian Youth and seven grants to territories. Communities leverage funds provided under School-to-Work Grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curricula; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The 1995 rescission bill will result in

fewer grants being awarded. The 25 percent Budget Resolution reduction could result in a funding level of $187.5 million instead of the $400 million President's request. This slow-down in implementation could eliminate the momentum that the system currently enjoys, and it could take several years longer to complete the system.

Job Corps

THERE ARE 112 JOB CORPS CENTERS WITH A TOTAL OF 42,220 slots for 61,700 enrollees. These residential centers provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent. The 1995 rescissions will eliminate funding for four new centers. The impact of the proposed Budget Resolutions could reduce funding in Job Corps for 1996 by $275 million and maintain that level through 2002. These reductions could halt further Job Corps expansion and close 22 existing centers. Enrollments could be reduced 12,000 annually and 5,000 center staff could be laid off. In the communities affected, annual federal expenditures could be reduced by an average of $11 million.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS IS A MAJOR INITIATIVE TO reform the nation's reemployment system which integrates and consolidates a number of employment and training programs for easy access for all American job seekers and employers. The system will provide usable, high-quality labor market information along with training and employment services. The 1995 funding level is $120 million and the rescission bill decreases this to $100 million. The Budget Resolutions assume an additional cut to $90 million in 1996 and beyond. The implementation of the one-stop network could be slowed greatly, and the development of high-quality, usable labor market information products could also have to be curtailed.

Unemployment Insurance

THE 1995 APPROPRIATION FOR THIS PROGRAM IS $2.4 billion for grants to States to finance the operations of their UI programs. States operate a local office network where unemployed workers can file claims for unemployment compensation. The States are projected to pay about $22 billion in unemployment benefits in 1995. The States are projected to collect about $22.3 billion in employer taxes this year. The effect of the proposed hard freeze in the out years could cause staff layoffs which could allow for benefit overpayment, delays in processing benefits, and under-collection of taxes.

Employment Service

THE STATES WILL RECEIVE $845.9 MILLION TO PROVIDE comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. In 1993, States received 20.2 million applications from job seekers, received 6.4 million job openings, and placed 2.4 million individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include helping to create the One-Stop system. The 1995 rescission bill contains a small reduction, while the Budget Resolutions assume that the program could be cut by 20-25 percent and combine it into a block grant. Such a cut could result in the closing of hundreds of local offices.

Older Workers

IN 1995, THERE IS $410.5 MILLION AVAILABLE FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. The 1995 rescission bill cuts $14.4 million, and the Budget Resolutions assume this program is consolidated and cut by 20-25 percent.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

THESE PROGRAMS SERVE SPECIAL TARGETED SEGMENTS of the population who require special services and who find it difficult to access the mainline job training programs. The Budget Resolutions assume that these programs could be cut by 20-25 percent, and combined into block grants to States.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1937 ESTABLISHED an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States, provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. The assumed reductions in the Budget Resolutions could make it more difficult to monitor.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

ALABAMIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Alabama's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

ALABAMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $18.4 million to assist approximately 7,900 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Alabama, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 45 percent of Alabama's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

ALABAMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $15.8 million in formula funds to serve approximately 8,300 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Alabama workers have been assisted by reserve grants including:

Alabama received additional funding for workers impacted by floods. Sixty-eight percent of Alabama's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

ALABAMA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $849,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 18 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Alabama, covering 1,121 workers. Examples of certifications include: Quadrum Telecommunications (236 workers), Texaco Exploration (193 workers), Red Kap Industries (109 workers), and American Mfg. Co. (127 workers).

Youth Training

ALABAMA RECEIVES $7.0 MILLION IN year-round funding and $14.9 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 14,700 low income Alabama youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$103 MILLION SERVING 622,000 PEOPLE AND 83,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

ALABAMA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $57,340 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Alabama has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/ Rural program, the Phenix City Board of Education, has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Alabama with a total of 386 slots. These residential centers, Gadsen and Tuskegee, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Montgomery is scheduled to open in November, 1996 with 332 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Alabama did not receive a planning and development grant, the State was funded $55,245 as a direct allocation for labor market information. The Alabama Department of Industrial Relations and Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs have proposed a

system beginning with four prototypes in both rural and urban settings. This is the approach the agency will take if funds can be obtained in the future. The system would focus on electronic linkages between all partners in the One-Stop effort. Customers would be able to obtain services and/or information concerning numerous programs at one location. The Alabama Department of Industrial Relations is moving to combine all Employment Service/Unemployment Insurance offices throughout the State.

Unemployment Insurance

ALABAMA RECEIVED $25.4 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 23,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 127,000 individuals in Alabama received benefits. Currently, 83,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $11.8 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Alabama provided services to 459,500 applicants, received 175,400 job openings, and placed 91,900 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a strong focus on Total Quality Managment with special attention to staff development and customer satisfaction.

Older Workers

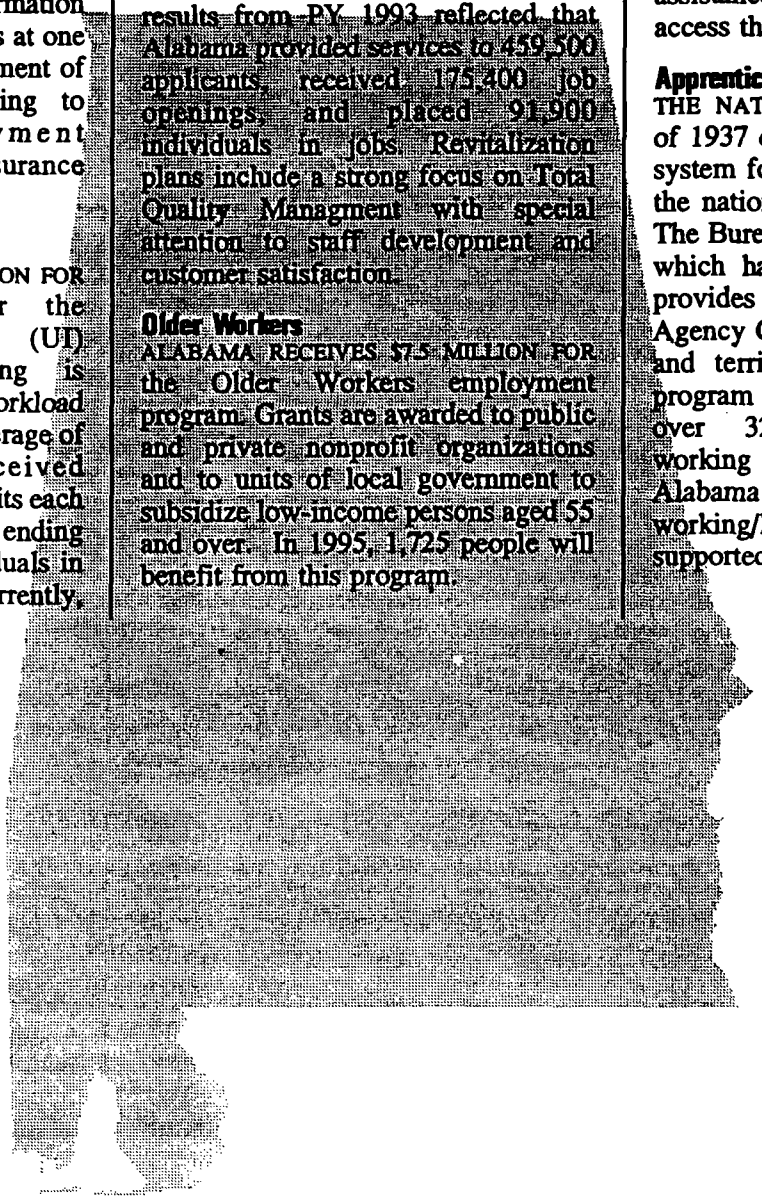
ALABAMA RECEIVES $7.5 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,725 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

ALABAMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $965,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $377,000 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Alabama had 1,871 apprentices working/learning in 386 programs supported by 706 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Alabama to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Alabama's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

ALASKANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Alaska's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
ALASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.8 million to assist approximately 1,220 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Alaska, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met program performance measures. Overall, 66 percent of Alaska's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
ALASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.3 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,730 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Sixty-nine percent of Alaska's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
ALASKA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $514,000 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 6 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Alaska, covering 416 workers. Examples of certifications include: Phillips Petroleum (50 workers), and Alaska Pulp Corp (280 workers).

Youth Training
ALASKA RECEIVES $1.1 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $2.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 1,730 low income Alaska youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$40 MILLION SERVING 164,700 PEOPLE AND 15,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work
ALASKA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to develop a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Alaska is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps
THE PALMER JOB CORPS CENTER IN Alaska has a total of 250 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Alaska received a planning and development grant of $195,000 and a direct allocation of $40,000 for Labor Market Information. The State is moving forward with its planning efforts with the establishment of three pilot sites in Wasilla, Bethel and Fairbanks. The Governor has proposed to replace the four existing councils which presently exist to advise on employment and vocational training issues with a Human Resource Investment Council. The HRIC approach will consolidate resources and programs into a single Alaska workforce development strategy.

Unemployment Insurance
ALASKA RECEIVED $16.1 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI)

program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 15,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 47,000 individuals in Alaska received benefits. Currently, 15,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE ALASKA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $8.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Alaska provided services to 111,300 applicants, received 49,700 job openings, and placed 22,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include staff capacity building, creation of a centralized marketing "infrastructure", worker profiling and reemployment services, development of an integrated system of occupational and career information, and use of a skills-based job matching system.

Older Workers

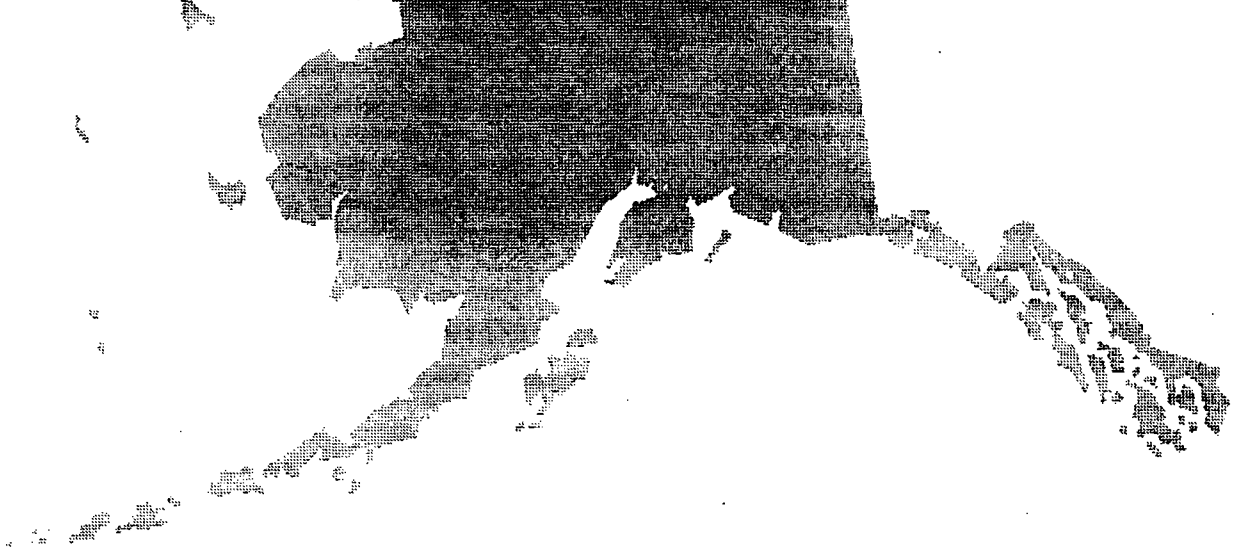
ALASKA RECEIVES $1.8 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 411 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

ALASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.3 million for Native Americans. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Alaska had 936 apprentices working/learning in 137 programs supported by 110 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Alaska to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Alaska's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

ARKANSAWYERS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Arkansas' workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

ARKANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $9.7 million to assist approximately 4,160 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Arkansas, for the 1993 program year, all 10 Service Delivery Areas (SDAS) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 56 percent of Arkansas' adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

ARKANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $6.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 3,380 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Arkansas workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base downsizings, Ft. Chaffee, and reduced defense contracts including; Hughes Missle Systems. Sixty-eight percent of Arkansas' dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

ARKANSAS HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $410,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 10 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Arkansas, covering about 800 workers. Examples of certifications include: Pro Group Inc. (150 workers), Johnson and Johnson (200 workers), and Viskase Corp. (130 workers).

Youth Training

ARKANSAS RECEIVES $3.7 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $7.7 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,240 low income Arkansas youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$61 MILLION SERVING 398,500 PEOPLE AND 56,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

ARKANSAS HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $292,600 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Arkansas is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Arkansas with a total of 611 slots. These residential centers, Cass, Little Rock, and Quachita, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Arkansas did not receive a Planning and Development or Implementation grant. It did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information (LMI). Since early 1994, the State has held numerous partnership sessions and planning meetings and has recently formed Arkansas Career System Partnership (ACSP), its One-Stop Career Center

System. The State's one-stop vision includes the development and implementation of Arkansas Career Centers (ACCs) which will provide one-stop, universal access to a variety of employment and training services. The State envisions some centers providing services under one roof (co-located agencies); some services will be accessed through self-service means (kiosks, etc.); and other services will be provided through a electronic access and hook-up with other centers with limited face-to-face assistance. Arkansas is using PY 1994 one-stop/LMI funds to develop planned LMI products and services and is anxious to receive its PY 1995 one-stop/LMI funding to begin developing its Statewide information system.

Unemployment Insurance

ARKANSAS RECEIVED $16.6 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 18,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 80,000 individuals in Arkansas received benefits. Currently, 56,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE ARKANSAS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $6.8 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Arkansas provided services to 298,200 applicants, received 99,500 job openings, and placed 57,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a renewed emphasis on public relations and marketing, development of a process that incorporates consumer satisfaction data in the development of strategies for continuous improvement, and extensive staff training.

Older Workers

ARKANSAS RECEIVES $7.2 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,650 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

ARKANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.4 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $348,400 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Arkansas had 2,065 apprentices working/learning in 162 programs supported by 191 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Arkansas to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Arkansas' disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

ARIZONIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Arizona's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

ARIZONA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $13.9 million to assist approximately 6,000 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Arizona, for the 1993 program year, 9 of 16 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 59 percent of Arizona's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

ARIZONA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $11.8 million in formula funds to serve approximately 6,200 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Arizona workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including: Orbital Sciences, and Aerospace II (including Allied Signal, Honeywell, Motorola, Digital, McDonnell Douglas). Also, since January 1993 Arizona has received $1 million for emergency flood clean-up. Seventy-six percent of Arizona's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

ARIZONA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $76,700 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to

$100 MILLION SERVING 432,000 PEOPLE AND 90,000 EMPLOYERS

workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 4 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Arizona, covering 210 workers. Examples of certifications include: Spring City Knitting (125 workers).

Youth Training

ARIZONA RECEIVES $5.4 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $11.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 11,400 low income Arizona youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Arizona has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

ARIZONA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $332,500 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Arizona is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Arizona with a total of 685 slots. These residential centers, Acosta and Phoenix, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by

all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Arizona received $200,000 for planning and development activities and $50,997 as a direct allocation for labor market information. The State has identified four sites for implementation as local One-Stop Centers and has moved forward in identifying key contacts, local partners and critical milestones. In addition, the University of Arizona has been contracted to create a workforce development plan that will include a One-Stop Center System. The State has prepared a second round implementation grant proposal.

Unemployment Insurance

ARIZONA RECEIVED $25 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 20,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 75,000 individuals in Arizona received benefits. Currently, 90,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE ARIZONA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (ES) will receive $11.6 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Arizona provided services to 330,500 applicants, received 97,200 job openings and placed 37,400 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include the formation of the Arizona Academy for employment and training professionals, creation of an automated, interactive, self-service system, a common UI/ES intake system, and a Performance Measure Pyramid.

Older Workers

ARIZONA RECEIVES $5.2 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,204 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

ARIZONA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.9 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $12.3 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Arizona had 1,856 apprentices working/learning in 102 programs supported by 327 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Arizona to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Arizona's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

CALIFORNIA

WHAT'S AT STAKE

CALIFORNIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of California's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

CALIFORNIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $176.2 million to assist approximately 75,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In California, for the 1993 program year, 48 of 52 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 59 percent of California's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

CALIFORNIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $209 million in formula funds to serve approximately 109,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. California workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts, including: Mare Island, The Presidio, and Fort Ord, and defense contractors including: McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell International, Lockheed, Edwards Test Flight Center, Northrop Grumman, and Hughes Aircraft Corporation. Additionally, California received both supplemental funding and reserve grant funding for workers impacted by the Northridge earthquake, 1995 floods, 1994 fires and mudslides, and 1993 rain/snow crop freeze. Also, since January 1993, California has received $1.0 million in grants to assist workers dislocated from the timber industry. Fifty-eight percent of California's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

$1.1 BILLION SERVING 2.8 MILLION PEOPLE AND 767,000 EMPLOYERS

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

CALIFORNIA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $12.6 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 35 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for California, covering 3,663 workers. Examples of certifications include: McDonnell Douglas, Douglas Aircraft Company in Long Beach and Huntington (1,560) workers); Texaco Exploration and Production in Livermore (193 workers); Kyocera International, Inc., in San Diego (200 workers); Boskovich Farms, Inc., in Oxnard (170 workers).

Youth Training

CALIFORNIA RECEIVES $68.6 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $146.7 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 116,000 low income California youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, California has received $3 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $2.8 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. California has four ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural programs, the Compton Unified School District, Project Riverbank, and the two local programs, the San Diego Consortium and Private Industry Council, and Tulare County Office of Education, all have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps
THERE ARE SIX JOB CORPS CENTERS in California with a total of 2,667 slots. These residential centers, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, San Jose, Treasure Island, and Inland Empire, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out of school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in San Francisco is scheduled to open in October 1998 with 742 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. California received a $400,000 grant for planning and development and a direct allocation of $423,609 for Labor Market Information (LMI). The State has established a One-Stop Task Force and seven technical work teams. The Task Force is hosting a series of open forums with local areas to ensure their involvement in and support of the direction of One-Stop in the State. The "Northern Regional Network" has established One-Stop-like Reemployment Centers in Northern California built around Title III Basic Readjustment Services for dislocated timber workers.

Unemployment Insurance
CALIFORNIA RECEIVED $332.3 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 436,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 1,275,000 individuals in California received benefits. Currently, 767,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance. California also received Disaster Unemployment Assistance benefits of $1.2 million related to the disaster affecting the salmon fishery industry and $1.9 million for flood relief due to severe storms.

Employment Service
THE CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $100.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that California provided services to 1.2 million applicants, received 457,000 job openings, and placed 194,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include creating a One-Stop system by November 1995 and enhancing self-help services to all customers by expanding service points from 293 to 508.
California is in the process of implementing Employment Service Revitalization and has been recognized for its Roseville "Futures Lab"-Technology Protoyping.

Older Workers
CALIFORNIA RECEIVES $34.5 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 7,900 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
CALIFORNIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $17.8 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $6.0 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. California had 37,000 apprentices working/learning in 1,140 programs supported by 2,610 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL be difficult for California to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on California's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

COLORADANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Colorado's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

COLORADO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $9.9 million to assist approximately 4,270 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Colorado, for the 1993 program year, all 9 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 63 percent of Colorado's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

COLORADO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $8.6 million in formula funds to serve approximately 4,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Colorado workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts including: Rocky Flats Nuclear, and Martin Marietta. Also, Colorado received $10 million in additional funding for workers impacted by the 1993 floods. Sixty-eight percent of Colorado's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

COLORADO HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $697,900 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 18 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Colorado, covering 1,407 workers. Examples of certifications include: Escod Industries (800 workers), Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and Dana Corp. (185 workers).

Youth Training

COLORADO RECEIVES $3.7 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $8.0 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 6,700 low income Colorado youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Colorado has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

$86 MILLION SERVING 378,900 PEOPLE AND 106,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

COLORADO HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $319,200 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Colorado is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THE COLLBRAN JOB CORPS CENTER IN Colorado has a total of 200 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Colorado received a $199,954 grant for Planning and Development and a direct allocation of $52,857 for LMI. The Colorado Workforce

Coordinating Council, the State's human resources investment council, has taken the lead in clarifying its vision related to One-Stop. This vision includes an "on-line" system that contains information on employment trends, assessment, training opportunities and job openings. This information will be accessible, through "computer link-ups," to employers and employees, from the home, from non-profit agencies, from schools, from libraries, and from other government offices. The State has hired a project director to facilitate the implementation of the Council's vision related to One-Stop.

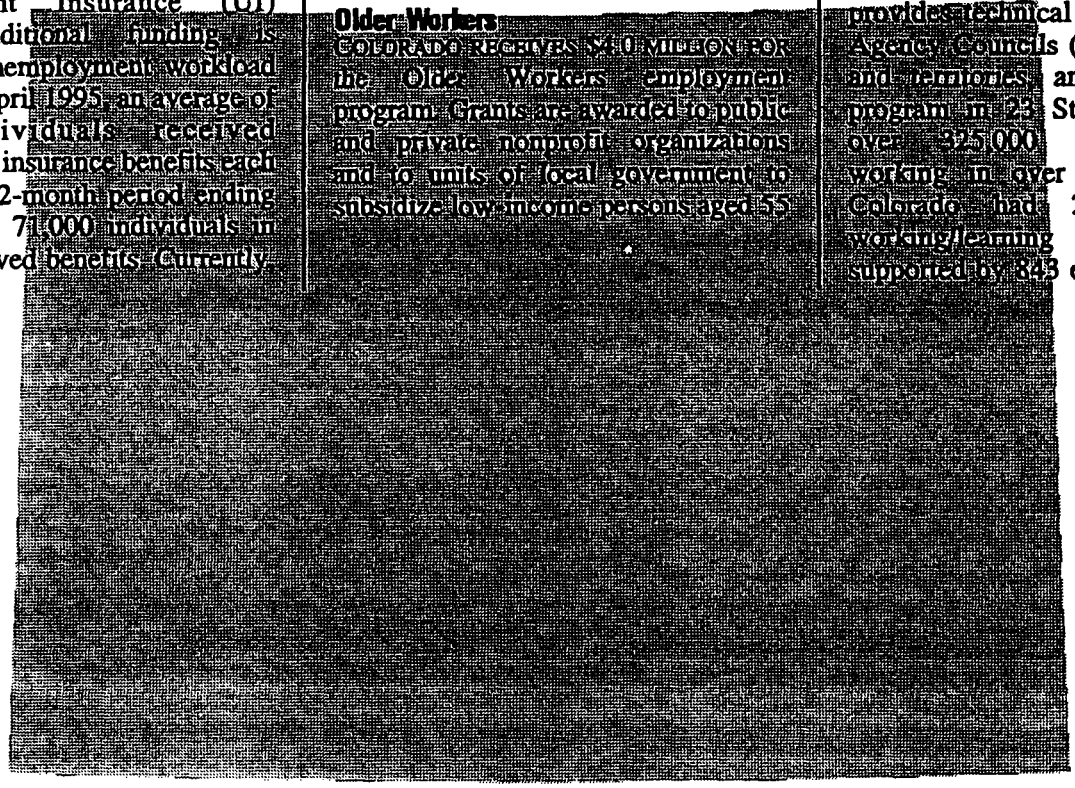
Unemployment Insurance
COLORADO RECEIVED $27.7 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 19,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 71,000 individuals in Colorado received benefits. Currently, 106,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE COLORADO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $10.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Colorado provided services to 287,400 applicants, received 104,900 job openings, and placed 42,400 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include customer service training, and transitional leadership training, a State-enacted pay-for-performance pilot program, establishment of customer resource centers, and creation of a desktop MIS system.

Older Workers
COLORADO RECEIVES $4.0 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 930 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
COLORADO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $982,000 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $838,400 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Colorado had 2,736 apprentices working/learning in 275 programs supported by 843 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Colorado to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Colorado's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

CONNECTICUT

WHAT'S AT STAKE

CONNECTICUT'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Connecticut's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

CONNECTICUT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $10.2 million to assist approximately 4,400 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Connecticut, for the 1993 program year, all 9 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 59 percent of Connecticut's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

CONNECTICUT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $12.1 million in formula funds to serve approximately 6,300 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Connecticut workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including: Textron Lycoming, Electric Boat, and Knolls Atomic. Sixty-nine percent of Connecticut's dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

CONNECTICUT HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $1.5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 8 TAA and

$102 MILLION SERVING 412,000 PEOPLE AND 93,000 EMPLOYERS

NAFTA certifications have been issued for Connecticut, covering about 400 workers. Examples of certifications include: Pratt and Whitney (120 workers) and Heublein, Inc. (240 workers).

Youth Training

CONNECTICUT RECEIVES $3.8 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $8.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 7,600 low income Connecticut youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Connecticut received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

CONNECTICUT'S COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $494,800 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training or education. Connecticut has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing and improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Locality program, the New Haven Area Initiative for School-to-Work Opportunities, has at its center an active local partnership comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THE NEW HAVEN JOB CORPS CENTER IN New Haven has a total of 100 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment service. Connecticut received a One-Stop implementation grant of $3 million and an additional $1.1 million for Labor Market Information (LMI). Among the original implementation grant award winners, the State has performed a leadership role in capacity building and is far advanced in customer satisfaction measurement and involvement; and will start opening centers this summer with Hamden and New London followed by New Haven and Ansonia. The grant has provided key stimulus and focus to efforts to consolidate programs horizontally at the State and local level. One-Stop consolidation informs all program efforts including those for dislocated workers, Employment Service Revitalization and Unemployment Insurance Profiling. The State and its local areas have undertaken several other coordination and integration activities to reduce duplication and provide better services to customers: the State Department of Education has awarded its Connecticut Employment and Training Opportunities funding management to the Regional Workforce Development Boards; the Department of Social Services has been awarded a welfare reform waiver to coordinate its efforts more effectively with One-Stop; and the Regional Workforce Development Boards have obtained grants directly from external sources to enhance linkages with supporting services.

Unemployment Insurance

CONNECTICUT RECEIVED $47 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 45,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 144,000 individuals in Connecticut received benefits. Currently, 93,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE CONNECTICUT EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $10.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Connecticut provided services to 239,100 applicants, received 57,000 job openings and placed 8,800 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include interagency staff training for One-Stop Centers, utilization of kiosks, bulletin boards, and voice response systems, and creation of a performance measurement unit to establish and monitor performance indicators.

Older Workers

CONNECTICUT RECEIVES $4.4 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,000 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

CONNECTICUT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $251,200 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States, provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Connecticut had 9,167 apprentices working/learning in 3,905 programs supported by 72 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Connecticut to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Connecticut's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

DELAWARE'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Delaware's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

DELAWARE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,100 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Delaware, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) met program performance measures. Overall, 40 percent of Delaware's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

DELAWARE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.9 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,000 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Sixty-seven percent of Delaware's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Youth Training

DELAWARE RECEIVES $994,000 IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,100 low income Delaware youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

DELAWARE HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Delaware is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job "shadowing"; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

$20 MILLION SERVING 70,000 PEOPLE AND 21,000 EMPLOYERS

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's re-employment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Delaware did not receive a first round One Stop grant, the State did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information.

Unemployment Insurance

DELAWARE RECEIVED $7.3 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 6,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 22,000 individuals in Delaware received benefits. Currently, 21,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE DELAWARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $2.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Delaware provided services to 42,200 applicants, received 13,200 job openings, and placed 3,248 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include case management training, relocation and upgrading of local offices, and a jointly developed Employment Service/JTPA customer satisfaction instrument.

Older Workers

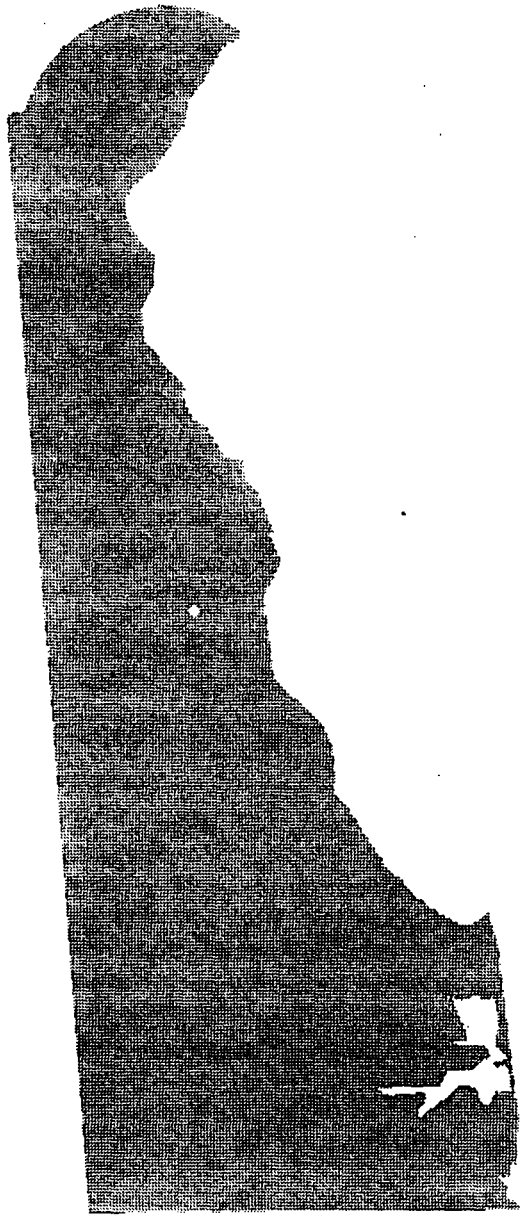
DELAWARE RECEIVES $1.8 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, about 400 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

DELAWARE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $144,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $31,000 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Delaware had 988 apprentices working/learning in 349 programs supported by 362 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Delaware to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Delaware's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WHAT'S AT STAKE

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC and technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of the District of Columbia's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CURRENTLY receives $3.7 million to assist approximately 1,570 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In the District of Columbia, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) met program performance measures. Overall, 37 percent of the District of Columbia's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CURRENTLY receives $4.0 million in formula funds to serve approximately 2,100 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Eighty-four percent of the District of Columbia's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Youth Training

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECEIVES $1.4 million in year-round youth funding and $3.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 3,500 low income District of Columbia youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HAS BEEN planning a School-to-Work system and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. The District of Columbia is developing a citywide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

$29 MILLION SERVING 124,700 PEOPLE AND 23,000 EMPLOYERS

Job Corps

THERE IS ONE JOB CORPS CENTER FOR the District of Columbia, located in Potomac, Maryland, with a total of 490 slots. This residential center provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although not awarded a first round One-Stop grant, the District of Columbia did receive $40,000 in PY 1994 funds as a direct allocation for labor market information.

Unemployment Insurance

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECEIVED $9.5 million for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 9,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 24,000 individuals in the District of Columbia received benefits. Currently, 23,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Employment Service will receive $4.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that the District of Columbia provided services to 90,300 applicants, received 37,600 job openings, and placed 17,800 individuals in jobs. Revitalization

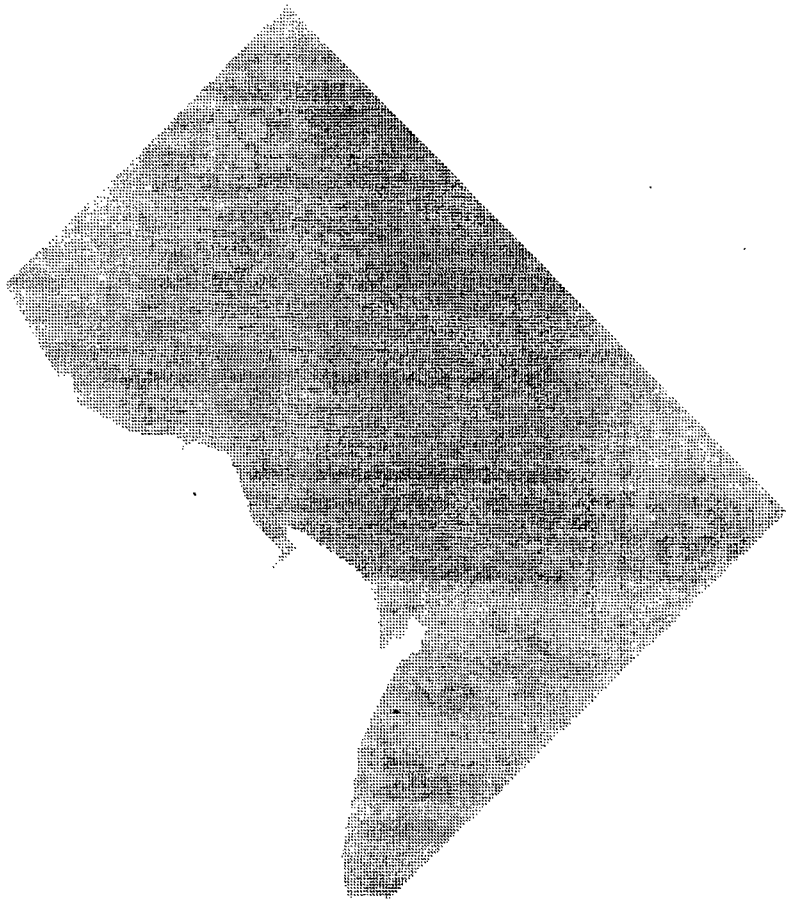
plans include development of a three-tiered service system for job seeking customers, and creation of a responsive and structured system for serving employer customers.

Older Workers

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RECEIVES $2.3 million for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 530 people will benefit from this program.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. The District of Columbia had 2,695 apprentices working/learning in 89 programs.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for the District of Columbia to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on the District of Columbia's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

FLORIDA

WHAT'S AT STAKE

FLORIDIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Florida's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

FLORIDA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $35.2 million to assist approximately 22,900 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Florida, for the 1993 program year, all of Florida's 25 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 59 percent of Florida's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

FLORIDA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $55.2 million in formula funds to serve approximately 28,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Florida workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts, including: Pensacola Naval Air Station and the Naval Training Center at Orlando, and defense contractors including: Northrop, Grumman, and McDonnell Douglas. Additionally, Florida received supplemental funding for workers impacted by the 1993 snow storm and 1994 floods. Sixty-four percent of Florida's dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

FLORIDA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 10 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Florida, covering 2,807 workers. Examples of certifications include: Suave Shoe Corp. (600 workers); Editorial America (350 workers); Regency Packing (1,334 workers); and Essilor of America (125 workers).

$309 MILLION SERVING 1.7 MILLION PEOPLE AND 339,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

FLORIDA RECEIVES $19.5 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $41.7 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 37,500 low income Florida youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

FLORIDA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $1.3 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Florida has two ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the Dade County Public Schools and the local program in Miami, have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS Centers in Florida with a total of 900 slots. These residential centers, Gainesville, Jacksonville, and Miami, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Homestead is scheduled to open in February, 1997 with 432 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math

skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEMS is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Florida received a $400,000 planning and development grant for the One-Stop system implementation and $184,002 as a direct allocation for labor market information. The State is developing its statewide system upon a strong foundation of local innovations and co-location efforts in Tampa and other areas around the State. Local agreements between Job Service and SDAs have been secured in all 25 areas of the States. Extensive planning is underway in all areas to prepare for implementation should the State be awarded a grant in program year 1995.

Unemployment Insurance
FLORIDA RECEIVED $65.5 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 64,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 275,000 individuals in Florida received benefits. Currently, 339,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE FLORIDA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $40.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Florida provided services to 1.3 million applicants, received 389,000 job openings, and placed 151,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include establishing a resource center in each local office, adopting a "Bill of Rights" for job seekers, and implementing Total Quality Management Practices.

Older Workers
FLORIDA RECEIVES $23.9 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private non profit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize part-time employment opportunities in community service activities for unemployed low- income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 5,507 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
FLORIDA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.6 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.2 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Florida had 16,700 apprentices working/learning in 363 programs supported by 151 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Florida to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Florida's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

GEORGIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Georgia's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

GEORGIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $22.1 million to assist approximately 9,500 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Georgia, for the 1993 program year, 17 of 22 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 64 percent of Georgia's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

GEORGIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $22.6 million in formula funds to serve approximately 11,800 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Georgia workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military reductions at Ft. Benning. Additionally, Georgia received supplemental funding for workers impacted by the 1994 floods. Seventy-four percent of Georgia's dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

GEORGIA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $547,100 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In PY 1995 to

$144 MILLION SERVING 856,000 PEOPLE AND 159,000 EMPLOYERS

date, 22 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Georgia, covering 3,365 workers. Examples of certifications include: Coordinated Apparel Group (313 workers); Lanier Clothes (265 workers); Frigidaire Company (450 workers); Progroup Inc (286 workers); and Oxford Industries (380 workers).

Youth Training

GEORGIA RECEIVES $8.5 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $18.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 16,700 low income Georgia youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

GRORGIA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $452,200 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Georgia is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Georgia with a total of 1,945 slots. These residential centers, Atlanta, Brunswick and Turner, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ALTHOUGH GEORGIA DID NOT RECEIVE a first round One-Stop grant, the State did receive $96,248 in PY 1994 funds as direct allocation to enhance Labor Market Information (LMI) capabilities. Georgia has made great

strides on One-Stop. Employment Service/Unemployment Insurance (ES/UI) and Title III are consolidated in all local offices. Also, the State has implemented combined ES/UI intake. Georgia has a One-Stop advisory group consisting of the Georgia Department of Labor, Education, the Board of Regents and Human Resources. The State applied for an implementation grant with the focus being to develop electronic linkages which will result in an integrated network throughout the State. The network will allow customers to access, collect and process information and data.

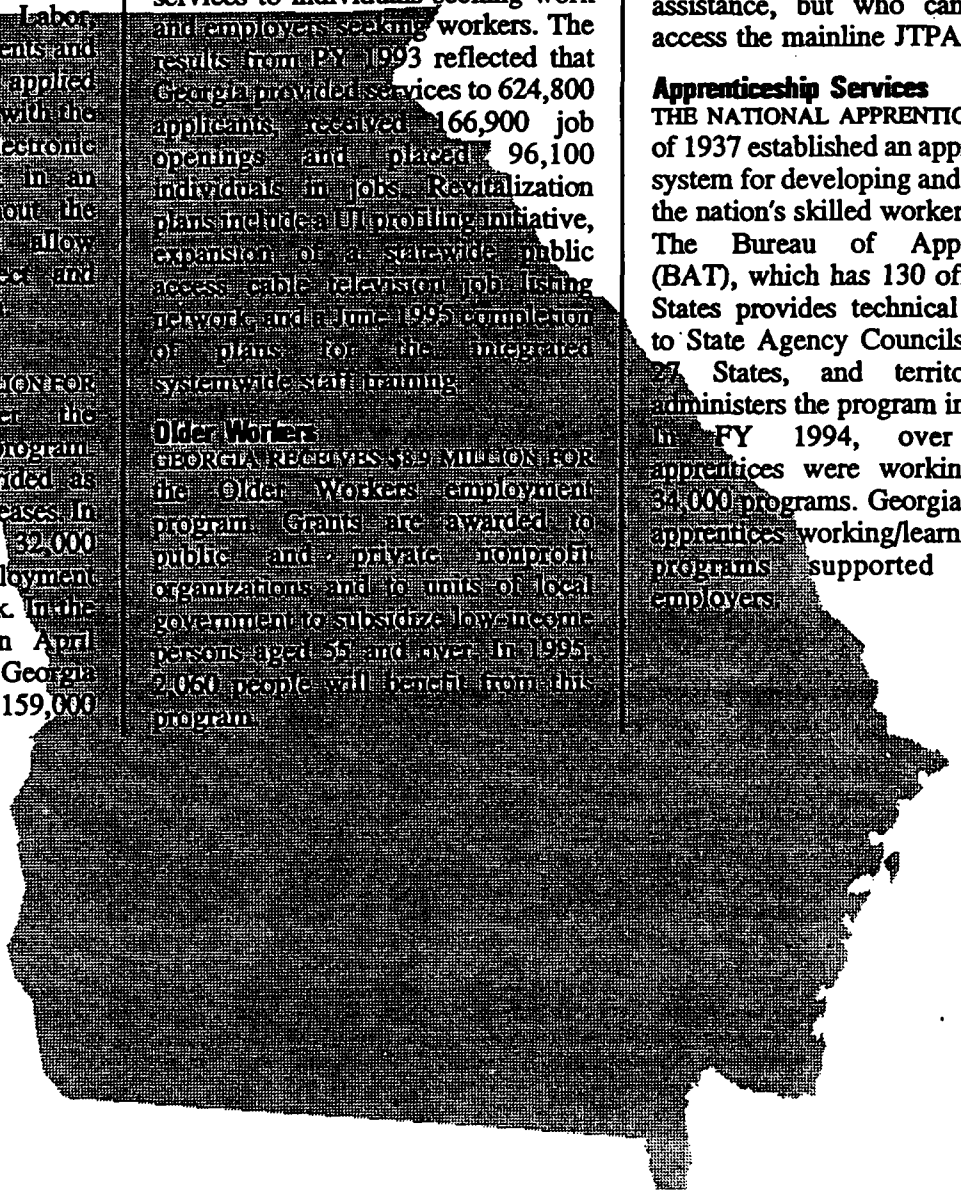
Unemployment Insurance
GEORGIA RECEIVED $41.1 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 32,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 184,000 individuals in Georgia received benefits. Currently, 159,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE GEORGIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $19.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Georgia provided services to 624,800 applicants, received 166,900 job openings and placed 96,100 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a UI profiling initiative, expansion of a statewide public access cable television job listing network, and a June 1995 completion of plans for the integrated systemwide staff training.

Older Workers
GEORGIA RECEIVES $8.9 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,060 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
GEORGIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.1 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Georgia had 3,564 apprentices working/learning in 256 programs supported by 233 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Georgia to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Georgia's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

HAWAIIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Hawaii's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

HAWAII CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.0 million to assist approximately 1,280 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Hawaii, for the 1993 program year, 3 of 4 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 64 percent of Hawaii's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

HAWAII CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,250 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Hawaii workers have been assisted by reserve grants including funding for dislocations and clean-up due to Hurricane Iniki. Seventy-two percent of Hawaii's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Youth Training

HAWAII RECEIVES $1 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 1,600 low income Hawaii youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

HAWAII HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Hawaii is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

$28 MILLION SERVING 113,600 PEOPLE AND 27,000 EMPLOYERS

Job Corps

THERE IS ONE JOB CORPS CENTER IN Hawaii with a total of 362 slots. This residential center provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Hawaii did not receive a first round One Stop grant, the State did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information. Movements toward One-Stop include the placement of kiosks containing labor market information at many Employment Service offices and the compilation into a catalog of most of the employment and training providers in Honolulu.

Unemployment Insurance

HAWAII RECEIVED $11.4 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 15,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 41,000 individuals in Hawaii received benefits. Currently, 27,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE HAWAII EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $3.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Hawaii provided services to 64,100

applicants, received 15,100 job openings, and placed 4,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include continuation of work group activities related to long-term goals and short-term work plans, capacity building for front-line staff, and organizational restructuring necessitated by the loss of a number of senior staff who took advantage of an early out option.

Older Workers

HAWAII RECEIVES $1.8 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 411 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

HAWAII CURRENTLY RECEIVES $307,000 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.0 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Hawaii had 3,943 apprentices working/learning in 72 programs supported by 1,721 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Hawaii to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Hawaii's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

IDAHO'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Idaho's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
IDAHO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.2 million to assist approximately 1,370 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Idaho, for the 1993 program year, both Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, Seventy-three percent of Idaho's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
IDAHO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,400 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Eighty-one percent of Idaho's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
IDAHO HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $600,000 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 4 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Idaho, covering 305 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and Idapine Mills (104 workers).

Youth Taining
IDAHO RECEIVES $1.2 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,000 low income Idaho youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$34 MILLION SERVING 199,000 PEOPLE AND 32,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work
IDAHO'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work Movement and have received $431,300 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Idaho has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the Panhandle Area Council, has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps
THE MARSING JOB CORPS CENTER IN Idaho, has a total of 140 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Idaho received a $200,000 grant for planning and development and a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information. The Governor has appointed a Workforce Development Cabinet which will play a major role in the development of the State's One-Stop System. Eight groups have been formed at the State level to begin the planning process and are meeting regularly. Phase one of the client data interface, a front-end system that collects and transmits data to the three major data bases, Employment Service, Unemployment Insurance and JTPA, is operational and running in all offices.

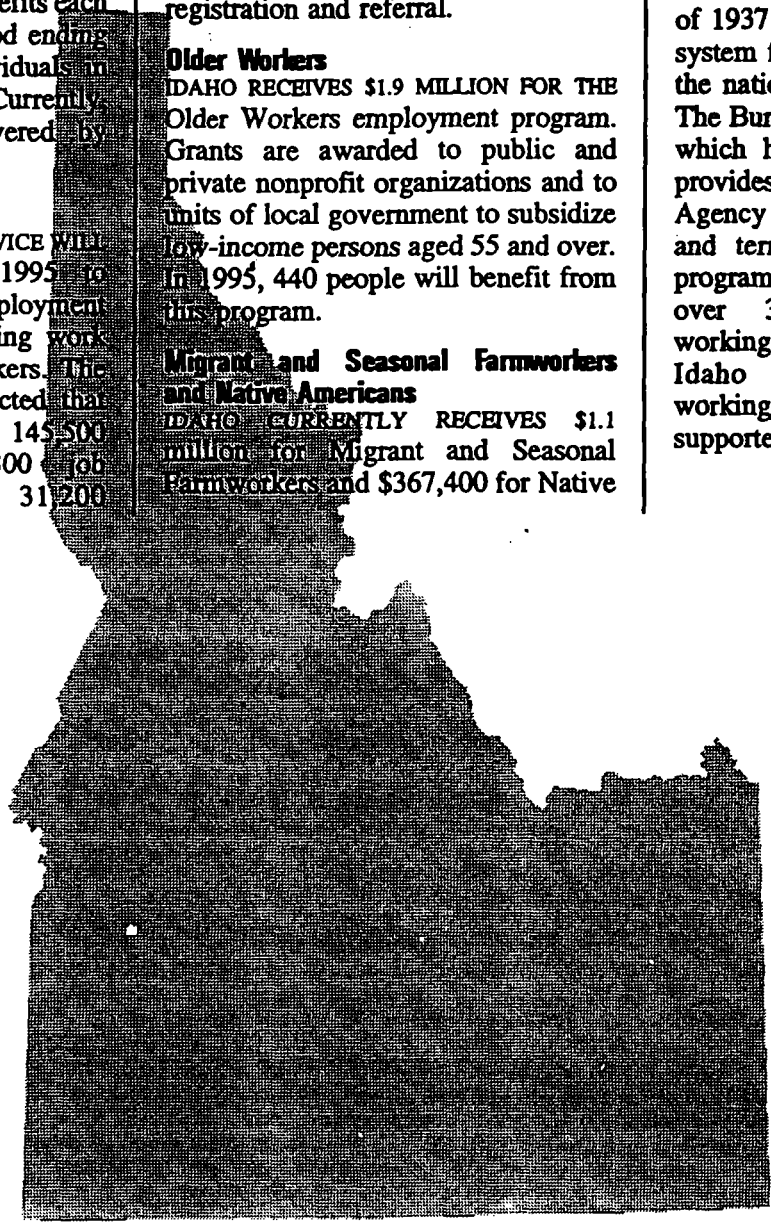
Unemployment Insurance
IDAHO RECEIVED $11.7 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 13,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 47,000 individuals in Idaho received benefits. Currently, 32,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE IDAHO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $7.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Idaho provided services to 145,500 applicants, received 76,300 job openings, and placed 31,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include Teleclaim service, sharing of common data between programs, worker profiling and reemployment services, establishment of One-Stop Career Centers, and development of self service options in registration and referral.

Older Workers
IDAHO RECEIVES $1.9 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 440 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
IDAHO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.1 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $367,400 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Idaho had 1,176 apprentices working/learning in 416 programs supported by 397 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Idaho to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Idaho's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

ILLINOIS' CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Illinois' workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

ILLINOIS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $42.9 million to assist approximately 18,400 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Illinois, for the 1993 program year, all 26 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures; six performed very well in serving "hard-to-serve" adults. Overall, 65 percent of Illinois' adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

ILLINOIS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $44.9 million in formula funds to serve approximately 23,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Illinois workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts, including: Glenview Naval Air Station and defense contractors including: Litton Precision Gear, and Northrop. Additionally, Illinois received supplemental funding in 1993 for workers impacted by the midwest floods. Also, Illinois received 6 grants totalling $10.8 million to assist workers dislocated due to the provisions of the Clean Air Act. These grants were provided to: Peabody Coal (3 grants-535 workers and $6.02 million); Sahara Coal (170 workers and $1.65 million); Monterey Coal (53 workers and $600,000) and Arch of Illinois (100 workers and $2.5 million). Eighty-one percent of Illinois' dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

$296 MILLION SERVING 1.3 MILLION PEOPLE AND 262,000 EMPLOYERS

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

ILLINOIS HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.9 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 27 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Illinois, covering 3,374 workers. Examples of certifications include: Douglas Furniture (600 workers); Peabody Coal (350 workers); Xerox Corporation (290 workers); GMC (240 workers); Halo/Cooper Lighting (200 workers); and Matsushita Electric (295 workers).

Youth Training

ILLINOIS RECEIVES $16.3 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $35 million for the Summer Youth Program to serve approximately 34,600 low income Illinois youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

ILLINOIS' COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $474,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Illinois has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing and improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the Uptown and Edgewater Local School-to-Work Initiative has at its center an active local partnership comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Illinois with a total of 560 slots.

These residential centers, Golconda and Joliet, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Chicago is scheduled to open in November 1996 with 340 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ILLINOIS DID NOT RECEIVE A FIRST round One Stop grant; however, the State did receive $166,096 as a direct allocation for Labor Market Information and $500,000 to develop a "Short Term Projections" methodology. To promote the development of its One-Stop system, the State has funded 23 local planning grants from its Title III Governor's discretionary funds. In addition, the State has executed an agreement setting forth the common vision, principles, roles and responsibilities of the participating agencies at the State and local levels. They include the Illinois Departments on Aging; Commerce and Community Affairs; Employment Security; Public Aid; and Rehabilitation Services; as well as the Community College Board and the State Board of Education.

Unemployment Insurance

ILLINOIS RECEIVED $100.4 MILLION for 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 119,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 317,000 individuals in Illinois received benefits. Currently, 262,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE ILLINOIS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $35.6 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Illinois provided services to 855,000 applicants, received 163,000 job openings, and placed 108,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include integrating ES, Unemployment Insurance (UI), and job training services in field offices, and cross-training front-line local office associates to perform multiple program activities.

Older Workers

ILLINOIS RECEIVES $15.9 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 3,700 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

ILLINOIS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.7 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $588,000 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Illinois had 9,800 apprentices working/learning in 652 programs supported by 20,049 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Illinois to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Illinois' disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

INDIANIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Indiana's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
INDIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $15.4 million to assist approximately 6,600 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Indiana, for the 1993 program year, 15 of 16 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 64 percent of adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
INDIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $13.1 million in formula funds to serve approximately 6,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Indiana workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts, including: Jefferson Proving Ground, Grissom AFB, and Ft. Benjamin Harrison. Additionally, Indiana received reserve funding for 700 workers dislocated due to implementation of the Clean Air Act. Eighty percent of Indiana's dislocated workers gained employment upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
INDIANA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $475,500 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 (to date), 10 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Indiana, covering 1,198 workers. Examples of certifications include: Hudson Valley Tree (167 workers); Indiana Sportswear (155 workers); Columbus Sportswear (155 workers); Wirekraft Industries (350 workers); and Emerson Electric (200 workers).

$109 MILLION SERVING 511,000 PEOPLE AND 118,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training
INDIANA RECEIVES $5.9 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $12.5 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 11,500 low income Indiana youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Indiana has received $1 million in special funding for a Youth Fair Chance initiative to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work
INDIANA AS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $412,300 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Indiana is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps
THE ATTERBURY JOB CORPS CENTER in Indianapolis has a total of 655 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out of school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of most students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system

through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Indiana was selected to receive a One-Stop implementation grant of $4.5 million, including Labor Market Information (LMI) funding from PY 1995 funds (available July 1), based on their progress to date in planning and implementing One-Stop. The State also received $81,535 in PY 1994 LMI funds as a direct allocation. The State has a relatively long history in the One-Stop business and has established a Workforce Development Center in each of its 16 SDAs. These Centers are comprehensive, co-located, service locations that include the core Department of Labor programs. In February 1995, the State opened its model office in Indianapolis, designed to serve as a "learning laboratory" for the State. The State will, over the next 3 years, either relocate or upgrade offices to create a customer-friendly, seamless delivery system in 50 locations across the States. Substantial investments in technology upgrades will support the system with high-quality labor market, career information and automated job finding assistance, as well as an integrated management and client data base system.

Unemployment Insurance

INDIANA RECEIVED $27.6 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 25,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 105,000 individuals in Indiana received benefits. Currently, 118,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE INDIANA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $16.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Indiana provided services to 370,300 applicants, received 66,900 job openings, and placed 36,700 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include further development of its statewide workforce development system which includes 16 One-Stop Career Centers and the statewide training of competency assessment facilitators.

Older Workers

INDIANA RECEIVES $10.5 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,400 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

INDIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.0 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $287,804 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States, provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Indiana had 6,666 apprentices working/learning in 843 programs supported by 2,350 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL be difficult for Indiana to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Indiana's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

IOWANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Iowa's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

IOWA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.4 million to assist approximately 2,300 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Iowa, for the 1993 program year, all 16 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 66 percent of Iowa's adults who left the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

IOWA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $4.1 million in formula funds to serve approximately 2,200 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Iowa workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including Chamberlain Manufacturing Corporation. Additionally, Iowa received $26.9 million for workers impacted by the Midwest floods. Fifty-nine percent of Iowa's dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

IOWA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $93,100 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In PY 1995 to

$52.6 MILLION SERVING 370,000 PEOPLE AND 66,000 EMPLOYERS

date, 3 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Iowa, covering 537 workers. Examples of certifications include: Eveready Battery (285 workers) and Fisher Controls International (169 workers).

Youth Training

IOWA RECEIVES $2 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $4.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 3,500 low income Iowa youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

IOWA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $643,400 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Iowa has one ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The local program, Work Start Consortium, has at its center an active local partnership comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THE DENISON JOB CORPS CENTER IN Iowa has a total of 300 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

IOWA RECEIVED A $3 MILLION implementation One-Stop grant with a subsequent $1.1 million allocation for Labor Market Information (LMI). The State legislature has passed an

appropriations bill for the next State fiscal year which includes $464,000 for the "workforce development initiative to be used to create model workforce development centers and provide an integrated management information system." This bill also appropriates $114,000 for a "workforce development coordinator and council." The bill also directs implementation of "a common intake, assessment and client tracking system to determine the economic impact of the new workforce development system." The State and local level partners' work has created some twenty-one "lines of business" that describe the types of services which can be available at a local center. In the area of customer satisfaction, a committee composed of State and local staff and other constituent groups is devising a customer service survey instrument specifically for dislocated workers and formal training for State and local staff on conducting focus groups. Iowa is also tying its One-Stop measures to both the National Governors' Association performance management project and recent State legislation. A Council on Human Investment was established and has been developing benchmarks which will ultimately guide a wide variety of public and private sources.

Unemployment Insurance

IOWA RECEIVED $17.1 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 18,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 69,000 individuals in Iowa received benefits. Currently, 66,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE IOWA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $8.1 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1995 reflected that Iowa provided services to 288,100 applicants, received 136,500 job openings and placed 54,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include establishment of a tiered framework for service delivery, development of an agencywide marketing plan, a staff suggestion system and, in partnership with the United States Employment Service, the creation of a replicable core curriculum for staff capacity building.

Older Workers

IOWA RECEIVES $5.3 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,200 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

IOWA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.6 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Iowa had 2,839 apprentices working/learning in 335 programs supported by 1,565 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Iowa to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Iowa's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

KANSANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Kansas' workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

KANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $6.3 million to assist approximately 2,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Kansas, for the 1993 program year, all five Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 68 percent of Kansas' adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

KANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $6.6 million in formula funds to serve approximately 3,400 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Kansas workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant. Additionally, Kansas received supplemental funding for workers impacted by the Midwest floods and the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Seventy percent of Kansas' dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

KANSAS HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $249,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 12 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Kansas, covering 450 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), H.L. Miller and Son (76 workers), and Phillips Petroleum (50 workers).

Youth Training

KANSAS RECEIVES $2.4 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $5 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 5,800 low income Kansas youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$43 MILLION SERVING 270,000 PEOPLE AND 62,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

KANSAS HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $292,600 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Kansas is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THE FLINT HILL JOB CORPS CENTER IN Kansas has a total of 250 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Kansas received a planning and development grant of $200,000 and a direct allocation of $40,000 for Labor Market Information (LMI). In March 1995, the Governor appointed twenty-seven individuals (representative of State government, business, education, labor, PICs and CBOs) to the One-Stop Career Center Partnership Steering Committee. Workgroups are currently meeting on a regular basis to

develop a One-Stop implementation model. The State continues to move towards implementation in January, 1996.

Unemployment Insurance
KANSAS RECEIVED $15.3 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 15,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 58,000 individuals in Kansas received benefits. Currently, 62,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE KANSAS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $7.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Kansas provided services to 198,100 applicants, received 74,200 job openings, and placed 32,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include creation of a workgroup to develop a customer "Bill of Rights", establishment of an interoffice bulletin board for exchange of information and ideas, and rotation of administrative staff in local offices.

Older Workers
KANSAS RECEIVES $4.2 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 960 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
KANSAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $851,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $621,400 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Kansas had 854 apprentices working/learning in 223 programs.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Kansas to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Kansas' disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

KENTUCKIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Kentucky's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

KENTUCKY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $14.7 million to assist approximately 6,340 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Kentucky, for the 1993 program year, 10 of 11 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 56 percent of Kentucky's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

KENTUCKY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $9.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 4,950 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Sixty-nine percent of Kentucky's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

KENTUCKY HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $691,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 11 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Kentucky, covering 950 workers. Examples of certifications include: Dillon Mfg. Corp. (250 workers), Kane Industries (136 workers), Nestaway (225 workers), and Parker Hannifin (114 workers).

Youth Training

KENTUCKY RECEIVES $5.4 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $11.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 12,900 low income Kentucky youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Kentucky has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

$86 MILLION SERVING 566,000 PEOPLE AND 76,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

KENTUCKY HAS BEEN A LEADER IN THE School-to-Work movement and has received $4 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Kentucky has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The State Implementation Grant has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE SIX JOB CORPS CENTERS IN Kentucky with a total of 3,440 slots. These residential centers, Clements, Frenchburg, Great Onyx, Perkins, Pine Knot, and Whitney Young, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Kentucky was the beneficiary of a $200,000 One-Stop planning grant and a recipient of $49,804 under the direct labor market information grants to States. Kentucky has established a State Workforce Development Council

with representation from the employment, training and education communities. Kentucky is in the process of conducting local focus groups around the State to determine what its customers desire from a One-Stop system. Under a recent executive order, the Kentucky Department for Employment Services will become part of the Workforce Development cabinet effective July 1, 1995.

Unemployment Insurance

KENTUCKY RECEIVED $19 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 26,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 103,000 individuals in Kentucky received benefits. Currently, 76,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $10.4 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Kentucky provided services to 434,000 applicants, received 131,700 job openings, and placed 79,800 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include creation of a task force to refine a quantitative appraisal system and develop qualitative measures of performance, distribution of a Customer Guarantee, and production of a Statewide Job-A-Thon sponsored by the Employment Service and broadcast by the Kentucky education station, KET.

Older Workers

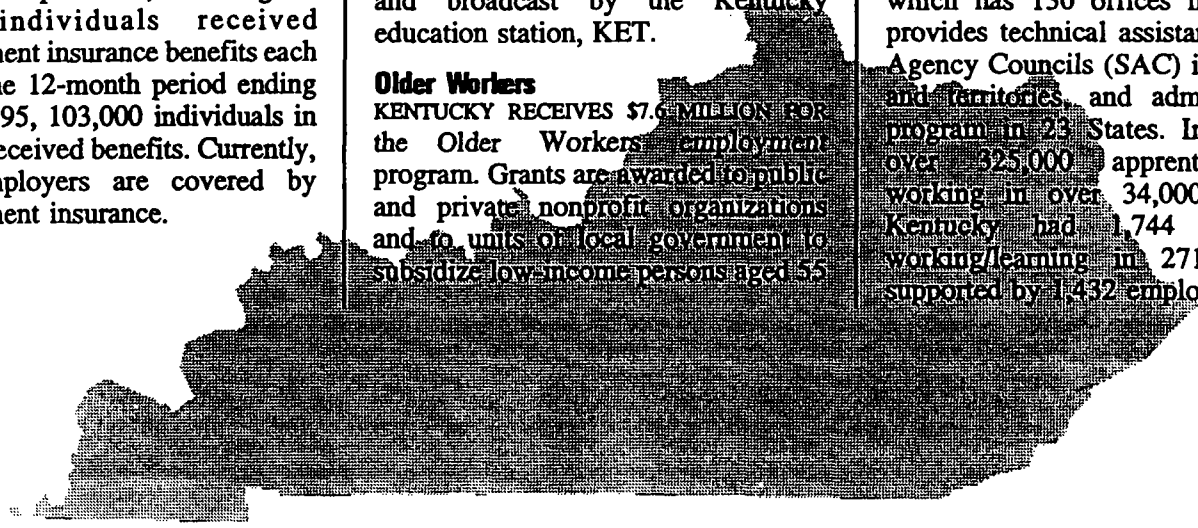
KENTUCKY RECEIVES $7.6 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, about 1,750 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

KENTUCKY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.6 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Kentucky had 1,744 apprentices working/learning in 271 programs supported by 1,432 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Kentucky to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Kentucky's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

LOUISIANA'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Louisiana's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

LOUISIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $24.4 million to assist approximately 10,480 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Louisiana, for the 1993 program year, all 18 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 68 percent of Louisiana's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

LOUISIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $19.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 10,200 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Louisiana workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including: Thiokol, Inc. Additionally, Louisiana received $3.5 million for workers impacted by the May 1995 floods and $15 million for workers impacted by Hurricane Andrew in 1992. Seventy-six percent of Louisiana's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

LOUISIANA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.2 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 18 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Louisiana, covering 649 workers. Examples of certifications include: Exxon U.S.A. (100 workers), Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and Phillips Petroleum (50 workers).

Youth Training

LOUISIANA RECEIVES $9.2 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $19.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 18,900 low income Louisiana youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$117 MILLION SERVING 478,000 PEOPLE AND 86,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

LOUISIANA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $372,400 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Louisiana is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Louisiana with a total of 525 slots. These residential centers in New Orleans and Shreveport provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although the State did not receive a first round One-Stop grant, it did receive a direct allocation of $52,153 for labor market information (LMI). The Louisiana State legislature just approved $4 million for the Louisiana Department of Labor to use for several

key One-Stop initiatives including, the development and implementation of career centers, purchase of technology linkages to link their One-Stop centers to other agencies, voice response system, electronic transfer for employers' Unemployment Insurance (UI), and an electronic UI payment system for UI claimants' checks. Louisiana is using its PY 1994 One-Stop/LMI funds to continue to develop its planned LMI products and services. Louisiana is also interested in becoming an affiliated (unfunded) member of the America's Labor Market Information System (ALMIS) UI Wage Record Consortia.

Unemployment Insurance

LOUISIANA RECEIVED $218 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 23,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 78,000 individuals in Louisiana received benefits. Currently, 86,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE LOUISIANA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $12.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Louisiana provided services to 356,000 applicants, received 77,700 job openings, and placed 40,100 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include functional and leadership training for staff, establishment of four prototype One-Stop Career Centers, development of performance measures for both applicant and employer services, and expansion of electronic access to Louisiana Department of Labor data through "LaNET".

Older Workers

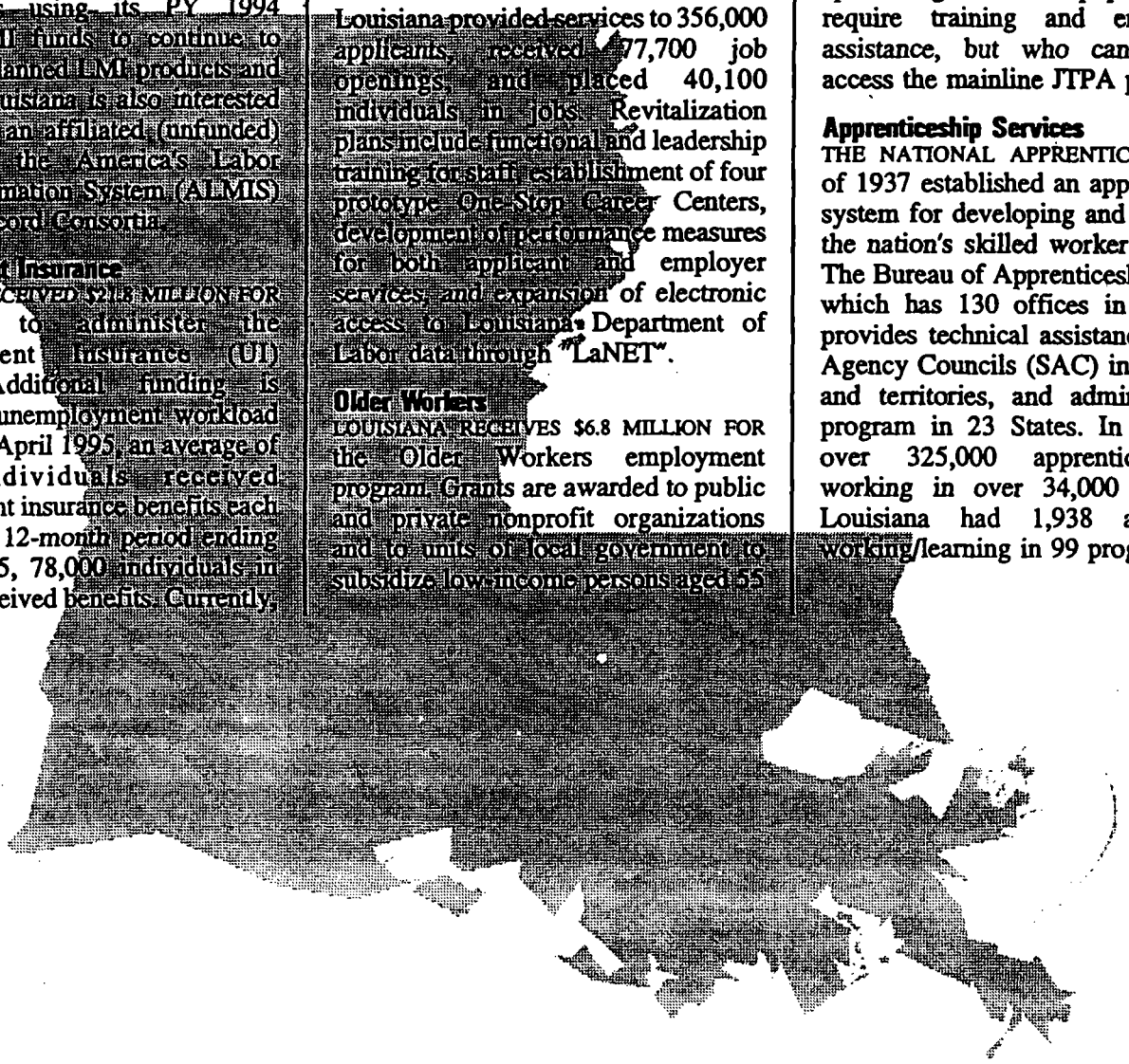
LOUISIANA RECEIVES $6.8 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,570 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

LOUISIANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $970,500 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $707,300 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Louisiana had 1,938 apprentices working/learning in 99 programs.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Louisiana to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Louisiana's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MAINE'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Maine's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
MAINE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.3 million to assist approximately 2,300 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Maine, for program year 1993, two of the three Service Delivery Areas met program performance measures. Overall, 76 percent of Maine's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
MAINE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $6.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 3,400 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Maine workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings including Loring AFB and reduced defense contracts including Bath Iron Works. Seventy-eight percent of Maine's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
MAINE HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $2.2 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 10 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Maine, covering about 785 workers. Examples of certifications include: Statler Tissue (540 workers) and Penobscot Shoe (50 workers).

Youth Training
MAINE RECEIVES $2.0 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $4.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 3,600 low income Maine youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$43 MILLION SERVING 194,300 PEOPLE AND 34,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work
MAINE'S COMMUNITIES ARE implementing a School-to-Work System and have received $2.0 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Maine has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The State Implementation program and Council locality program have active local partnerships comprised of local business, education, and government leaders.

Job Corps
THE PENOBSCOT JOB CORPS CENTER has a total of 346 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new Job Corps center at the site of Loring Air Force Base is scheduled to open in October, 1996 with 380 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Maine has not received either a planning and development or Implementation grant. The State is taking steps on its own to lay the groundwork for a One-Stop system. Within 12 months there will be a statewide common data base for JS,

UI, and Job Training and Job Training staff will register applicants for UI and ES. Maine did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for Labor Market Information and $200,000 as the lead state for the Employer Data Base project under ALMIS. The consortium has identified both the necessary tasks and the subgroups of states which will accomplish those tasks. Work is proceeding according to schedule.

Unemployment Insurance

MAINE RECEIVED $13.2 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 17,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 50,000 individuals in Maine received benefits. Currently, 34,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MAINE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $4.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Maine provided services to 132,600 applicants, received 27,600 job openings, and placed 12,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a needs assessment of staff training, development of customer satisfaction measures, establishment of appropriate internal performance measures, and upgrading local office facilities.

Older Workers

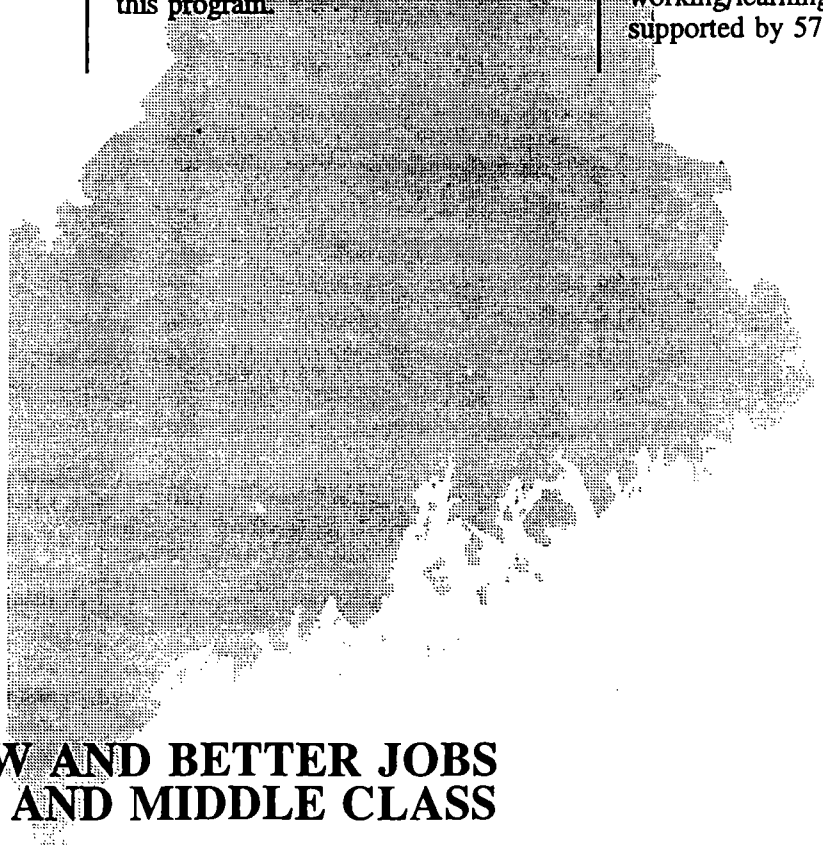
MAINE RECEIVES $2.5 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 567 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MAINE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $399,000 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $168,552 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Maine had 1,029 apprentices working/learning in 553 programs supported by 577 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Maine to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Maine's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MARYLANDERS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at increasing the skills of Maryland's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MARYLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $15.3 million to assist approximately 6,600 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Maryland, for the 1993 program year, all 12 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 56 percent of Maryland's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

MARYLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $17.8 million in formula funds to serve approximately 9,300 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Maryland workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including: 150 workers from the Martin Marietta Corporation. Seventy-two percent of Maryland's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MARYLAND HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $594,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA Programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 9 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Maryland, covering 612 workers. Examples of certifications include: Schoeneman Enterprises (100 workers), Canon Shoe Co. (150 workers), Polk Audio (86 workers).

$121 MILLION SERVING 420,000 PEOPLE AND 121,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

MARYLAND RECEIVES $5.7 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $12.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 13,500 low income Maryland youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

MARYLAND'S COMMUNITIES ARE leaders in the School-to-Work system and have received $482,500 to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Maryland has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the Baltimore City School-to-Work Partnership, has at it's center active Local Partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Maryland with a total of 845 slots. These residential centers, Woodland and Woodstock, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out of school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of most students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. With the $3.5 million in first year grant funding for One-Stop implementation and $1.2 million for Labor Market Information (LMI), Maryland is moving rapidly towards

implementing its vision of a technology-driven "CareerNet" system. While the system is organized around the current 12 SDAs, it is being driven by a partnership of the community colleges, employment security offices and local JTPA SDAs. Eleven of the areas have completed plans for implementing local One-Stop systems and Prince Georges County, Baltimore City, Montgomery County and Columbia, Maryland have been selected to host the first CareerNet sites, scheduled to open in late fall. Host sites include existing community colleges, SDA and Job Service offices. Job seekers and employers will have both electronic and physical access to a wide-range of employment and training services. Employer forums are being held around the State to gather input on the design and delivery of employer services to generate support for the new system. Maryland has also received a grant of $700,000 to serve as lead State in a consortium of States exploring the use of Unemployment Insurance wage records as an LMI tool.

Unemployment Insurance

MARYLAND RECEIVED $42.5 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 37,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 114,000 individuals in Maryland received benefits. Currently, 121,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MARYLAND EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $14.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Maryland provided services to 267,400 applicants, received 68,200 job openings, and placed 29,400 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include implementing a "CareerNet", the Maryland One-Stop System, and using focus groups to identify employer needs. And, in partnership with the United Sstates Employment Service, Maryland is developing a National Resource Center model.

Older Workers

MARYLAND RECEIVES $5.5 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,274 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MARYLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $373,406 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $273,410 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Maryland had 6,899 apprentices working/learning in 637 programs supported by 1,001 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT will be difficult for Maryland to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Maryland's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MASSACHUSETTS' CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Massachusetts' workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MASSACHUSETTS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $23.5 million to assist approximately 10,100 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Massachusetts, for the 1993 program year, 15 of 16 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 66 percent of Massachusetts' adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

MASSACHUSETTS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $25.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 13,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Massachusetts workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings including Fort Devens and reduced defense contracts including Raytheon Corp., Digital Equipment, M/A-COM Corp., General Electric, WANG, and Martin Marietta. Fifty-six percent of Massachusetts' dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MASSACHUSETTS HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $3.5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 25 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Massachusetts, covering about 1,870 workers. Examples of certifications include: McCord Winn Textron (235 workers); Geo. E. Keith Co. (260 workers); Baxter Health Care (126 workers); and Simkins Industries (130 workers).

$178 MILLION SERVING 498,000 PEOPLE AND 152,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVES $8.9 million in year-round youth funding and $19.0 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 19,200 low income Massachusetts youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

MASSACHUSETTS' AND ITS communities are leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $6.7 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Massachusetts has two ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The State Implementation program and the Boston Private Industry Council locality program have active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Massachusetts with a total of 855 slots. These residential centers of Grafton and Westover provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Ft. Devens is scheduled to open in July, 1997 with 372 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality

labor market information along with training and employment services. Massachusetts received a One-Stop implementation grant of $3.5 million plus $1.2 million for Labor Market Information. Under the direction and leadership of the MassJobs Council, (the State's Human Resource Investment Council) and 16 Regional Employment Boards, Massachusetts' One-Stop system is being developed using a competitive model. To date, two of the sixteen Regional Employment Boards (Boston and Hampden County) have been competitively selected to implement One-Stop, two additional regions will follow later this year, with the balance being selected over the next two years. In turn, each Regional Employment Board will conduct a competition to "charter" One-Stop operators and determine how many sites are needed, with a minimum of two. Public and private sector (for-profit and not-for-profit) operators and consortia are eligible to compete for charters. These competitively awarded charters will be recompeted every 2 to 3 years. The first two regions will issue their Requests for Proposals for Center Operators this month and expect to open their first centers in October 1995.

Unemployment Insurance

MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVED $56.7 FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 72,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 208,000 individuals in Massachusetts received benefits. Currently, 152,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $19.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Massachusetts provided services to 237,700 applicants, received 99,400 job openings, and placed 33,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include combining Employment Service and JTPA capacity building efforts, continued implementation of Total Quality Management initiatives, and creation of a system to recognize and reward process improvement projects.

Older Workers

MASSACHUSETTS RECEIVES $8.9 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,070 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MASSACHUSETTS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $428,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $317,700 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Massachusetts had 5,341 apprentices working/learning in 2,262 programs supported by 465 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Massachusetts to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Massachusetts' disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MICHIGAN'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Michigan's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MICHIGAN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $39.1 million to assist approximately 16,800 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Michigan, for the 1993 program year, all 27 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 63 percent of Michigan's adults who left the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

MICHIGAN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $36 million in formula funds to serve approximately 18,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Michigan workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings including K.I. Sawyer AFB and reduced defense contracts including: General Dynamics, Smith Industries, and Howmet Corp. Seventy-seven percent of Michigan's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MICHIGAN HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.3 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 11 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Michigan, covering about 340 workers. Examples of certifications include: Magnetek (63 workers), GenCorp. (49 Workers), First Inertia Switch (35 workers), and Sybron Dental Specialties (35 workers).

Youth Training

MICHIGAN RECEIVES $14.8 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $31.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately

$266 MILLION SERVING 1.6 MILLION PEOPLE AND 196,000 EMPLOYERS

30,100 low income Michigan youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Michigan has received $1.0 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

MICHIGAN'S COMMUNITIES ARE implementing a School-to-Work System and have received $9.1 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Michigan has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. In addition to the Implementation program, the Highland Park School-to-Work program (an Urban/Rural, and program), and the MECA Partnership (a local program) have, at their centers, active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Michigan with a total of 635 slots. These residential centers in Detroit and Grand Rapids provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Flint is scheduled to open in November, 1996 with 292 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the

nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Michigan received a $400,000 grant for Planning and Development, a direct allocation of $130,533 for Labor Market Information and $1.8 million as the lead of the Consortium to create Job, Talent and Help Wanted Banks. The "No Wrong Door Steering Committee," which provides the leadership for Michigan's One-Stop System, has been expanded. The State drafted minimum standards for its "No Wrong Door" system; these standards have been submitted to the Governor's Workforce Commission for adoption. The Standards delineate the governance structure and specify what programs and services are to be included in each center. A workgroup has been formed to develop new curricula and instruction based on assessments of local staff training needs related to One-Stop and a grant has been awarded to facilitate programming revisions to a computerized case management system.

Unemployment Insurance

MICHIGAN RECEIVED $86.3 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 88,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 320,000 individuals in Michigan received benefits. Currently, 196,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MICHIGAN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $28.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Michigan provided services to 1.2 million applicants, received 155,700 job openings, and placed 70,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include establishment of a public/private community wide electronic job search network, facilitates remodeling, creation of a toll-free customer inquiry line, and continued leadership, as part of a multi-state consortium, in the development of a nation-wide talent bank.

Older Workers

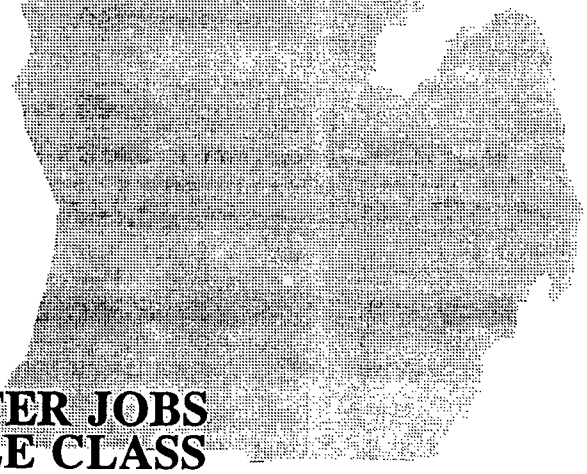
MICHIGAN RECEIVES $13.5 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 3,100 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MICHIGAN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.1 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.7 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Michigan had 9,427 apprentices working/learning in 1,654 programs supported by 6,688 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Michigan to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Michigan's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MINNESOTANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Minnesota's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MINNESOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $11.1 million to assist approximately 4,800 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Minnesota, for the 1993 program year, all 17 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 88 percent of Minnesota's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

MINNESOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $8.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 4,600 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Minnesota workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts; including: Alliant Techsystems, FMC Naval Systems, and Honeywell, Inc. Additionally, Minnesota received $9 million in supplemental funding for workers impacted by the Midwest floods. Fifty-eight percent of Minnesota's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MINNESOTA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $619,800 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 45 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Minnesota covering 605 workers. Examples of certifications include IBM Corp. (400 workers), Washington Scientific (65 workers) and A-Tek (140 workers).

Youth Training

MINNESOTA RECEIVES $7.2 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $8.9 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 9,660 low income Minnesota youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$105 MILLION SERVING 435,000 PEOPLE AND 110,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

MINNESOTA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $711,500 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Minnesota has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center School-to-Work Program for Youth, and the Locality program, the Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College, have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THE HUMPHREY JOB CORPS CENTER IN Minnesota has a total of 290 slots and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Minnesota is moving forward rapidly with implementation of its One-Stop system, in anticipation of the

availability of its first year implementation grant of $4 million, including labor market information funding (LMI), announced in late Ja ary for Program Year 1995 funding. (The State received $68,460 in PY 1994 LMI funds as a direct allocation.) The State legislature d a law, in March of this year, establishing the Governor's Workforce Development Council which has statewide responsibility for a wide range of employment, training and education programs. The State has prepared a "Local Integration Planning Guide" to assist the local Workforce Center One-Stop partners in preparing their plans for One-Stop systems. The State has been meeting with the SDAs and all seventeen SDAs are expected to have a plan submitted by September. Minnesota has already taken substantial steps toward integrating services at the local and State level, including co-location of employment-related programs at some local offices to provide customers with easier access to a wide array of services. The State is also putting in place a unique, innovative marketing approach and is improving its distribution of labor market information.

Unemployment Insurance
MINNESOTA RECEIVED $30.8 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 41,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 114,000 individuals in Minnesota received benefits. Currently, 110,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE MINNESOTA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $13.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Minnesota provided services to 296,000 applicants, received 151,000 job openings, and placed 47,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include development of a statewide survey instrument to measure customer outcomes, creation of marketing representative positions in local offices and continued funding of Resumix and ResSearch to better serve employer customers.

Older Workers
MINNESOTA RECEIVES $9.4 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,200 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
MINNESOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.6 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.1 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Minnesota had 3,217 apprentices working/learning in 441 programs supported by 4,117 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Minnesota to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Minnesota's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MISSISSIPPIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Mississippi's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
MISSISSIPPI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $13 million to assist approximately 5,600 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Mississippi, for the 1993 program year, all 5 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-eight percent of Mississippi's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
MISSISSIPPI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $9.3 million in formula funds to serve approximately 4,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Sixty-six percent of Mississippi's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 6 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Mississippi, covering 764 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and Sunbeam-Oster Household (500 workers).

Youth Training
MISSISSIPPI RECEIVES $4.9 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $10.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 10,800 low income Mississippi youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$67 MILLION SERVING 410,200 PEOPLE AND 49,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work
MISSISSIPPI HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $319,200 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Mississippi is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps
THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Mississippi with a total of 985 slots. These residential centers, Batesville, Gulfport, and Mississippi provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Mississippi received $40,000 as a direct allocation for Labor Market Information. The State's proposed One-Stop system would be Statewide and includes ES/UI/JTPA/Community colleges. Their plan relies heavily on the use of KISOKS and an electronic system that makes data and information on jobs, training and other services available to the public. Mississippi has not made great strides in developing systems they call One-Stop. However, there is considerable collaboration between ES/UI/JTPA/Community Colleges and elected officials which sets the stage to quickly move to a One-Stop concept. Mississippi submitted an application

for the second round of One-Stop implementation grants.

Unemployment Insurance

MISSISSIPPI RECEIVED $15.0 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 14,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 58,000 individuals in Mississippi received benefits. Currently, 49,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MISSISSIPPI EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $7.4 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Mississippi provided services to 326,600 applicants, received 110,600 job openings, and placed 69,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include an exchange program to broaden the experience of local office managers, availability of user friendly KIOSKS to assist customer job searches, and development of a customer service model.

Older Workers

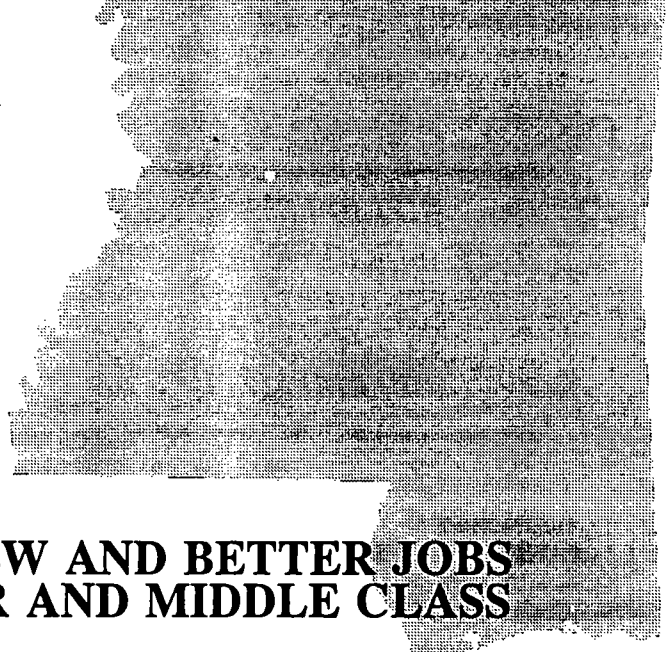
MISSISSIPPI RECEIVES $5 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,155 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MISSISSIPPI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.8 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $302,600 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Mississippi had 2,363 apprentices working/learning in 139 programs supported by 297 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Mississippi to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Mississippi's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

MISSOURIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Missouri's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MISSOURI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $17.4 million to assist approximately 7,500 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Missouri, for the 1993 program year, all 15 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-six percent of Missouri's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

MISSOURI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $14.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 7,700 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Missouri workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts including; McDonnell-Douglas, and Allied Signal. Missouri received $15 million in discretionary and supplemental funding for workers impacted by the midwest floods. Also, Missouri received $1.0 million for workers impacted by the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Sixty-four percent of Missouri's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MISSOURI HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $6.3 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 16 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Missouri, covering 1,722 workers. Examples of certifications include: Zenith Electronics (860 workers), Tobin Hamilton (215 workers), and Brown Shoe (255 workers).

Youth Training

MISSOURI RECEIVES $6.5 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $13.9 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 13,000 low income Missouri youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$139 MILLION SERVING 784,500 PEOPLE AND 122,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

MISSOURI HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $385,700 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Missouri is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Missouri with a total of 1,323 slots. These residential centers, Excel Spring, Mingo and St. Louis, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Missouri did not receive a One-Stop grant, however, the State did receive $73,567 as a direct allocation for labor market information. In addition, the Division of Job Development and

Training has provided more than $1,860,000 of JTPA Title III 40% funds to Missouri's 15 Private Industry Councils to assist in developing Career Centers. The program, called "Work Connections", allows each Private Industry Council to develop its own method of combining programs to provide a wide range of training and employment opportunities. Other agencies have also joined in the effort and are providing improved access to information and programs to eligible participants through inter-agency cooperation and/or co-location. In the event of a large layoff, many of these services can be taken on-site using the mobile capability provided through each center. A Rapid Response Coordinator is located at each center as well as an Employment Security Technician. The Missouri Training and Employment Council (MTEC) has developed a "Statewide Training and Employment Policy Implementation Plan" which the Governor has accepted. The Council is in the process of beginning to implement this plan which includes many "one-stop" principles. Recently, the State formed a One-Stop task force that developed a Planning and Implementation Grant proposal which was submitted May 15, 1995.

Unemployment Insurance

MISSOURI RECEIVED $36.4 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 33,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 139,000 individuals in Missouri received benefits. Currently, 122,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MISSOURI EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $15.1 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Missouri provided services to 607,000 applicants, received 210,100 job openings, and placed 76,100 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include touchscreen access to job listings and labor market information (LMI), establishment of local office marketing plans, formal on-the-job training for new local office managers, and creation of One-Stop Career Centers in four locations.

Older Workers

MISSOURI RECEIVES $9.9 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,300 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MISSOURI CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.3 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $499,200 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Missouri had 6,314 apprentices working/learning in 928 programs supported by 1,704 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Missouri to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Missouri's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT S' 'AKE

MONTANANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Montana's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

MONTANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.2 million to assist approximately 1,400 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Montana, for the 1993 program year, both Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, seventy-one percent of Montana's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Di ated Workers

MONTANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.1 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,100 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Montana workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including: $2 million in discretionary grants for workers adversly affected by reduced timber production at Crown Pacific Inland Sawmill (125 workers), and Champion International (350 workers). Ninety-two percent of Montana's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

MONTANA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.8 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 7 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Montana, covering 460 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and Crown Pacific Inland Lumber (160 workers).

Youth Training

MONTANA RECEIVES $1.1 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $2.4 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 1,960 low income Montana youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$31 MILLION SERVING 138,500 PEOPLE AND 27,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

MONTANA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Montana is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Montana with a total of 672 slots. These residential centers, Anaconda, Kicking Horse, and Trapper Creek, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Montana received a $199,780 planning grant along with a $40,000 direct LMI grant. Through the One-Stop planning and development process, Montana expects to address two significant barriers to service: communication and distance problems. There are no central media, no mass transportation and little coordination of services among the 27 communities in this large rural State.

Unemployment Insurance

MONTANA RECEIVED $6.4 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 9,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 27,000 individuals in Montana received benefits. Currently, 27,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE MONTANA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $6.1 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Montana provided services to 105,200 applicants, received 42,300 job openings, and placed 20,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a Department-wide Incentive Awards Program, staff rotation to higher level jobs, establishment of a resource library for staff and resource centers for customers, and creation of a customer "Bill of Rights".

Older Workers

MONTANA RECEIVES $2.5 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 570 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

MONTANA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $813,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.2 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Montana had 784 apprentices working/learning in 838 programs supported by 690 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Montana to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Montana's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NEBRASKANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Nebraska's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NEBRASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,130 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Nebraska, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-eight percent of Nebraska's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NEBRASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 740 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Nebraska workers have been assisted by reserve grants including: $1 million in funding for workers impacted by the midwest floods. Fifty-six percent of Nebraska's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Youth Training

NEBRASKA RECEIVES $994,000 IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,200 low income Nebraska youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

NEBRASKA COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $649,822 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Nebraska has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Omaha Job Clearinghouse Locality program has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

$30 MILLION SERVING 148,700 PEOPLE AND 42,000 EMPLOYERS

Job Corps

THE PINE RIDGE JOB CORPS CENTER in Nebraska has 224 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Nebraska was not awarded a One-Stop planning and development or implementation grant. However, the State did receive $40,000 as a direct allocation for labor market information. As part of an ongoing One-Stop Career Center system-building commitment, the Nebraska Department of Labor has undertaken several activities including: (1) initiating a Governor's Summit to establish agreements to increase collaboration and create incentives in the delivery of human services, economic development, education and training programs at all levels of state and local government; (2) conducted a statewide One-Stop video conference workshop involving workforce development service providers to address co-location and resource consolidation; (3) directed a comprehensive review of state workforce development programs, legislation and research studies; and (4) implemented staff training in counseling and case management involving assessment tools, client intake and integrated job development. Other assistance includes a $13,000 Technical Assistance Grant and SESA staff activities in support of the One-Stop System effort. The State

has also submitted two federal grant applications for system planning and development funds.

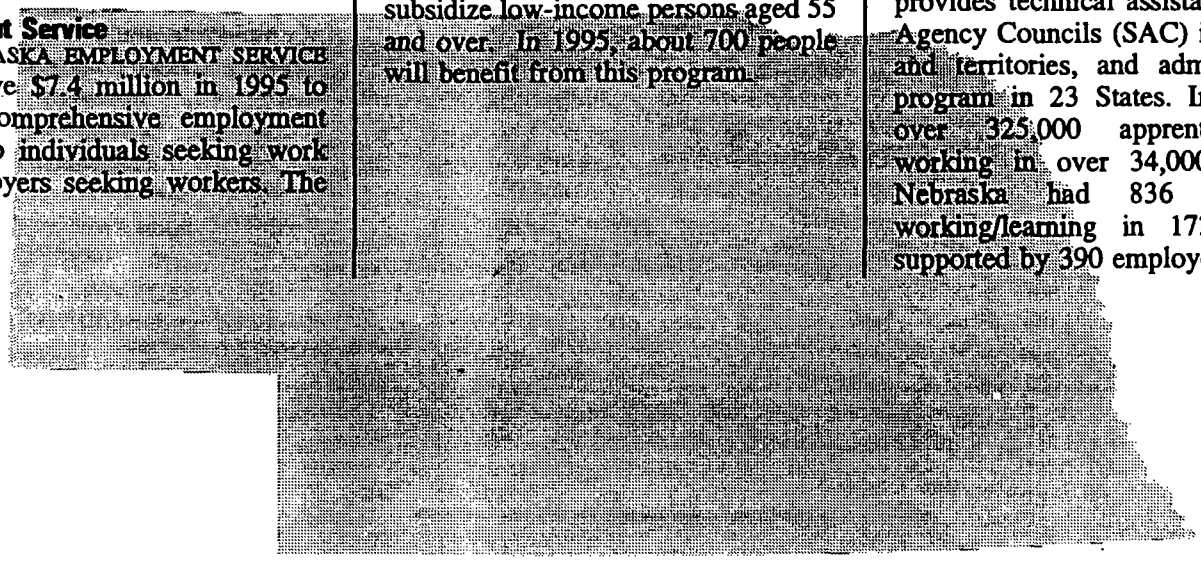
Unemployment Insurance
NEBRASKA RECEIVED $9.6 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 6,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 25,000 individuals in Nebraska received benefits. Currently, 42,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE NEBRASKA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $7.4 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Nebraska provided services to 118,100 applicants, received 66,400 job openings, and placed 25,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include development of video-based staff training modules, an employee recognition program, a "best practices" award for local offices, self service strategies for employers, and kiosk availability in rural areas.

Older Workers
NEBRASKA RECEIVES $3.1 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, about 700 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
NEBRASKA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $945,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $629,400 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Nebraska had 836 apprentices working/learning in 173 programs supported by 390 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Nebraska to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Nebraska's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WHAT'S AT S' 'AKE

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of New Hampshire's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NEW HAMPSHIRE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.9 million to assist approximately 1,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In New Hampshire, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, fifty-five percent of New Hampshire's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NEW HAMPSHIRE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 1,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. New Hampshire workers have been assisted by reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base downsizings including the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Sixty-three percent of New Hampshire's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $136,000 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 1 TAA certification has been issued for New Hampshire, covering 90 workers at Norcross Footwear.

Youth Training

NEW HAMPSHIRE RECEIVES $1.4 million in year-round youth funding and $3.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,340 low income New Hampshire youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$27 MILLION SERVING 89,700 PEOPLE AND 33,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $562,100 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. New Hampshire has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Southern New Hampshire Region School-to-Work Opportunities Partnership Locality program has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although New Hampshire has not received a first round One Stop grant, the State received a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information.

Unemployment Insurance

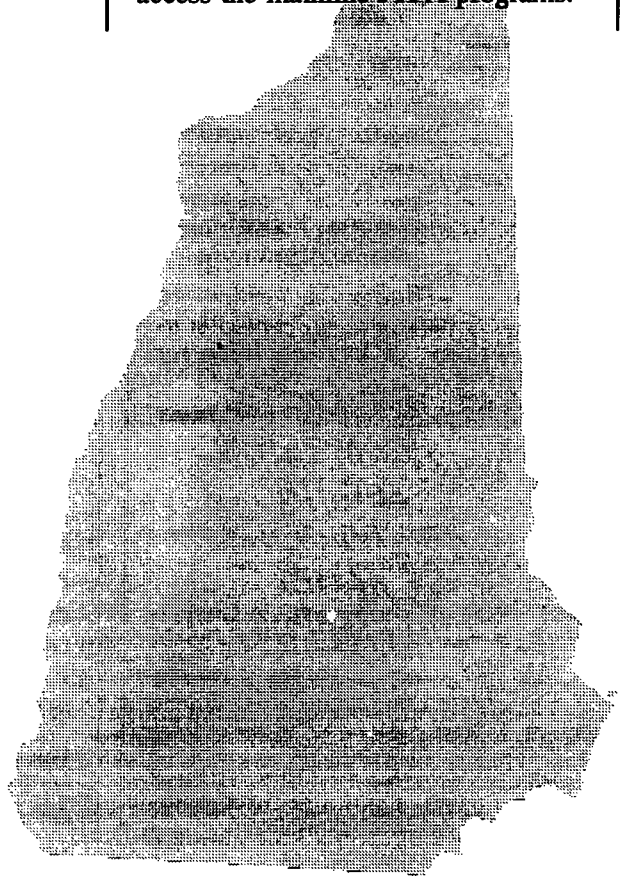
NEW HAMPSHIRE RECEIVED $8.9 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 4,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 21,000 individuals in New Hampshire received benefits. Currently, 33,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE NEW HAMPSHIRE EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $3.6 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that New Hampshire provided services to 61,000 applicants, received 26,400 job openings, and placed 9,100 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include total automation, including "Windows" and "Lotus Notes", information centers in each local office, a Professional Associate Certificate program for staff development, and distribution of a customer satisfaction survey to both employers and job seekers.

Older Workers
NEW HAMPSHIRE RECEIVES $1.8 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 430 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
NEW HAMPSHIRE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $137,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. New Hampshire had 1,242 apprentices working/learning in 739 programs supported by 792 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for New Hampshire to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on New Hampshire's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NEW JERSEYITES, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of New Jersey's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NEW JERSEY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $29.9 million to assist approximately 12,900 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In New Jersey, for the 1993 program year, all 17 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 54 percent of New Jersey's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NEW JERSEY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $39.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 20,600 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. Sixty-four percent of New Jersey's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NEW JERSEY HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 72 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for New Jersey, covering 5,820 workers. Examples of certifications include: Hartz Mountain (415 workers); Anchor Hocking (657 workers); Melnor, Inc. (370 workers); and Thomas and Betts (449 workers).

Youth Training

NEW JERSEY RECEIVES $14.1 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $23.7 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 25,500 low income New Jersey youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$231 MILLION SERVING 643,000 PEOPLE AND 204,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

NEW JERSEY HAS BEEN A LEADER IN the School-to-Work System and has received $6 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. New Jersey has four ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The State implementation grant has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE IS ONE JOB CORPS CENTER IN Edison, with a total of 530 slots, which provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. New Jersey was awarded a $400,000 planning and development grant and received a direct allocation of $111,073 for Labor Market Information (LMI). Four pilot sites have been identified for implementation and a baseline customer satisfaction survey is being prepared for their use. The State is working closely with the Bergen County Vocational School in planning, building and implementing a statewide Electronic Bulletin Board for Labor Market Information for the OSCCs. In December 1994, a One-Stop Development Advisory Committee was established and has developed a needs assessment and a comprehensive training strategy. In order to ensure full local participation and the

involvement of existing programs, the Governor recently issued an executive order charging the Departments of Labor and Education, "In conjunction with other state agencies" with the responsibility for implementing a workforce readiness plan consistent with the plan designed by the State Employment and Training Commission. Under this concept existing PICs will play an expanded role and implement their responsibilities through a "Workforce Investment Board" (WIB). The WIB membership at the local level will include business, education, labor, training and social service representatives.

Unemployment Insurance

NEW JERSEY RECEIVED $79 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 104,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 294,000 individuals in New Jersey received benefits. Currently, 204,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $24.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that New Jersey provided services to 277,000 applicants, received 77,200 job openings, and placed 15,900 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include development of a blended system of income stabilization, skills enhancement and job placement, a management training program in preparation for One Stop, an employee recognition program, and a customer satisfaction survey.

Older Workers

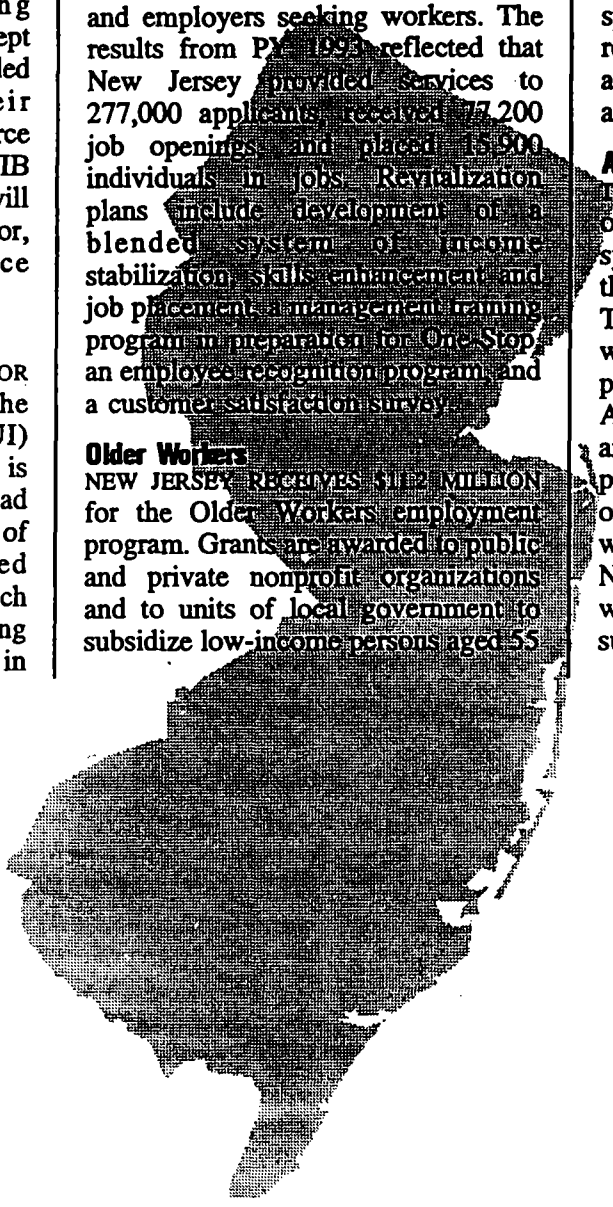
NEW JERSEY RECEIVES $11.2 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,590 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

NEW JERSEY CURRENTLY RECEIVES $487,700 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $311,800 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. New Jersey had 4,097 apprentices working/learning in 1,634 programs supported by 3,113 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for New Jersey to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on New Jersey's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NEW MEXICANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of New Mexico's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NEW MEXICO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $7 million to assist approximately 3,020 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In New Mexico, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met program performance measures. Overall, forty-nine percent of New Mexico's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NEW MEXICO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.2 million in formula funds to serve approximately 2,700 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Fifty-six percent of New Mexico's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NEW MEXICO HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.8 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 15 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for New Mexico, covering 945 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), Transportation Mfg. Corp. (200 workers), and Motor Coach Industries (200 workers).

Youth Training

NEW MEXICO RECEIVES $2.7 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $5.8 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 4,100 low income New Mexico youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$46 MILLION SERVING 197,300 PEOPLE AND 37,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

NEW MEXICO HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. New Mexico is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in New Mexico with a total of 640 slots. These residential centers, Albuquerque, and Roswell, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. New Mexico received a $200,000 planning grant along with a $40,000 direct LMI grant. The State proposes to make significant enhancements in seven local One-Stop Centers by the end of the 12 month grant period, with a projection of 23 One-Stop Centers in the State. Project staff hiring was completed in May; these principals are currently receiving cross-training for integrated service delivery in the seven pilot centers. In order to better serve their customers, the State is currently using customer satisfaction surveys to

receive feedback on customer needs. New Mexico plans to raise public awareness regarding One-Stop resources through media publicity.

Unemployment Insurance
NEW MEXICO RECEIVED $10.4 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 10,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 28,000 individuals in New Mexico received benefits. Currently, 37,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $6.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that New Mexico provided services to 156,500 applicants, received 54,600 job openings, and placed 23,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include establishment of performance standard, staff recognition activities, training on customer service, team building and team interaction, periodic customer surveys, and a strategic marketing and public relations program.

Older Workers
NEW MEXICO RECEIVES $2.2 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 500 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
NEW MEXICO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $730,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.9 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. New Mexico had 1,559 apprentices working/learning in 115 programs supported by 314 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for New Mexico to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on New Mexico's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NEW YORKERS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of New York's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NEW YORK CURRENTLY RECEIVES $81.9 million to assist approximately 35,200 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In New York, for Program Year 1993, 29 of 33 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 80 percent of adults who completed e program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NEW YORK CURRENTLY RECEIVES $91 million in formula funds to serve approximately 47,600 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. New York workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings including: Griffiss AFB, Plattsburg AFB, and Staten Island NSY, and downsized defense contractors, including: Northrup Grumman, MRC Bearings and Southern Tier Companies. Sixty-seven percent of dislocated workers in New York are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NEW YORK HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $7.7 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 72 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for New York covering 12,243 workers. Examples of certifications include: GE Power Systems (1,500 workers); IBM LSCD Glendale Lab (600 workers); Niagara Mohawk Power (2,960 workers); AL Tech Specialty Steel (1,100 workers); and Smith Corona (874 workers).

$518 MILLION SERVING 1.8 MILLION PEOPLE AND 432,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

NEW YORK RECEIVES $29.6 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $63.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 72,200 low income New York youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, New York has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve the most at-risk youth in high poverty areas.

School-to-Work

NEW YORK AND ITS COMMUNITIES have been leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $1.6 million to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. New York has two ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, the City University of New York, and the local program, the Rochester City School District, have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE SEVEN JOB CORPS CENTERS in New York with a total of 1,990 slots. These residential centers, Cassadaga, Delaware Valley, Gateway, Glenmont, Iroquois, Oneonta, and South Bronx, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs

for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. While New York has not been awarded a first round One-Stop grant, it was directly allocated $240,107 for Labor Market Information (LMI) and $554,000 for America's Job Bank, with another $641,735 in process. However, the State has laid a foundation which has positioned it to quickly develop into a One-Stop mode of service delivery. It has developed a statewide system of integrated Employment Service/Unemployment Insurance (ES/UI) Community Service Centers, some co-located with JTPA, and there are a number of innovative independent JTPA sites. Currently most JTPA services are still only available through local JTPA offices. The State has also made considerable investments in technology and connectivity for sharing job information and LMI among ES/UI Community Service Centers, JTPA (Title II and III) and other employment and training providers through a technology network, "Gateway", and other innovations.

Unemployment Insurance

NEW YORK RECEIVED $158.4 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 236,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 581,000 individuals in New York received benefits. Currently, 432,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE NEW YORK EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $52.7 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that New York provided services to more than 1 million applicants, received 456,500 job openings, and placed 63,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include statewide expansion of "Quicklink", a job matching and marketing system, and design of a customer satisfaction survey.

Older Workers

NEW YORK RECEIVES $26.7 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 6,200 will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

NEW YORK CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.3 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.5 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. New York had 15,816 apprentices working/learning in 1,089 programs supported by 116 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for New York to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on New York's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NEVADANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Nevada's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
NEVADA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5 million to assist approximately 2,200 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Nevada, for the 1993 program year, both Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met program performance measures. Overall, seventy-seven percent of Nevada's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
NEVADA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 2,800 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Nevada workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts including: Multiple contractors in the Las Vegas area, and the Nevada Test Site. Eighty-one percent of Nevada's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
NEVADA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $94,250 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. Part of the funding supports certifications made prior to FY 1995. In FY 1995 to date, 1 NAFTA certification has been issued for Nevada, covering 6 workers at the Paul-Son Gaming Corp.

Youth Training
NEVADA RECEIVES $1.9 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $4 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 3,600 low income Nevada youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$42 MILLION SERVING 173,100 PEOPLE AND 34,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work
NEVADA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Nevada is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps
THERE IS ONE JOB CORPS CENTER IN Nevada with 600 slots. The Sierra residential center provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Nevada did not receive a first round grant, it did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information and $500,000 to lead a consortium on long term projections. In the State, the Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service functions have co-located in six locations throughout the State. In addition, a One-Stop center is under construction in Winnemucca, where employment and training programs will share office space with Aid to Family With Dependent Children (AFDC) caseworkers. However, the Department of Employment, Training

and Rehabilitation (DETR) is planning a truly integrated One-Stop system which will be piloted with the opening of a new One-Stop on October 1, 1995, in Reno. This pilot One-Stop will employ six professionals who have completed the first-ever One-Stop Generalists training -- a ten-week course that includes comprehensive training in all employment and training programs. With support from the Nevada State legislature, additional One-Stop centers with individuals trained in the One-Stop Generalists curriculum will be established in mid-1996. The Nevada DETR envisions conversion of their 37 State office buildings to One-Stop centers staffed with One-Stop generalists within the next several years.

Unemployment Insurance

NEVADA RECEIVED $16.2 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 16,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 53,000 individuals in Nevada received benefits. Currently, 34,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE NEVADA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $5.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Nevada provided services to 108,800 applicants, received 59,300 job openings, and placed 13,800 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include full implementation of "Service Line" - a comprehensive computer-accessible listing of all community resources that will serve as a base for integrated services and case managment.

Older Workers

NEVADA RECEIVES $1.9 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, about 440 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

NEVADA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $244,800 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $654,100 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Nevada had 2,236 apprentices working/learning in 85 programs supported by 1,602 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Nevada to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Nevada's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

NORTH CAROLINA

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NORTH CAROLINIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of North Carolina's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NORTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $17.1 million to assist approximately 7,300 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In North Carolina, for the 1993 program year, 22 of 26 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, Seventy percent of North Carolina's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NORTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $11 million in formula funds to serve approximately 5,800 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Eighty percent of North Carolina's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NORTH CAROLINA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $2.2 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 15 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for North Carolina, covering 3,026 workers. Examples of certifications include: Sara Lee Hosiery (500 workers), Western Publishing (492 workers), Jantzen Inc. (300 workers), Eaton Corp (325 workers), and Dobie Industries (388 workers).

Youth Training

NORTH CAROLINA RECEIVES $6.4 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $13.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,800 low income North Carolina youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$122 MILLION SERVING 1,006,600 PEOPLE AND 147,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

NORTH CAROLINA HAS BEEN PLANNING a School-to-Work System and has received $465,600 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. North Carolina is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FOUR JOB CORPS CENTERS in North Carolina with a total of 989 slots. These residential centers, Kittrel, LBJ, Oconaluftee, and Schenck, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. North Carolina received $98,691 as a direct allocation for Labor Market Information. The Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness, the One-Stop lead agency, is committed to a comprehensive One-Stop concept that is customer driven and is a core part of the State's workforce development efforts. All ES/UI offices are co-

located and the agency is connected electronically and by on-site staff to the State's Community Colleges. Collaboration between ES/JTPA/Community Colleges and elected officials is good and conducive to the One-Stop concept. North Carolina submitted a proposal for an implementation grant.

Unemployment Insurance

NORTH CAROLINA RECEIVED $35.3 million for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 37,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 196,000 individuals in North Carolina received benefits. Currently, 147,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE NORTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT service will receive $19.1 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that North Carolina provided services to 778,800 applicants, received 311,000 job openings, and placed 160,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a "Customer Service Continuum" based on tiered services, expansion of self-service technologies for job seeking customers and employers, and a schedule of customer focus groups.

Older Workers

NORTH CAROLINA RECEIVES $10.6 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,435 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

NORTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY receives $3.7 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.9 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. North Carolina had 4,484 apprentices working/learning in 7 programs supported by 4 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for North Carolina to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on North Carolina's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

NORTH DAKOTANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of North Dakota's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

NORTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,100 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In North Dakota, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) exceeded program performance measures. Overall, seventy-four percent of North Dakota's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

NORTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $883,600 in formula funds to serve approximately 460 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. North Dakota workers have been assisted by reserve grants including: $2 million in funding for workers impacted by the 1993 Midwest floods. Eighty-one percent of North Dakota's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

NORTH DAKOTA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $78,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 11 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for North Dakota, covering 290 workers. An example of certifications includes: Texaco Exploration (193 workers).

Youth Training

NORTH DAKOTA RECEIVES $994,100 IN year-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 1,900 low income North Dakota youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$26 MILLION SERVING 112,900 PEOPLE AND 19,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

NORTH DAKOTA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. South Dakota is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THE ONE JOB CORPS CENTER in Burdick, North Dakota has a total of 250 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. North Dakota did not receive a planning or implementation grant. The State did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for Labor Market Information. Job Service North Dakota is an umbrella agency which includes Job Insurance, Employment Services, programs for veterans; and job training, JOBS, JTPA, Job Corps, Dislocated Workers, etc., delivered under one roof. Local offices are in the process of establishing resource rooms to provide

applicants with a facility to review job openings, labor market information, career choice information, and reference materials on interviewing, resume preparation, etc. newspapers from various cities around the country as well as the North Dakota Job Bank and America's Job Bank. North Dakota has computers and software available for client use that assist clients in resume writing, cover letters, and career choices information.

Unemployment Insurance

NORTH DAKOTA RECEIVED $6.8 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 4,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 14,000 individuals in North Dakota received benefits. Currently, 19,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE NORTH DAKOTA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $6.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that North Dakota provided services to 94,200 applicants, received 54,400 job openings, and placed 27,800 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include development of a case management system, expansion of self-service technologies, creation of local office resource centers, communication skills training for front line staff, and the initiation of a planning process to consider revised performance standards and measuremnets.

Older Workers

NORTH DAKOTA RECEIVES $2.4 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 550 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

NORTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $571,000 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.3 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. North Dakota had 384 apprentices working/learning in 111 programs supported by 325 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for North Dakota to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on North Dakota's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

OHIOANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Ohio's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

OHIO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $38.7 million to assist approximately 16,650 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Ohio, for the 1993 program year, 29 of 30 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 51 percent of Ohio's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

OHIO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $39.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 20,600 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Ohio workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts - Newwark AFB, and Rickenbacker Air National Guard, and defense contractors including General Electric, General Dynamics, and McDonnell Douglas. Additionally, Ohio received funding for workers impacted by the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Sixty-nine percent of Ohio's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

OHIO HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.3 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 32 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Ohio, covering 2,724 workers. Examples of certifications include: Airfoil Textron Lima (382 workers); Dawson Home Fashions (300 workers); Ohio Beef (200 workers); Allied Signal (350 workers); and ABEPP Aquisition Corps (174 workers).

$245 MILLION SERVING 868,900 PEOPLE AND 220,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

OHIO RECEIVES $14.6 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $31.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 30,100 low income Ohio youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Ohio has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

OHIO'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $599,100 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Ohio has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Cincinnati Youth Collaborative Urban/Rural program has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Ohio with a total of 880 slots. These residential centers, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs

for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Ohio is moving forward rapidly with local implementation of its One-Stop system, in anticipation of the availability of its first year implementation grant of $7 million, including labor market information (LMI) funding, announced in late January for PY 1995 funding. The State received $152,354 in PY 1994 LMI funds as a direct allocation. Over the three-year period, the State plans to implement up to 90 centers and access points in 30 designated one-stop areas in the State. The State will support the integration of delivery of diverse programs by developing an automated client record of service that will link with existing data bases. Grant resources will also go to expand the content and access to the States labor market information system.

Unemployment Insurance

OHIO RECEIVED $59.2 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 74,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 246,000 individuals in Ohio received benefits. Currently, 220,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE OHIO EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $31.7 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Ohio provided services to 536,800 applicants, received 106,100 job openings, and placed 59,900 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include providing early reemployment services to UI claimants and promoting the use of customer satisfaction surveys. In partnership with the United States Employment Service, Ohio is developing a national Best Practices in Job Matching Model.

Older Workers

OHIO RECEIVES $18.0 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 4,150 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

OHIO CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.1 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $567,000 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Ohio had 11,647 apprentices working/learning in 1,437 programs supported by 9,923 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Ohio to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Ohio's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

OKLAHOMANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Oklahoma's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

OKLAHOMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $12.1 million to assist approximately 5,200 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Oklahoma, for the 1993 program year, all 13 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-eight percent of Oklahoma's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

OKLAHOMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $10.9 million in formula funds to serve approximately 5,700 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Oklahoma workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts - McDonnell Douglas, and Rockwell International. Also, Oklahoma received an additional $800,000 in response to the Oklahoma City Disaster. Seventy-seven percent of Oklahoma's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

OKLAHOMA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.9 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 29 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Oklahoma, covering 1,375 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (386 workers), Miss Elaine (145 workers), Texaco, Inc. (200 workers), and Phillips Petroleum (100 workers).

Youth Training

OKLAHOMA RECEIVES $4.5 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $9.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,630 low income Oklahoma youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$81 MILLION SERVING 365,800 PEOPLE AND 70,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

OKLAHOMA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $711,400 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Oklahoma has two ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Durant Public School District, and the Craftsmanship 2000 Urban/Rural programs have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FOUR JOB CORPS CENTERS in Oklahoma with a total of 1,416 slots. These residential centers, Guthrie, Tulsa, Talking Leaves, and Treasure Lake, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services.

Oklahoma did not receive either a planning and development, or implementation grant. It did receive a direct allocation of $42,308 for Labor Market Information. The State formed a core one-stop working team involving 30 agencies, programs, and individuals including: ES, UI, Voc Tech; HHS; higher education; union leaders; older workers; VETS; JTPA; SOICC; State human resources; business leaders (General Motors, etc.); State Council; ex offenders; etc. The State has identified 10 SDA transition sites to begin piloting their system. Oklahoma is using the PY 1994 One-Stop/LMI funds to develop planned LMI products and services (e.g., client servers to allow all service providers in the State to be able to share information across program lines). Oklahoma is also interested in becoming an affiliated (unfunded) member of the ALMIS UI Wage Record Consortia.

Unemployment Insurance

OKLAHOMA RECEIVED $16.4 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 12,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 46,000 individuals in Oklahoma received benefits. Currently, 70,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $10.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Oklahoma provided services to 295,800 applicants, received 100,200 job openings, and placed 57,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include expansion of front line training, an employee recognition program that combines Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and International Association of Personnel in Employment Security resources, establishment of Career Resource Centers in several local offices, and innovative marketing strategies.

Older Workers

OKLAHOMA RECEIVES $6.4 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,475 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

OKLAHOMA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $741,700 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $6.9 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Oklahoma had 1,630 apprentices working/learning in 148 programs supported by 292 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Oklahoma to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Oklahoma's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

OREGONIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Oregon's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

OREGON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $12.2 million to assist approximately 5,200 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Oregon for the 1993 program year, all six of Oregon's Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Sixty-seven percent of Oregon's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

OREGON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $11.3 million in formula funds to serve approximately 5,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Oregon workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants. Since January 1993 Oregon has received $7.9 million in grants to assist 1,436 workers dislocated from timber and timber-related companies and communities inlcuding: Roseburg Forest Products, Weyerhseuser, Georgia Pacific, Pacific West Forest Industries, Stone Southwest Corporation, Circle D, Malheur Timber, Rosboro Lumber Springfield Forest, and Willamette Industries. Sixty-seven percent of Oregon's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

OREGON HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $1.3 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and NAFTA programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In PY 1995 to date, 18 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Oregon, covering 679 workers. Examples of certifications include: Modac Lumber Company in Klamath Falls (165 workers); Astern Dryer Fabrics, Inc. in Salem (60 workers); Ansell Pacific, Inc. in Salem (42 workers).

$102 MILLION SERVING 532,000 PEOPLE AND 90,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

OREGON RECEIVES $4.5 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $9.7 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 5,770 low income Oregon youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

OREGON AND ITS COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $4 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Oregon has four ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. In addition to the State implementation grant the Urban/Rural programs, Roosevelt Renaissance 2000, Coos County Education Service District, and South Coast Regional Workforce Quality Committee, all have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FIVE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Oregon with a total of 1,406 slots. These residential centers, Angell, Aspingdale, Timber Lake Tongue Point, and Wolf Creek, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating

environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Oregon received a $200,000 grant for planning and development as well as a $44,057 direct allocation for labor market information. Oregon formed its One Stop Career Center System Steering Committee shortly after the announcement of its planning and development grant and four workgroups have been formed: conferencing, marketing and customer needs, regional readiness, and data linkages. The efforts of the Oregon Planning Committee are being carried out within a potentially rewarding environment of better federal/state partnership. The Department's Seattle regional office and the respective Oregon state agencies have collaborated closely to further define and refine the potential of this state initiative - The Oregon Option. In addition, the State's Workforce Quality Council has embraced the One Stop Initiative and provides the structural basis on which a statewide system with regional flexibility can be built.

Unemployment Insurance

OREGON RECEIVED $31.6 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 45,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 187,000 individuals in Oregon received benefits. Currently, 90,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance. Oregon also received Disaster Unemployment Assistance benefits of $2.3 million related to the disaster affecting the salmon fishery industry.

Employment Service

THE OREGON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $9.3 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Oregon provided services to 370,500 applicants, received 95,900 job openings, and placed 43,400 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include moving from a mainframe to PC-based system to increase self-directed customer services and developing customer service local office plans tailored to local job seeker needs.

Older Workers

OREGON RECEIVES $5.8 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,330 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

OREGON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.3 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.2 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States, provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Oregon had 5,689 apprentices working/learning in 182 programs supported by 3,905 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL be difficult for Oregon to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Oregon's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

PENNSYLVANIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Pennsylvania's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

PENNSYLVANIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $43.5 million to assist approximately 18,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Pennsylvania, for the 1993 program year, 27 of 28 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 52 percent of adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

PENNSYLVANIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $47.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 24,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Pennsylvania workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings and reduced defense contracts, including Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Defense Personnel Support, U.S. Army Depot Headquarters, and Naval Air Warfare. Sixty-eight percent of dislocated workers in Pennsylvania are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

PENNSYLVANIA HAS RECEIVED $19.9 million to date for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 81 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Pennsylvania, covering 5,529 workers. Examples of certifications include: Component Technology Corporation (490 workers); Woolrich (320 workers); and Coordinated Apparel Group (240 workers).

$331 MILLION SERVING 1.2 MILLION PEOPLE AND 234,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

PENNSYLVANIA RECEIVES $15.9 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $34.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 43,400 low income Pennsylvania youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work

PENNSYLVANIA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $625,100 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Pennsylvania is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FOUR JOB CORPS CENTERS in Pennsylvania with a total of 2,023 slots. These residential centers, Keystone, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Redrock, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment

services. While Pennsylvania was not awarded One-Stop grant funds, the State did receive $163,597 in PY 1994 funds as a direct allocation to enhance its Labor Market Information capabilities.

Unemployment Insurance

PENNSYLVANIA RECEIVED $110 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 156,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 453,000 individuals in Pennsylvania received benefits. Currently, 234,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $34.8 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Pennsylvania provided services to 684,200 applicants, received 166,900 job openings, and placed 88,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include developing a Job Center Managers' Forum to exchange best practices and statewide implementation of resource centers in each Job Center office.

Older Workers

PENNSYLVANIA RECEIVES $21.9 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 5,050 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

PENNSYLVANIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.5 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $774,000 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Pennsylvania had 9,309 apprentices working/learning in 1,820 programs supported by 3,214 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL be difficult for Pennsylvania to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Pennsylvania's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

RHODE ISLANDERS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND technological changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Rhode Island's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Taining

RHODE ISLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $4.2 million to assist approximately 1,800 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Rhode Island, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met program performance measures. Overall, fifty-one percent of Rhode Island's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

RHODE ISLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $5.6 million in formula funds to serve approximately 2,900 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Rhode Island workers have been assisted by reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts - Mine Safety and, General Dynamics. Forty-six percent of Rhode Island's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

RHODE ISLAND HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.6 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 12 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Rhode Island, covering 811 workers. Examples of certifications include: Rosecraft, Inc. (130 workers), Hasbro Inc.(106 workers), Rhode Island Mfg.(162 workers), and General Cable Corp. (187 workers).

Youth Taining

RHODE ISLAND RECEIVES $1.5 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $3.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,700 low income Rhode Island youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$36 MILLION SERVING 135,300 PEOPLE AND 32,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

RHODE ISLAND HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Rhode Island is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Rhode Island did not receive either a Planning and Development or Implementation grant. The State did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for Labor Market Information and $400,000 as the lead State in the consortium on Standard Wage Information. Although they do not have a one-stop grant, the State has an ES Revitalization grant ($400,000) which it is using with its ALMIS and LMI funds to continue making their Employment Resources centers (6) much more customer-friendly, to measure customer satisfaction, to integrate computer systems, and to promote one-stop services similar to their flagship One-Stop Center in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. The latter includes UI, ES, job training and retraining, and education services. It houses various agencies, including the Northern RI SDA, Community College of Rhode Island, the

Department of Employment and Training, and a Workforce 2000 state training program office and the Department of Human Services (JOBS).

Unemployment Insurance

RHODE ISLAND RECEIVED $13.7 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 20,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 57,000 individuals in Rhode Island received benefits. Currently, 32,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE RHODE ISLAND EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $3.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Rhode Island provided services to 68,900 applicants, received 12,700 job openings, and placed 4,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include upgrading local offices to create a "counterless" environment, creation of customer resource centers in all offices, integration of client tracking systems, expansion of employer services, development of learning lab offices to test new ideas, and in cooperation with USES, an assessment and evaluation study of customer satisfaction measures.

Older Workers

RHODE ISLAND RECEIVES $2.1 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 500 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

RHODE ISLAND CURRENTLY RECEIVES $254,400 for the native american program. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Rhode Island had 690 apprentices working/learning in 454 programs supported by 439 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Rhode Island to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Rhode Island's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

SOUTH CAROLINIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of South Carolina's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

SOUTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY receives $15.6 million to assist approximately 6,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In South Carolina, for the 1993 program year, 10 of 11 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, fifty-nine percent of South Carolina's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

SOUTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $15.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 8,200 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. South Carolina workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by the downsizing of the Charleston Naval Shipyard, and reduced defense contracts including General Dynamics and it's Electric Boat Division, and the Polaris Missle Division. Sixty-one percent of South Carolina's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $239,600 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 15 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for South Carolina, covering 1,700 workers. Examples of certifications include: Sara Lee Hosiery (200 workers), United Merchants and Manufacturers (586 workers), USA Enterprises (170 workers), Baxter Healthcare (122 workers).

Youth Training

SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVES $5.9 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $12.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 14,200 low income South Carolina youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$91 MILLION SERVING 560,500 PEOPLE AND 76,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

SOUTH CAROLINA HAS BEEN PLANNING a School-to-Work System and has received $345,800 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. South Carolina is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THE BAMBERG JOB CORPS CENTER IN South Carolina has 220 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. South Carolina did not receive a Planning and Development or Implementation grant. It did receive a direct allocation of $50,609 for Labor Market Information and $600,000 as the lead State for the LMI Institute. The State has made strides in the

direction of One-Stop. ES, UI and JTPA all reside in the State Employment Security Commission which also has responsibility for School-to-Work.

Unemployment Insurance

SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVED $22.3 million for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 20,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 95,000 individuals in South Carolina received benefits. Currently, 76,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $10.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that South Carolina provided services to 432,600 applicants, received 189,700 job openings, and placed 68,300 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include utilization of a U.S. Department of Labor capacity building grant to develop an extensive and innovative staff development program, annual Leadership Retreats for management staff, a best practices clearinghouse, creation of an employer data base, upgraded offices, and a customer tracking system.

Older Workers

SOUTH CAROLINA RECEIVES $5.5 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,260 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

SOUTH CAROLINA CURRENTLY receives $13 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $202,300 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. South Carolina had 812 apprentices working/learning in 85 programs supported by 104 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for South Carolina to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on South Carolina's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

SOUTH DAKOTANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of South Dakota's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
SOUTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,130 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In South Dakota, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) exceeded program performance measures. Overall, seventy-six percent of South Dakota's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
SOUTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $670,100 in formula funds to serve approximately 350 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. South Dakota workers have been assisted by reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts - FCI, Inc.. Also, South Dakota received $3.1 million for workers impacted by the 1993 Midwest floods Eighty percent of South Dakota's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Youth Training
SOUTH DAKOTA RECEIVES $994,100 IN year-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,300 low income South Dakota youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work
SOUTH DAKOTA'S COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work System and have received $386,500 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. South Dakota has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Black Hills Partnership for School-to-Work Opportunities Urban/Rural program has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

$26 MILLION SERVING 110,000 PEOPLE AND 21,000 EMPLOYERS

Job Corps
THE BOXELDER JOB CORPS CENTER IN South Dakota has 208 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although South Dakota did not receive a first round One-Stop grant, the state did receive $40,000 as a direct allocation for labor market information. South Dakota, a single SDA state, has designated its Department of Labor as the lead for the One-Stop initiative. This entity has recently submitted a proposal to the U.S. Department of Labor for a "One-Stop Career Center" planning and implementation grant. If awarded, the grant will allow continued redesign of South Dakota's employment and training approach to administration and delivery. The participating agencies of Job Service, the Career Learning Centers, Department of Social Services, Department of Education, and Vocational Rehabilitation have all worked jointly in designing a delivery structure that provides for the most comprehensive and efficient delivery of services. The proposal compliments the automation grant in using automation to provide labor market information and services to areas not readily accessible before and allows customers the benefit of

self-service for a variety of employment-related activities. In addition, the State Workforce Development Council (Human Resources Investment Council) endorses this initiative and will provide the structural basis on which a statewide system can operate.

Unemployment Insurance

SOUTH DAKOTA RECEIVED $4.4 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 2,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 7,000 individuals in South Dakota received benefits. Currently, 21,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE SOUTH DAKOTA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $5.8 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that South Dakota provided services to 97,800 applicants, received 75,600 job openings, and placed 30,400 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include an employee recognition program that focuses on achievement through teamwork, creation of resource/information centers in local offices, development of comprehensive customer satisfaction surveys, and a Statewide public relations/marketing strategy.

Older Workers

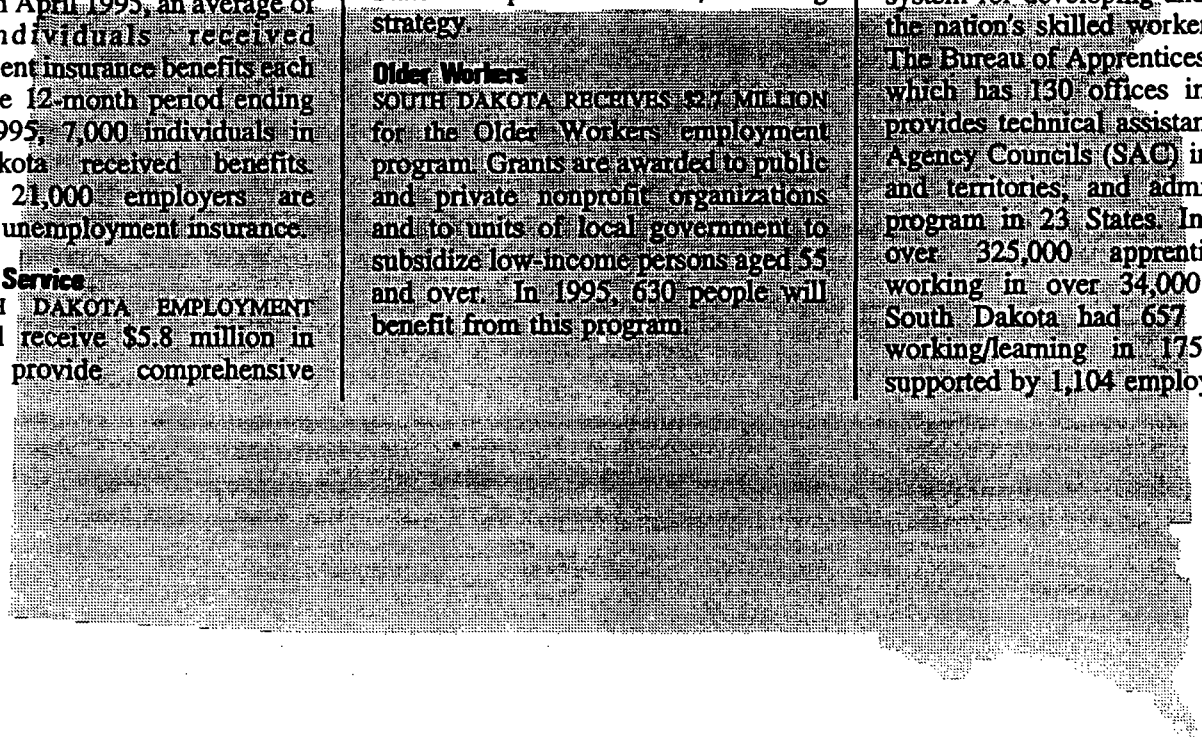
SOUTH DAKOTA RECEIVES $2.7 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 630 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers
Native Americans

SOUTH DAKOTA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $844,700 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.4 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. South Dakota had 657 apprentices working/learning in 175 programs supported by 1,104 employers.



...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for South Dakota to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on South Dakota's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

TENNESSEANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Tennessee's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

TENNESSEE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $16.3 million to assist approximately 7,000 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. Overall, thirty-one percent of Tennessee's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

TENNESSEE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $10.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 5,600 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Sixty-seven percent of Tennessee's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

TENNESSEE HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 25 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Tennessee, covering 3,700 workers. Examples of certifications include: Kimberly-Clark (1,235 workers), BASF Corporation (675 workers), USA Enterprises (301 workers), Tennessee Valley Steel (230 workers), and Formfit Rogers (340 workers).

Youth Training

TENNESSEE RECEIVES $6 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $12.9 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 7,200 low income Tennessee youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Tennessee has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

$97 MILLION SERVING 619,000 PEOPLE AND 103,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

TENNESSEE HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $385,700 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Tennessee is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THE JACOBS CREEK JOB CORPS CENTER in Tennessee has 224 slots, and provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. A new center in Memphis is scheduled to open in October, 1996 with 312 slots. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Tennessee did not receive a first round One-Stop grant, the State did receive $69,403 as a direct allocation for labor market information. Tennessee has a new administration that is very committed to the One-Stop concept. The agency did not submit a One-Stop grant; however, they are working now to develop a One-Stop approach and hope to be ready to submit a proposal should future funds become available.

Unemployment Insurance

TENNESSEE RECEIVED $24.5 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 32,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 148,000 individuals in Tennessee received benefits. Currently, 103,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE TENNESSEE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $14.2 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Tennessee provided services to 440,100 applicants, received 134,500 job openings, and placed 60,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include customer service training for local office staff, a formal staff development needs assessment, a best practices dissemination process, and relocation and upgrading of local offices.

Older Workers

TENNESSEE RECEIVES $8.3 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,900 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

TENNESSEE CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.2 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $323,500 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Tennessee had 5,096 apprentices working/learning in 381 programs supported by 368 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Tennessee to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Tennessee's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

TEXANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Texas' workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

TEXAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $78.8 million to assist approximately 33,871 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Texas, for the 1993 program year, all 35 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 63 percent of adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

TEXAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $73.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 38,490 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Texas workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts, including Thiokol's Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant and Vought Aircraft. Additionally, Texas received supplemental funding for workers impacted by the 1994 Texas flood. Also, since January 1993, Texas has received $842,200 in grants for workers impacted by the Clean Air Act. Seventy-one percent of Texas' dislocated workers were employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

TEXAS HAS RECEIVED TO DATE, $3.5 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 101 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Texas, covering 6,722 workers. Examples of certifications include: Haggar Clothing (550 workers); Vought Aircraft (489 workers); AST Research (383 workers); Footwear Management (598 workers); Sun Apparel (575 workers); and Stephanie's Fashions (315 workers).

$449 MILLION SERVING 2.2 MILLION PEOPLE AND 358,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training

TEXAS RECEIVES $31.1 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $66.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 61,600 low income Texas youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Texas has received $2 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

TEXAS' COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $2.3 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Texas has four ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural programs, Austin Training Foundation, Furr High School Partnership, and Ft. Worth North Area Partnership, and the local program, Capital Area Training Foundation, all have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FOUR JOB CORPS CENTERS in Texas with a total of 3,440 slots. These residential centers, Carrasco, Gary, Laredo, and North Texas, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged, unemployed, out of school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of most students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the

nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access for all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. The State of Texas had a strong legislative base upon which to build its One-Stop system. Enacted legislation established a Council on Workforce and Economic Development and designated the programs to be included in the One-Stop system. With first year grant funds of $5.0 million for One-Stop implementation and $1.7 million for Labor Market Information (LMI), along with a direct allocation of $253,988 for LMI, the State is moving forward to establish local One-Stop systems in 12 of the designated 29 local service areas. Texas has proposed legislation consolidating current diverse employment and training programs into a newly created Texas Workforce Commission. Texas has also been awarded a $618,000 grant to serve as the lead State for all of the implementation States in developing the "consumer reports" of education and training providers.

Unemployment Insurance

TEXAS RECEIVED $97.1 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 108,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 366,000 individuals in Texas received benefits. Currently, 358,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $55 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Texas provided services to 1.7 million applicants, received 545,300 job openings, and placed 261,200 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include designing and implementing employer and job seeker surveys and developing, in partnership with USES, a national Leadership Exchange Program for local office managers.

Older Workers

TEXAS RECEIVES $22.2 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 5,117 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

TEXAS CURRENTLY RECEIVES $7.3 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.5 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT OF 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States, provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Texas had 7,478 apprentices working/learning in 418 programs supported by 614 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Texas to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Texas' disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

UTAH'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Utah's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

UTAH CURRENTLY RECEIVES $3 MILLION to assist approximately 1,300 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Utah, for the 1993 program year, 7 of 9 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-five percent of Utah's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

UTAH CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.2 MILLION in formula funds to serve approximately 1,130 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Utah workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base downsizings including Tooele Army Depot, and Hill AFB. Seventy-six percent of Utah's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

UTAH HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $82,600 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 7 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Utah, covering 646 workers. An example of certifications is: Pyke Manufacturing (562 workers).

Youth Training

UTAH RECEIVES $1.2 MILLION IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.6 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,100 low income Utah youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$42 MILLION SERVING 270,000 PEOPLE AND 41,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

UTAH'S COMMUNITIES HAVE BEEN leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $449,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Utah has one ongoing project that leverages funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The San Juan County School-to-Work Urban/Rural program has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in Utah with a total of 1,544 slots. These residential centers, Clearfield, and Weber Basin, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Utah received $200,000 for planning and development activities and $40,000 as a direct allocation for labor market information. With the November 1994 opening of the first One-Stop pilot site, the State is demonstrating its commitment to the One-Stop Career Center System. The Weber-Morgan One-Stop Regional Resource Center provides a complete

array of services, is located on a major bus line and is next to a daycare facility. The center management team is currently developing an evaluation/customer satisfaction component which will eventually be expanded for use throughout the State. In addition, the State has applied for a second round implementation grant.

Unemployment Insurance

UTAH RECEIVED $15.6 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 7,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 30,000 individuals in Utah received benefits. Currently, 41,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE UTAH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE WILL receive $12.6 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Utah provided services to 232,100 applicants, received 145,500 job openings, and placed 55,600 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include employee recognition awards, ongoing customer surveys, a performance improvement plan, establishment of local office resource centers, an electronic bulletin board, and an employer survey project.

Older Workers

UTAH RECEIVES $2.6 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 600 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

UTAH CURRENTLY RECEIVES $299,100 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $649,500 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Utah had 1,595 apprentices working/learning in 342 programs supported by 317 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Utah to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Utah's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

VERMONTERS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Vermont's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

VERMONT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,130 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Vermont, for Program Year 1993, the sole Service Delivery Area met its program performance measures. Overall, 65 percent of adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

VERMONT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 760 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Since 1993, Vermont has received $1.2 million in national reserve account funds to serve workers dislocated from St. Johnsbury Trucking, IBM, and Simmonds. Seventy-seven percent of Vermont's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

VERMONT HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $412,100 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 4 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Vermont, covering about 440 workers. Examples of certifications include: Milton Bradley (54 workers); Johnson Controls (276 workers); and MASKA U.S., Inc. (85 workers).

Youth Training

VERMONT RECEIVES $994,000 IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 2,280 low income Vermont youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$21 MILLION SERVING 101,000 PEOPLE AND 20,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

VERMONT HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Vermont is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE IS ONE JOB CORPS CENTER IN Vermont, Northlands, with a total of 280 slots. This residential center provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Vermont received a $198,846 grant for planning and development and $40,000 as a direct allocation for labor market information (LMI). Vermont has designated the Department of Employment and Training as the lead for One-Stop. The first full-service One-Stop center opened in Burlington in 1992 and two additional offices are soon to be fully operational. Vermont has used its planning and development monies to upgrade its LMI system, including the purchase of 60 personal computers and 12 printers. In addition, a portion of the funds will be used to support kiosks which will provide customer access to information concerning available services and job orders.

Unemployment Insurance
VERMONT RECEIVED $6.6 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 8,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 22,000 individuals in Vermont received benefits. Currently, 20,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service
THE VERMONT EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $2.7 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Vermont provided services to 73,496 applicants, received 22,034 job openings, and placed 8,260 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include developing computer-based assessment training to augment its labor market information bulletin boards and telephone job listings.

Older Workers
VERMONT RECEIVES $2.2 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 506 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans
VERMONT CURRENTLY RECEIVES $259,800 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $128,100 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services
THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Vermont had 627 apprentices working/learning in 337 programs supported by 333 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Vermont to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Vermont's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT S' 'AKE

VIRGINIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Virginia's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training
VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $16.3 million to assist approximately 7,000 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Virginia, for the 1993 program year, 12 of 14 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, sixty-two percent of Virginia's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers
VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $13.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 7,000 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Virginia workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings/ downsizings including the Norfolk Naval Aviation Depot, the Norfolk Naval Shipyard, Vint Hills Farm Station, and Cameron Station; and reduced defense contracts including Newport News Shipbuilding, Unison Systems, GTE Spacenet, Northrup, Grumman Space Station/ Grumman Space Station Engineering, and S.S.F. Air Cargo. Also, Virginia received additional funding for workers impacted by a tornado. Seventy-seven percent of Virginia's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA
VIRGINIA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $4.2 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 14 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Virginia, covering 1,640 workers. Examples of certifications include: Aileen, Inc. (350 workers), Sola Optical USA (320 workers), Sara Lee (300 workers).

$117 MILLION SERVING 654,000 PEOPLE AND 146,000 EMPLOYERS

Youth Training
VIRGINIA RECEIVES $6.1 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $13.2 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,100 low income Virginia youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

School-to-Work
VIRGINIA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $438,900 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Virginia is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps
THERE ARE THREE JOB CORPS CENTERS in Virginia with a total of 774 slots. These residential centers, Blue Ridge, Flatwoods, and Old Dominion, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Virginia received a $299,321 planning and development grant and a direct

allocation of $93,722 for labor market information. The State has been addressing the problems caused by a quickly declining economy since 1990. In doing so, the Governor has recently appointed members to the Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council (GJTCC) which will take the lead in developing and initiating One-Stop Career Centers. Several significant initiatives have occurred since the award of the planning grant including passage of State legislation for welfare reform. Other activities include initiating implementation of the electronic information highway and initiating State/regional dialogues regarding the One-Stop planning process.

Unemployment Insurance

VIRGINIA RECEIVED $33.9 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 25,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 112,000 individuals in Virginia received benefits. Currently, 146,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $18.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Virginia provided services to 505,500 applicants, received 173,100 job openings, and placed 46,500 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include staff training in customer service, an assessment of staff training needs to be completed in 1995, an employee suggestion program, and continuation of customer surveys.

Older Workers

VIRGINIA RECEIVES $8.7 MILLION FOR THE Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,000 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.3 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $246,600 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Virginia had 10,991 apprentices working/learning in 3,375 programs supported by 3,903 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Virginia to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Virginia's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

WASHINGTONIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Washington's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

WASHINGTON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $20.2 million to assist approximately 8,700 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Washington, for the 1993 program year, all 12 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 65 percent of Washington's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

WASHINGTON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $21.7 million in formula funds to serve approximately 11,300 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Washington workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by military base closings: Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Also, since January 1993, Washington has received $10.8 million in grants to assist workers dislocated form the timber industry. Seventy-five percent of Washington's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

WASHINGTON HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $8.4 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 42 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Washington, covering about 3,016 workers. Examples of certifications include:

$180 MILLION SERVING 709,000 PEOPLE AND 157,000 EMPLOYERS

Organik Tech (220 workers); Washington Public Power (660 workers); Scott Worldwide (300 workers); and Key Tronic Corporation (277 workers).

Youth Training

WASHINGTON RECEIVES $7.7 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $16.5 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 13,000 low income Washington youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Washington has received $1 million in special funding for Youth Fair Chance sites to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

School-to-Work

WASHINGTON'S COMMUNITIES HAVE been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $436,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Washington has one ongoing project that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. The Urban/Rural program, Mid-Valley School-to-Work Program, has at its center active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THERE ARE FOUR JOB CORPS CENTERS in Washington with a total of 999 slots. These residential centers - Cascades, Columbia BAS, Curlew, and Fort Simcoe - provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Washington received a $300,000 grant

for planning and development and $74,761 as a direct allocation for labor market information. The State formed both a management team of senior level agency heads and a One-Stop Steering Committee of principal staff designers in the agencies. The initial, principal activities envisioned in the planning grant were to conduct a customer needs assessment and to conduct an analysis of current efforts already underway which might impact One-Stop implementation. In addition, Washington is one of six States working with the National Governors' Association to come up with common definitions and performance measures for workforce development programs -- to make them more accountable for continuous improvement in meeting customer needs.

Unemployment Insurance

WASHINGTON RECEIVED $60.8 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 90,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 236,000 individuals in Washington received benefits. Currently, 157,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance. Washington also received Disaster Unemployment Assistance benefits of $6.1 million related to the disaster affecting the salmon fishery industry.

Employment Service

THE WASHINGTON EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $16.1 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Washington provided services to 426,800 applicants, received 125,500 job openings, and placed 51,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include designing and installing assessment and common intake software by July 1995 and organizing agency self-directed work teams.

Older Workers

WASHINGTON RECEIVES $6.0 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,380 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

WASHINGTON CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.1 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $2.5 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Washington had 8,528 apprentices working/learning in 320 programs supported by 7 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Washington to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Washington's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

WEST VIRGINIANS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of West Virginia's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

WEST VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $11.7 million to assist approximately 5,000 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In West Virginia, for the 1993 program year, all 3 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met program performance measures. Overall, sixty-four percent of West Virginia's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

WEST VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $12.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 6,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Approximately 400 West Virginia workers have been assisted by $4.3 million in reserve grants awarded to ease the impact due to the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Sixty-three percent of West Virginia's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

WEST VIRGINIA HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.9 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 5 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for West Virginia, covering 460 workers. Examples of certifications include: Hanover Shoe (349 workers), and Waca Oil and Gas (60 workers).

Youth Training

WEST VIRGINIA RECEIVES $4.4 MILLION in year-round youth funding and $9.3 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,400 low income West Virginia youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$68 MILLION SERVING 278,000 PEOPLE AND 38,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

WEST VIRGINIA HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $279,300 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. West Virginia is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

Job Corps

THERE ARE TWO JOB CORPS CENTERS in West Virginia with a total of 640 slots. These residential centers, Charleston and Harper's Ferry, provide basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. With $200,000 in first year planning and development grant funding and $40,000 as a direct allocation for labor market management, West Virginia expects to begin implementation of a One-Stop System in 1996. The State legislature has passed the Higher Education Act which requires community colleges to link with appropriate agencies for labor market information, customer service and integrated service strategies. In addition, a workgroup, consisting of

members from various employment and training programs, has completed a final draft of minimum standards for the One-Stop Shop Request for Proposal for pilot projects.

Unemployment Insurance

WEST VIRGINIA RECEIVED $11.8 MILLION for FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 16,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 55,000 individuals in West Virginia received benefits. Currently, 38,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE WEST VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT Service will receive $6.6 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that West Virginia provided services to 198,400 applicants, received 38,700 job openings, and placed 21,700 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include a "Workforce Development Academy", an incentive program for high performance offices, a manager exchange program, satisfaction surveys, creation of a "Bill of Rights" for staff and customers, and in cooperation with the U. S. Employment Service, creation of a methodology for establishing a national "Best Practices" clearinghouse.

Older Workers

WEST VIRGINIA RECEIVES $4.5 MILLION for the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 1,030 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

WEST VIRGINIA CURRENTLY RECEIVES $267,400 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. This program targets a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. West Virginia had 2,678 apprentices working/learning in 351 programs supported by 681 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for West Virginia to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on West Virginia's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT STAKE

WISCONSINITES, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Wisconsin's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

WISCONSIN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $12.2 million to assist approximately 5,240 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Wisconsin, for the 1993 program year, 15 of 17 Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) met or exceeded program performance measures. Overall, 63 percent of adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

WISCONSIN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $8.5 million in formula funds to serve approximately 4,500 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Wisconsin workers have been assisted by numerous reserve grants including:

Defense: Assistance to workers affected by reduced defense contracts: Peterson Builders. Also, since January 1993, Wisconsin has received supplemental funding for workers impacted by the 1993 floods. Sixty-five percent of Wisconsin's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

WISCONSIN HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $1.1 million for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 12 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Wisconsin, covering 2,490 workers. Examples of certifications include: Woodward Governor Company (1,730 workers) and Stratec Security Corporation (222 workers).

Youth Training

WISCONSIN RECEIVES $4.6 MILLION IN year-round youth funding and $9.8 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 8,000 low income Wisconsin youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer. In addition, Wisconsin has received $1 million in special funding for a Youth Fair Chance site to serve high poverty areas to help the most at-risk youth.

$116 MILLION SERVING 592,000 PEOPLE AND 112,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

WISCONSIN AND ITS COMMUNITIES have been leaders in the School-to-Work movement and have received $5.7 million to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Wisconsin has three ongoing projects that leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students. In addition to the State implementation grant, the two local programs, the Fox Valley Education for Employment Consortium and the Northwest Wisconsin School-to-Work Opportunities Partnership, have at their centers active local partnerships comprised of local business, education and government leaders.

Job Corps

THE BLACKWELL JOB CORPS CENTER IN Wisconsin has a total of 205 slots. This centers provides basic and technical skills training to disadvantaged unemployed out-of-school youth who come from the most debilitating environments. The Job Corps program is successful in increasing the reading and math skills of its students, and the national placement rate for 1993 was 70 percent.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM is a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality

labor market information along with training and employment services. Wisconsin was selected to receive a One-Stop implementation grant of $3.5 million, later augmented by a separate grant of $950,000 and a direct allocation of $75,372 for Labor Market Information. In recent months, the State has developed job center standards, issued local implementation grant plan guidelines, established an interagency staffing team for its Human Resource Investment Council and formed an interagency team to guide its statewide capacity building project. Two centers have come "on-line" -- Waukesha County Workforce Development Center (Pewaukee) and the Milwaukee Job Center. North Wisconsin is moving to open at least two center locations in each of its 17 local SDAs.

Unemployment Insurance

WISCONSIN RECEIVED $403 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 60,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 194,000 individuals in Wisconsin received benefits. Currently, 112,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $14.9 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Wisconsin provided services to 368,000 applicants, received 79,000 job openings, and placed 31,000 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include implementing JOBNET -- including an on-line customer survey -- by the end of 1996, and the formation of a facilities work group to implement One Stop Career Centers.

Older Workers

WISCONSIN RECEIVES $102 MILLION FOR Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 2,300 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

WISCONSIN CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.5 million for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $1.3 million for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Wisconsin had 7,476 apprentices working/learning in 2,630 programs supported by 214 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Wisconsin to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Wisconsin's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

WHAT'S AT S' 'AKE

WYOMING'S CITIZENS, LIKE ALL AMERICANS, ARE AFFECTED BY ECONOMIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL changes that have resulted in a workforce increasingly divided according to skills. Programs directed at improving the skills of Wyoming's workforce are increasingly important to prepare workers to compete in the rapidly changing world economy.

Adult Training

WYOMING CURRENTLY RECEIVES $2.6 million to assist approximately 1,130 low income adults, while nationally 454,000 participants are expected to receive training and employment assistance. This successful program helps people acquire the basic and technical skills necessary to obtain new or better employment opportunities. In Wyoming, for the 1993 program year, the sole Service Delivery Area (SDA) met program performance measures. Overall, sixty-two percent of Wyoming's adults who completed the program found jobs.

Dislocated Workers

WYOMING CURRENTLY RECEIVES $1.4 million in formula funds to serve approximately 750 workers who have been or are likely to be dislocated from their jobs from mass layoffs/base and plant closings and need help to find or prepare for new employment. In addition to formula funding, the dislocated worker program features a national reserve account that states may access to serve groups of workers affected by mass layoffs or disasters. Seventy-three percent of Wyoming's dislocated workers are employed upon completion of this program.

Trade Adjustment Assistance/NAFTA

WYOMING HAS RECEIVED TO DATE $114,200 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) programs. The TAA and NAFTA programs provide re-employment services and assistance (training, job search/job relocation allowances and income support) to workers certified by the Department as adversely affected by increased imports or the North American Free Trade Agreement. In FY 1995 to date, 11 TAA and NAFTA certifications have been issued for Wyoming, covering 410 workers. Examples of certifications include: Texaco Exploration (193 workers), and WOTCO (55 workers).

Youth Training

WYOMING RECEIVES $994,100 IN YEAR-round youth funding and $2.1 million for the Summer Youth program to serve approximately 1,100 low income Wyoming youth. The year-round Youth Training Grants program is intended to help at-risk young people build their basic education skills and technical skills to help them obtain long-term employment. The summer program provides temporary employment and academic skills building to hundreds of thousands of school kids during the summer.

$20 MILLION SERVING 94,000 PEOPLE AND 17,000 EMPLOYERS

School-to-Work

WYOMING HAS BEEN PLANNING A School-to-Work System and has received $266,000 to create a system to help high school students get skilled jobs, or further training, or education. Wyoming is developing a statewide project that will leverage funds provided under School-to-Work grants with vocational training and education funds to: improve functional relationships between schools and industries; improve mechanisms to integrate academic and occupational curriculum; increase career awareness targeting high skill, high wage jobs; provide mentoring opportunities and job shadowing; improve student placement in high skill high wage careers; and improve the follow-up system to monitor those students.

One-Stop Service Delivery

ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS SYSTEM IS a major initiative to reform the nation's reemployment system through integrating and consolidating a number of employment and training programs for easy access by all American job seekers and employers. The new system will provide usable, quality labor market information along with training and employment services. Although Wyoming did not receive a first round One Stop grant, the State did receive a direct allocation of $40,000 for labor market information. The Wyoming Department of Employment has been moving toward the One-Stop career center concept for the last three years. The Employment Resources Division (ERD) consists of the Employment Service (ES), Unemployment Insurance, Research and Planning, and Job Training Program Sections. Most ERD offices have co-located with other Department of Employment divisions in the local offices. ERD shares facilities in various combinations around the state with the divisions of Vocational Rehabilitation, Workers Compensation, and Occupational Health and Safety. Food Stamp employment and training activities are available in two offices, and pilot welfare reform activities are available in three offices. The Department will use $120,605 of Wagner-Peyser funds in PY 1995 to provide expanded customer products and services. This is expected to provide improved access to basic labor market and career training information, self-directed career exploration and job seeking skills training, and enhanced access to labor market and job opportunities information. Wyoming is also using ES automation grant

funds to improve remote computer services, using touch screen computers at some sites, for applicants and employers to enhance the effectiveness of labor exchange functions in rural and remote areas where no ERD office is available. This use of kiosks will help mitigate the loss of seven local offices, which will have to be closed in PY 1995 because of budget shortfalls.

Unemployment Insurance

WYOMING RECEIVED $5.8 MILLION FOR FY 1995 to administer the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program. Additional funding is provided as unemployment workload increases. In April 1995, an average of 4,000 individuals received unemployment insurance benefits each week. In the 12-month period ending in April 1995, 12,000 individuals in Wyoming received benefits. Currently, 17,000 employers are covered by unemployment insurance.

Employment Service

THE WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SERVICE will receive $4.5 million in 1995 to provide comprehensive employment services to individuals seeking work and employers seeking workers. The results from PY 1993 reflected that Wyoming provided services to 78,400 applicants, received 37,000 job openings, and placed 16,100 individuals in jobs. Revitalization plans include agency reorganization and related staff cross-training, development of a customer satisfaction instrument, and utilization of a U.S. Department of Labor automation grant for self-service technologies.

Older Workers

WYOMING RECEIVES $1.9 MILLION FOR the Older Workers employment program. Grants are awarded to public and private nonprofit organizations and to units of local government to subsidize low-income persons aged 55 and over. In 1995, 440 people will benefit from this program.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and Native Americans

WYOMING CURRENTLY RECEIVES $246,200 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers and $414,600 for Native Americans. These programs target a special segment of the population who require training and employment assistance, but who cannot easily access the mainline JTPA programs.

Apprenticeship Services

THE NATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP ACT of 1937 established an apprenticeship system for developing and expanding the nation's skilled worker resources. The Bureau of Apprenticeship (BAT), which has 130 offices in 50 States provides technical assistance to State Agency Councils (SAC) in 27 States, and territories, and administers the program in 23 States. In FY 1994, over 325,000 apprentices were working in over 34,000 programs. Wyoming had 166 apprentices working/learning in 52 programs supported by 53 employers.

...AT STAKE: NEW AND BETTER JOBS FOR THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS

IT MUST BE RECOGNIZED THAT THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY FEDERALLY FUNDED, AND THAT IT WILL BE difficult for Wyoming to use its own resources to continue to serve as many people as currently served. Reductions in the federal employment and training investment in 1996 and beyond will impact heavily on Wyoming's disadvantaged, dislocated workers, and other job seekers trying to acquire new skills for new and better jobs.

INVESTING IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING VS. CUTTING EDUCATION AND TRAINING: PRESIDENT'S FY 1996 REQUEST VS. REPUBLICAN FY 1996 EXPECTED ACTION

7/12/95

	PRESIDENT CLINTON'S 10-YEAR BUDGET	REPUBLICAN CUTS
Goals 2000: Help States and schools raise academic standards and student achievement	Increase to $750 million in FY 1996, supporting improvements for over 8 million children in 16,000 schools. By FY 2002, funding would increase to $896 million, supporting improvements for over 44 million children in 85,000 schools.	Eliminate all funding for education reform.
Education for disadvantaged students: Help low-income students achieve high standards	Increased by $573 million over the last 2 years; increase by $302 million in 1996, serving as many as 300,000 more children in 1996 alone, and providing increases in the future.	Reduce funding by $1.1 billion in FY 1996, cutting 1.1 million children from the program in FY 1996 alone. A freeze at this level would, by 2002, cut an additional 600,000 children from the program.
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities	Fund at $500 million per year, providing safer, more drug-free learning environments for 39 million children in 14,000 school districts.	Reduce funding to $200 million, a 60% cut from the President's request. This would deprive over 23 million students of services next year.
Head Start: Comprehensive services for pre-school youth & toddlers to increase school readiness	Increase FY 1996 funding by $400 million and add 32,000 new Head Start slots for children in 1996, and a total of 50,000 new slots by 2002.	Cuts funding by $135 million from FY 1995 level. 45,000-50,000 children would be cut off current Head Start in 1996 to maintain program quality. Freezing funding at the reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children below the President's proposed level for 2002.
Child Care & Development Block Grant: Child care assistance for working poor families	Increase funding by $100 million in FY 1996. States could use these funds to serve 70,000-80,000 more children of working poor families.	Provides no added funding in FY 1996. 70,000-80,000 fewer children in working-poor families could be served than under the President's proposal.
Summer Jobs for disadvantaged young people	Funding for about 615,000 jobs for disadvantaged young people in the summer of 1996.	Program eliminated beginning in 1996, wiping out job opportunities for some 4.3 million disadvantaged youth over the next 7 years.
Job Training for dislocated workers, low-income adults	Put Skill Grants directly into the hands of disadvantaged and dislocated workers, with 800,000 Skill Grant recipients in 1996. Increase 1995 funding by 40% to $3.1 B.	Cuts funding by 50% below the President's request, and 25% below 1995.
AmeriCorps: College Aid for National Service	Expand by $242 M to provide nearly 50,000 opportunities for community service and college aid, and 580,000 youth (K-12) other service opportunities.	Eliminated. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities abolished over 7 years.
ALL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (Budget Function 500)	INCREASE EDUCATION, TRAINING AND AID TO STUDENTS BY $40 BILLION IN DISCRETIONARY OUTLAYS OVER 7 YEARS	THE BUDGET RESOLUTION CUTS OUTLAYS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING BY $36 BILLION INCLUDING $10 BILLION IN LOAN BENEFITS TO STUDENTS

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING

DRAFT

The fundamental goal of President Clinton's comprehensive economic policy is to raise the living standards and expand opportunity for hard-working Americans--so that every American has the chance to realize the American Dream. While supporting deficit reduction, open trade, innovation and job creation, the President has recognized that nothing is more critical to our nation's future than ensuring that all Americans have the education and skills they need to succeed in the new economy. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to lifelong learning--from the expansion and improvement of early childhood education to a bold new reform of adult education and training programs.

EDUCATION IS THE KEY TO RISING STANDARDS OF LIVING

In an economy where technology is constantly changing, trade is expanding, and capital is mobile, education has become the fundamental fault-line running through the work force. Most Americans have seen their incomes stagnate over the last fifteen years; the real income of the typical family actually declined. Yet college graduates have bucked the trend. In 1979, a male college graduate earned 39 percent more than a man with only a high school degree. By 1993, this gap had doubled, and a male college graduate out-earned his school graduate counterpart by 80 percent. In addition, the availability of health coverage, pension plans, and other work-related benefits has become closely correlated with education levels.

A BIPARTISAN EDUCATION RECORD

While bringing the deficit down by historic amounts--over $600 billion so far--President Clinton has also made investing in education a top priority. During the last Congress, Republicans and Democrats shared his commitment to lifelong learning, and together they enacted a historic series of initiatives to expand the amount and the quality of educational investment in America. Landmark legislation includes:

- **Head Start Amendments of 1994** (signed 5/18/94; passed House 393-20; Senate 98-1).
- **Goals 2000: Educate America Act** (signed 3/31/94; passed House 306-121; Senate 63-22).
- **Improving America's Schools Act** (signed 10/20/94; passed House 362-132; Senate 77-20).
- **School-to-Work Opportunities Act** (signed 05/04/94; passed House 339-79; Senate Voice Vote)
- **National and Community Service Trust Act** (signed 9/21/93; passed House 275-152; Senate 57-40)
- **Direct Lending and Pay-as-You-Can Loans** (signed on 8/10/93 as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act)

This year, President Clinton went a step further and proposed expansions and improvements in these and other education investments. In addition, as part of his Middle Class Bill of Rights, the President has sought to work with Republicans on two new initiatives:

- **Education and Training Tax Deduction** up to $10,000.
- The **G.I. Bill for America's Workers**--consolidating 70 programs and putting Skill Grants directly into workers' hands.

DRAWING THE LINE ON EDUCATION

Despite the bipartisan efforts that expanded educational opportunities last year, the current budget debate points to a divide between the President and the Republican Congress over the right economic strategy for the nation. Both the President and Republicans believe we must reduce the budget deficit and balance the budget, and both propose deep cuts in discretionary spending to reach this goal. But the President also believes that in order to create more opportunity, we must reduce the education deficit by expanding investment in education. Republicans appear to disagree. Thus, **while the President's balanced budget proposal launches an all-out effort to expand educational opportunity, the GOP budgets dramatically decrease educational opportunity.**

THE EDUCATION GAP BETWEEN THE BUDGETS

The Republican budget resolution slashed education and training by $36 billion between 1995 and 2002 (including $10 billion in loan benefits to students), the Senate budget by slightly less. On July 11, the House Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee took the first step towards making this budget resolution a reality making major reductions in key education and training programs. In contrast, the President's budget increases investment in these same areas by $41 billion. As a result, there is major education gap between the President's proposal and the Republican proposal.

President Clinton will fight to expand investment in education, and he will fight against efforts to reduce, gut, or eliminate key investments in education and job training. Following is a brief outline of the fundamental differences between the President's approach to education and the Republican approaches to education -- from pre-school through post-secondary training.

I. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

President Clinton has made expanding and improving pre-schooling the starting point for his lifelong learning agenda. Republicans would slash these investments.

. **HEAD START:** ***President Clinton Adds 50,000 Children; Republicans Cut Up To 230,000 Children.***

President Clinton already expanded investment in Head Start by $760 million from 1993 to 1995. Now, he proposes to increase annual funding by $1.5 billion by 2002 to reach another 50,000 children. At the same time as he expands Head Start, he has also reformed the way the program works to improve teaching and facilities for all the children who participate.

Republicans would reduce FY 1996 funding for Head Start by $135 million below the FY 1995 level and $535 million below the President's request. 45,000-50,000 children would be cut off Head Start in 1996 if HHS is to maintain program quality. Freezing funding a the reduced level would cut off up to 230,000 children below the President's proposed level for 2002.

II. K-12 EDUCATION

President Clinton has lent national support to local efforts to reform our schools, recognizing that the federal government is an important partner with states and communities in improving K-12 education, setting high academic standards, and ensuring equitable treatment for all our children. Republicans would eliminate national support for local reform, leaving students without crucial resources they need to succeed.

- **GOALS 2000.** ***President Clinton Created It and Would Provide $896 Million in 2002 To Help 44 Million Children in 85,000 Schools; Republicans Would Eliminate It.***

  President Clinton helped create Goals 2000, which supports community and school efforts to raise academic standards and encourage students to work hard meet them. Forty seven states are already participating in this program. In his 1996 budget, the President calls for a $354 million increase in funding, with the total level rising to $896 million by 2002. That's enough to support improvements for 44 million children in over 85,000 schools.

  Republicans propose **eliminating** Goals 2000 entirely--undermining what was once a bipartisan effort to spur bottom-up school improvement at schools across the nation.

- **TITLE ONE (Formerly Chapter One).** ***President Clinton Would Expand It Each Year; Republicans Would Freeze Funding, Depriving Over 1 Million Children of Aid.***

  President Clinton supports Title One, designed to provide needed resources to students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The program has been reoriented to give schools more flexibility to support effective innovations that help all students read and write well and meet challenging standards. The President has already increased Title One funding by $524 million over two years, and he proposes an increase of $213 million this year, enough to serve 200,000 additional children, with further increases every year in the future.

  Republican would cut funding by $1.1 billion, cutting as many as 1.1 million children from the program. These children from our poorest communities would be denied the extra instruction they need to achieve the same high standards as other children. [House]

- **SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS:** ***President Clinton Has Supported It; Republicans Would Gut It.***

  President Clinton supports this initiative to make our schools safe from drugs and violence. The program funds everything from innovative anti-violence education and after-school programs to metal detectors and security personnel. The President would maintain funding at $500 million per year

  Republicans: The House Labor/HHS/Education Subcommittee cuts this program by 60 percent to $200 million, depriving over 23 million students services in 1996 alone.

TECHNOLOGY LEARNING CHALLENGE (TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATION): *Republicans Would Gut This Clinton Initiative That Leverages Private Money for Technology in Public Schools.*

President Clinton has helped initiate this challenge to the private sector to join with public school districts to put computers and technology in the classroom. A $50 million federal investment in 1996 will leverage hundreds of millions of dollars in private support.

Republicans cut this program in half to $25 million in FY 1996, denying school districts across the country the ability to participate in this initiative, and drastically slowing an effort to leverage millions more from the private sector.

SCHOOL-TO-WORK OPPORTUNITIES. *President Clinton Has Supported A New 50-State Movement; Republicans Would Stop It In Its Tracks.*

President Clinton, with bipartisan support, signed into law the most important national program ever to ensure that all young people--including the 70% of young Americans who don't get four-year degrees--get the skills they need to obtain good jobs with a future. All states have received planning funds, and eight "leading edge" states have programs underway that are getting positive reviews from companies nationwide. Twenty more states will come into the program this year, and President Clinton has proposed increasing support by 60% for FY 1996 to $400 million, bringing to 43 the number of states implementing school to work systems.

Republicans in the House Labor/HHS/Education subcommittee reduced funding to $190 million. Compared to the President's program, the Republicans would slash funding by over 50% in 1996. The subcommittee mark would seriously hamper efforts of 28 States to complete their reforms started in 1994 and 1995; and 22 States would be denied the chance to implement their reform plans to raise student skills.

SUMMER JOBS. *President Clinton Supports Work Experiences for Youth; the Republicans Would Cut These Jobs.*

President Clinton recognizes that the summer jobs program is an important first opportunity to get work experience for many low-income youths - especially those in inner cities where jobs are scarce. Without these opportunities, these young people might not otherwise have any chance to learn skills and workplace behavior during their formative years. The President has proposed financing 615,000 jobs this summer alone.

Republicans would eliminate this program, a $872 million cut from the President's request. In the summer of 1996 this would eliminate this valuable work experience for 615,000 urban and rural at-risk youth.

III. POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

Now more than ever, education and job training are the gateway to America's middle class. Studies show that for every year of training a person gets after high school, his or her earnings rise by 6 to 12 percent. After 15 years in which college costs increased far faster than inflation but family incomes stagnated, President Clinton has initiated historic efforts to expand college access. Republican proposals would devastate grants and loans, college and job training, setting back college access by years if not decades.

. **DIRECT LENDING AND INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION ACCOUNTS.** ***President Clinton Supports Expanding These Initiatives; Republicans Want To Raise the Cost to Students and Reduce Access.***

President Clinton supports expanding the new direct lending program and individual education accounts. With the passage of the Student Loan Reform Act, 104 schools and over 252,000 students are already participating in the program. This year more than 1,400 schools -- representing 40% of all loans and the maximum allowed under this year's authorization -- have committed to enrolling. In FY 1996, the Act would provide $550 million in mandatory funds for the administration of this program and the transition from the guaranteed student loan program to direct loans.This program is already saving $6.8 billion for taxpayers, lowering interest rates for students, and allowing borrowers to choose flexible repayment arrangements -- including pay-as-you-earn plans through Individual Education Accounts. In time, 20 million students will be able to benefit.

Republicans have proposed legislation to reduce funds available for direct lending, prevent schools from choosing to participate in the initiative, and cap participation at 40 percent of all loans. The subcommittee mark would reduce funding to $320 million, an amount insufficient to administer the direct loan program. This action will stop the growth of cost-effective, efficient direct lending in order to keep unnecessary payments flowing to wealthy banks and unnecessary middlemen.

. **IN-SCHOOL INTEREST EXEMPTION.** ***Republicans Would Raise College Costs for Up to 4 Million Students.***

President Clinton supports the in-school interest exemption, under which **four million** need-tested students with Stafford loans do not have to pay interest while enrolled in school and during the grace period (six months) between leaving school and entering repayment.

Republicans propose $10 billion in cuts in student loans. In order to achieve that level of savings, they will not only have to eliminate any subsidy for graduate or professional students, but also hit college students with higher fees: for example, eliminating the six month grace period for interest after college or raising the origination fees that every student must pay to get their loans.

PELL GRANTS. ***President Clinton Raised the Maximum to a Record High and Would Increase Annual Funding by $3.4 Billion by 2002; Republicans Would Eliminate Up To 300,000 Students From The Program.***

President Clinton has supported the Pell Grant program, and increased the maximum Pell Grant in his 1996 budget by 12 percent, to its highest level ever, $2,620. In his new budget, he would increase annual funding by $3.4 billion by 2002--enough to reach 960,000 more recipients and increase the maximum award to $3,128.

Republicans would increase the maximum Pell Grant by only $100, to $2440. Furthermore, the subcommittee would eliminate about 300,000 students from the program who would receive awards between $400 and $600 under the President's proposal. For millions of students, grants make the difference between going to college and not going--between staying in school and dropping out. For example, $250 equals approximately 25% of tuition and fees of community colleges.

AMERICORPS. ***President Clinton Offers Opportunities to Nearly 50,000 Young People Next Year Alone; Republicans Would Eliminate More Than 4 Million Service Opportunities for People of All Ages.***

President Clinton created this initiative to enable young people to earn money for education by serving their communities--teaching, caring for the sick, making the streets safer. Already 20,000 Americans are serving in AmeriCorps, and nearly 50,000 are expected next year.

Republicans would eliminate AmeriCorps and the Corporation for National Service. Over 4.3 million service opportunities for youth in their communities would be abolished over the next 7 years. In FY 1996 alone nearly 50,000 young Americans from hard-working, middle class families will lose the opportunity to serve their communities through AmeriCorps in locally-identified areas of crucial need such as health care, social service, and crime prevention, and earn an educational award to help pay for college or other training.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING TAX DEDUCTION. ***President Clinton Supports A Deduction; With All the Tax Breaks for the Wealthy, Republicans Don't.***

President Clinton supports a tax deduction for middle-class families with education and job training expenses up to $10,000. This deduction would provide tax-favored treatment to education similar to the benefits for other investments like housing and equipment. It invests in those who invest in themselves and in America.

Republicans do not yet support the education and training tax deduction. With its $20,000 tax cut for the wealthiest 1%, the Contract with America includes tax breaks for capital gains, gifts and inheritances in excess of $600,000, and the depreciation of business purchases--but not for education.

IV. LIFELONG LEARNING

In order to maintain good job prospects throughout their lives in a fast-changing economy, Americans need to be trained again and again throughout their lives. President Clinton wants to support lifelong learning by reforming job training programs and putting resources and information directly into workers' hands. Republicans just want to slash job training.

G.I. Bill OF RIGHTS FOR WORKERS (SKILL GRANTS). ***President Clinton Supports Skill Grants for America's Workers; Republicans Want a 25% Cut in Job Training Funds.***

President Clinton's G.I. Bill for America's Workers would consolidate or eliminate over 70 job training programs while putting resources and information directly into workers hands as Skill Grants. Under the proposal, low-income or dislocated workers could go to a One-Stop Center and learn about the services and track records of job training programs and community colleges in the fields they wanted to study. Then, they could apply their Skill Grants to skills training at those institutions. The President would provide 800,000 Skill Grants in 1996 alone and increase funding (excluding Pell Grants) by $2.2 billion in 2002.

Republicans cut funding by 50% below the President's request, and 25% below the FY 1995 level. These cuts would deny reemployment services to 273,000 dislocated workers and deny training opportunities to 98,000 disadvantaged adults compared with the President's request.

V. THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

President Clinton's commitment to a lifelong learning agenda reflects his belief in the critical role of education in building America's future, and in the federal government's role as a partner in that effort. Everyone acknowledges that states and localities have been and continue to be the lead on education. But education is a national interest, and it requires a national role to ensure that all children have the opportunity to reach challenging standards of academic achievement.

President Clinton believes strongly that education is a national issue, and that abolishing the Department of Education now would be the equivalent of abolishing the Department of Defense in the middle of the Cold War.

Republicans have proposed abolishing the Department of Education.