

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Targeted Outreach Program (TOP)
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$15,032,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$33,625,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec 301 (a) (1), (2), (4)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct the program. The Department may exercise its discretion in setting the funding level for the TOP.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the preview of "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The TOP is one of several programs covered under Section 301' and while the budget request show a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for TOP. It is important to note, however, that the TOP was the subject of a special report which the Secretary was asked to furnish to the appropriations subcommittee's in January 1980. In this report, the Department went on record stating that the TOP should be maintained in FY 1981 at least at its "current level of operation." In the course of the FY 1981 congressional budget hearings, the Department confirmed this position with written testimony indicating that it is our intention to allocate adequate funds to the TOP in FY 1981 to maintain its present level of activity.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The TOP is a major component in the Federal Government's effort to help minorities and women overcome artificial barriers to employment in the skilled construction trades and in other highly skilled occupations. The primary focus of the TOP is on apprenticeable jobs. The program was established in the late 1960's.

Currently, TOP projects are found in more than 100 cities across the Nation. There are 19 different organizations participating as project sponsors, 5 of which conduct multi-regional operations. These 5 include the National Urban League, RTP, Inc., the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, the United Auto Workers, and the International Association of Firefighters. TOP projects are

designed to serve a specialized labor exchange function. Extensive training and employability development services are not involved. TOP projects recruit fairly qualified job seeker from the target group; provide them with a relatively modest level of counseling, tutoring, and supportive services; and develop appropriate job opportunities to which their clients can be referred.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1979, sponsors under the TOP were responsible for placing a total of 13,773 individuals into highly skilled well-paying jobs. Of these, 7,306 were placements in the skilled construction trades, and 6,467 were in other skilled occupations. Of the individuals placed; (i) 87% were minorities; (ii) 24% were women; and (iii) 42% were economically disadvantaged. In FY 1979, the cost per placement averaged \$1,586. Performance in FY 1980 is expected to be comparable.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew all TOP funding agreements in FY 1981. More specifically, each funding agreement would be renewed for a 12-month period with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain each project's current level of operation. Please note that the TOP funding level requested for FY 1981 is far in excess of the amount requested for FY 1980. This is so because the FY 1980 budget is artificially low--stemming from the fact that the funding agreement for our largest program operator (i.e. RTP) will not come up for renewal in FY 1980. In addition, as a part of a revised management system for the TOP, all programs will be put on a uniform program year funding basis. This will require a one-time cost of \$6,977,000 to extend a number of programs to a uniform starting date of April 1, 1981.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes there are no alternative funding sources for the TOP. The great majority of individuals served by the program do not fall within the Title IV-eligible age range. Also, discretionary resources under Title II and VI must be ruled out for two reasons: (i) TOP clients do not usually

meet the Title II or VI eligibility criteria; and (ii) it would be unfeasible to channel funding for local TOP projects through CETA prime sponsors.

11. Other Comments:

Within the context of overall CETA Title III funding, it might be possible to reduce the funding level in FY 1981 to accomodate the transition to uniform program year for TOP. This could be accomplished by funding each project for a nine-month performance period. The effect of such funding would be to reduce FY 1981 funding for TOP from the requested \$33,945,00 to \$27,453,000.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: National On-the-Job Program
(OJT)
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$21,990,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$27,751,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec 301 (a) (1), (2), (4)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program. The Department may exercise its discretion in setting the funding level for the OJT program.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the preview of "Section 301-Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The National OJT program is one of several programs covered under section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for the National OJT program. However, the course of the FY 1981 congressional budget hearings, the Department, in written testimony, indicated our intention to allocate adequate funds to the National OJT program in FY 1981 to maintain its present level of activity.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The National OJT Program consists of more than 20 individual training projects. Most of these training projects are sponsored by national level labor organizations, but a number of employer associations also participate as program sponsors. All of these projects are private-sector oriented and nearly all of them are multi-regional in scope. The National OJT Program provides access to job markets that CETA prime sponsors often find difficult to approach--such as the unionized construction industry, the railroad industry, and the automotive industry. For the most part, National OJT projects are under the stewardship of organizations that have direct influence over the employment and training practices of major industries. This tends to ensure that the training is practical and that real jobs exist for those who participate in the training.

As suggested above, most National OJT projects focus on a specific industry or trade. Training opportunities are generally limited to

economically disadvantaged persons, with sharp emphasis given to participation by minorities, women, and veterans. The training curricula always include on-the-job experience, which is often coupled with related classroom instruction. Since participation in a National OJT project usually involves immediate attachment to an employer, a very high proportion of the trainees subsequently obtain unsubsidized jobs.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1979, program sponsors under the National OJT Program were responsible for placing 13,699 individuals into unsubsidized employment. Of those placed in unsubsidized jobs, 3,353 (or 24%) were women, and 6,258 (or 46%) were minority group members. The average cost of an OJT placement was approximately \$1,618 for this period. It is anticipated that FY 1980 performance will be comparable, or somewhat improved over FY 1979.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew all OJT funding agreements in FY 1981. Each of the 26 funding agreements would be renewed for a 12-month period with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain each project's current level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes there are no alternative sources of funding for the National OJT Program. Discretionary resources under Title II and VI of CETA are inappropriate because it would be unfeasible to channel funding for such national sponsors through CETA prime sponsors. It should be noted that while full funding for OJT sponsors under CETA Title III has been requested here, in the case of certain sponsors funding is currently augmented by discretionary resources under CETA Title IV. Should this funding pattern be continued, the level for National OJT programs under CETA Title III could be adjusted by approximately \$1,372,000 to a new level of \$26,379,000.

11. Other Comments:

None

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Community Based Organizations
(CBO)
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$7,061,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$11,730,000
5. Legislative Authority: Section 301 (a) (3)
The Statute Permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program. The Department may exercise its discretion in setting the funding level for the CBO program.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:
This program falls within the preview of section 301 - Special Programs and Activities as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department congressional budget request. The program for Community Based Organizations (CBO's) is one of several programs covered under section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of 98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for CBO's. It is important to note, that in testimony for the FY 1981 congressional budget hearings the Department indicated its intention to allocate adequate funds to the CBO program in FY 1981 to maintain the present level of activity for both Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC) and SER - Jobs for Progress. Combined, these organizations constitute over half of the CBO category funding.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
Under this program category, the Employment and Training Administration awards funds to the national headquarters of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC), SER - Jobs for Progress, the National Urban League, and other community - based organizations (CBO's). These organizations are thus enabled to conduct technical assistance and training activities that are intended to strengthen the service-delivery capabilities of their numerous local affiliates. This is important because CETA prime sponsors have found local CBO's to be especially effective in reaching and serving the more severely disadvantaged in their jurisdictions. By fostering greater utilization of CBOs by prime sponsors, ETA helps to fulfill the aims of the CETA re-enactment with respect to sharper targeting of resources to those most in need.
8. Recent Accomplishments:
In Fiscal Year 1979, approximately 360 local-level CBOs received technical assistance and training. In the same year, these local-level organizations received service-delivery subgrants and contracts from CETA prime sponsors totaling close to \$180 million.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew all CBO funding agreements in FY 1981. More specifically, each of the funding agreements would be renewed for a 12 - month period with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain each projects current level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes, there are no alternative funding sources for the CBO program. The activities conducted under the CBO program - that is, assistance and training for local CBO's - do not lend themselves to funding under other Titles of CETA.

11. Other Comments:

None

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Promotion and Development.
(P&D)
2. Office of Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$8,342,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$12,077,000
5. Legislative Authority: Section 301(a)(3)
The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program. The Department may exercise its discretion in setting the funding level for the P&D program.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:
This program falls within "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's Congressional budget request. Promotion and Development (P&D) is of several programs under section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for P&D.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
These activities are designed to promote and foster improved working relationships between the network of Federal/State/Local employment and training agencies and the business community, the labor movement and other public and private entities that are in a position to further the purposes of CETA related legislation. The principal program conducted under this category is that conducted by the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI). Working with the labor movement, HRDI promotes and fosters active private industry partnerships with federally assisted employment and training programs mainly those operated by CETA prime sponsors, with particular emphasis on programs under CETA Title VII.

Other P&D programs that are planned for continuation in FY 1980 include those conducted by: the Center for Community Change, which helps unaffiliated community based organizations become active players in State and local CETA programs; Health and Education Resources, Inc., which helps design and implement training programs in the field of medical technology; the Federal bonding program, which assures employment-related fidelity bonds for ex-offenders; the Negro College Fund, which helps historically black colleges become active partners in State and local CETA

programs; the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, which has designed and implemented a course of instruction for registered apprentices leading to an associate of arts degree, and the National Urban Coalition to provide training and assistance to local organizations to aid in improving the targeting of employment activities to minorities, welfare recipients, long-term unemployed, and the poor.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1979, HRDI identified almost 22,000 job openings for Job Service clients in addition to providing for a range of technical assistance activities for CETA prime sponsors, Private Industry Councils (PIC's) and PIC representatives, as well as other local organizations concerned with employment and training activities. Other P&D program operators provided for a range of conferences and assistance activities geared toward improving linkages to federally sponsored (CETA) employment and training activities.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew all P&D funding agreements in FY 1981 with a dollar level sufficient to maintain each projects current level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

There are no practical alternative sources of funding for P&D activities. However, it should be noted that this request includes a request for full funding of the Institute for Advancement of Human Services in Los Angeles at a level of \$1.1 million. In FY 1980 this program is supported out of Title IV discretionary funds. Should this continue in FY 1981, the request for P&D activities under Title III could be reduced to \$10,977,000.

11. Other Comments:

None

Date Prepared: April 15, 1980

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CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSAL

OFFICE SUBMITTING PROPOSAL: ETA-ONP

DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$1,440,000

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

These funds are requested in support of a proposal from Virginia CARES, a nonprofit organization seeking to conduct an ambitious demonstration program aimed at prisoners, ex-prisoners, and their families. Virginia CARES has approached DOL in the context of training and employment-related services. They have also approached other agencies for financial support for services not related to employment. Thus far, they have obtained a \$250,000 commitment from CSA and a \$100,000 commitment from IEAA. A DOL commitment in an amount as low as \$300,000 would not undercut the viability of the program.

ONP

FY80: \$300,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

A White House aide, Mr. Charles Tisdale, has rendered some assistance to Virginia CARES to arrange for funding.

N5-i

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Persons with Limited English Speaking Ability (PLESA).
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,580,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$1,738,000
5. Legislative Authority: Section 301 (b) (3)
This subsection of Title III discusses the "Establishment of Appropriate procedures" that will benefit persons with limited English-Speaking ability. The statute does not require the Department to implement these procedures by funding special activities under CETA Title III. Therefore, the funding level for PLESA may be set at the discretion of the Department.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:
This program falls under "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. PLESA is one of several programs under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for PLESA.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
This program is being conducted for the Department of Labor by the National Puerto Rican Forum, which provides classroom instruction, counseling, job development, and other employment-related services to Programs for Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability (PLESAs) in nine cities, mainly in the East. One of their local-level projects was mounted in connection with the White House effort to assist in the redevelopment of the South Bronx. In Fiscal 1980, as in FY 1979 this project includes a special program component for the recruitment and placement of Hispanics in clerical positions in the Labor Department and other Federal agencies. This is a joint effort between the National Puerto Rican Forum and the USDOL Office of Personnel in support of the Secretary's directive to increase employment opportunities for Hispanics in the Department.

It should also be noted that a fairly extensive set of technical assistance materials that were generated as a result of a 1976 PLESA demonstration program were recently disseminated throughout the CETA system.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

The NPRF project, initially funded September 1, 1978, placed more than 1800 individuals in unsubsidized jobs through November 30, 1979, against a goal of 1500. Of these, 35 were placed in Federal Civil Service jobs in Washington, D.C. Individuals placed by the program were provided with counseling and other employment related services designed to overcome the obstacles to employment represented by their poor English-language skills. FY 1980 performance is expected to be comparable.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The resource level proposed for FY 1981 will be sufficient to renew the NPRF project at its FY 1980 level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Sources of Funding:

It is unfeasible to fund this program or its local programs under other Titles of CETA.

11. Other Comments:

None

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Handicapped Workers
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$2,942,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$3,586,000

5. Legislative Authority: Sec 301 (b) (4)

The statute contains a mandate which requires the Department to fund programs for handicapped workers from the CETA Title III appropriation. However, the funding level is not specified by the statute and, hence, can be set at the discretion of the agency.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The Handicapped Workers program is one of several programs covered under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981 it does not show a specific amount being broken out for Handicapped Workers.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

There are currently six separate ongoing projects serving the handicapped under national direction. Three of these project sponsors provide private sector OJT opportunities to handicapped individuals. The three sponsors include the National Association for Retarded Citizens, Goodwill Industries of American, and the Epilepsy Foundation. The remaining three projects are basically advocacy/promotional efforts being conducted by the Electronics Industry Foundation, the National Federation of the Blind, and Mainstream, Inc. All six projects are multi-regional in scope.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In Fiscal Year 1979, the three programs mentioned above which provided training opportunities placed 4,138 handicapped individuals in unsubsidized jobs. All of the individuals placed were economically disadvantaged, 1,412 (or 34%) were minorities, and 1,669 (or 40%) were women. The cost per placement approximated \$550. FY 1980 performance should be comparable.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew all Handicapped Workers funding agreements in FY 1981. More specifically, each of the six funding agreements would be renewed with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain each projects current level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

There are no practical alternatives as funding sources for the Handicapped Workers program. While handicapped individuals are clearly eligible to be served under CETA Titles II, VI, and VII, there is no vehicle for funding under these Titles which will have a comparable broad impact in private industry and the CETA system.

11. Other Comments:

None

1. 12 1977
12. 12 1977

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Older Workers (Title X) Jobs for the Elderly
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$8,450,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$7,000,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301(a)(1), (f)
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program was funded initially under the Public Works and Economic Development Act (PWEDA). However, when PWEDA funds were no longer available, the Department assumed funding responsibility at the direction of the Congress. In this regard, the Appropriations Committee, as well as individual members, have indicated that the Department should continue support for the Jobs for the Elderly participants.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The Jobs for the Elderly Program provides subsidized employment (both part and fulltime) for persons over the age of 50. The Department's current policy on the Jobs for the Elderly project calls for the gradual phasing down of this program. As a consequence, the original program funding level of \$20,000,000 has been reduced to \$7,000,000 in 1981. This reduction has been accomplished largely through the imposition of a hiring freeze and a concerted effort to place participants into unsubsidized jobs or into programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act.

At the present time, there are less than 2,000 full and parttime participants. Most of these enrollees are in New York City.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

During the past 2 years substantial progress was made toward reducing the number of participants. During Fiscal Year 1978, there were nearly 5,000 people involved in the program; however, by January 1, 1980, this number was reduced to approximately 2,000 persons.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The FY 1981 budget request will permit the continuation of all the present enrollees, thereby eliminating the possibility of forced layoffs. This request will enable the Department to sustain the existing projects and meet commitments which have been made to the Congress.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

As a matter of policy, a concerted effort is being made to find other means to reduce the program size and as a consequence, the level of funding. Where possible, participants are being placed into the Senior Community Service Employment Program, local CETA programs, or unsubsidized jobs.

11. Other Comments:

It is anticipated that the Jobs for the Elderly Program will continue to be funded on a gradually reduced basis over the next few years.

FISCAL YEAR 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Small Business Workshops
2. Office submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$688,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$800,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301 (g)

The statute contains a mandate requiring the Department to establish "a program of training of youths and other individuals who wish to pursue careers as self-employed owners and managers of small businesses." However, since the funding level is not specified by the statute, it can be set at the discretion of the agency.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. Small Business Workshops is one of several programs covered under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for Small Business Workshops.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

This activity is a U.S. Department of Labor sponsored public information project designed to encourage people across the United States to consider self-employment as a way of making a satisfying and financially rewarding living. Initially, this activity calls for the production and broadcast of three original television specials and supporting booklets which will give the audience:

- An understanding of what it is really like to own and manage your own business, including the hard work and considerable skills required for capital raising, administration and management, selling and marketing;
- Criteria for judging realistically: "Is this for me?";
- A "survival kit" for those who decide to try (i.e., the basis for deciding what to do—or not to do—to select a field to go into, to raise capital, to run the business successfully, and to deal with the tensions of running a business); and

- A refresher course and some new ideas for those already in business for themselves, especially if they are in the early, "still-struggling" phase.

This will set the stage for the development and implementation, potentially on an interagency basis, of a series of local demonstrations involving a public/private partnership to provide more specific training and assistance to those individuals contemplating self-employment as owner/managers of small businesses.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

This program was begun in December 1979. The first year's activities call for the production and distribution of the three films and booklets, and the nationwide promotion of the program.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to fund the Small Business Workshops program for FY 1981. Specifically, it would allow for development of a program of training and assistance for potential small business owners to be demonstrated at the local level in FY 1982.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding:

For all practical purposes, there is no alternative source funding for development of such a national program. To the extent that interagency interest is developed (e.g. Commerce, SBA, and Agriculture), other supplementary sources of funding are a possibility. As the program is developed for local level implementation, it will probably lend itself to funding under CETA Title VII.

11. Other Comments:

This program has strong White House interest and support.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Programs for the Handicapped
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$292,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$334,000
5. Legislative Authority: Section 306

The statute contains a mandate requiring the Department to fund special programs designed to train persons for occupations which provide services to handicapped people. However, the funding level for such programs is not specified by the statute, and, hence, can be set at the discretion of the agency.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program is "Section 306 - Handicapped Programs" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The amount requested here is slightly higher to account for increased operating costs.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

CETA Section 306 is inappropriately labeled "Programs for Handicapped." This section of the statute does not authorize handicapped worker programs per se—as does section 301(b)(4). Rather, it authorizes programs that prepare persons (not necessarily the handicapped) for jobs in which they provide services to handicapped people. This program is sponsored for the Department of Labor by the National Association of Rehabilitation Facilities (NARF). The project is multi-regional in scope, with NARF implementing training activities in up to 20 localities under each year's funding agreement. This project involves on-the-job training in jobs found at facilities for the rehabilitation of handicapped people.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Under their Fiscal Year 1979 funding agreement, ARF trained and placed more than 300 persons in unsubsidized jobs at rehabilitation facilities. Of those placed, all were disadvantaged, 156 (or 53%) were minorities, 195 (or 65%) were women. The average cost per placement for these programs was \$559. FY 1980 performance should be similar.

9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew this program activity in FY 1981 with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain the project's current level of operation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes there is no alternative funding source for this multi-regional activity.

11. Other Comments.

None

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Programs for Middle-Aged and Older Workers
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$2,678,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$5,000,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 308 of CETA

The statute directs the Department to develop and establish programs for middle-aged and older workers.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

The \$2,678,000 available for this program activity is less than that called for in the Congressional Budget Request. Still, in consideration of the newness of this activity, the amount made available will be sufficient during the current fiscal year to initiate demonstration projects.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

\$678,000 of the funds will be used to fund three ongoing activities: National Council on Aging's Aging and Work Journal (issues sent to prime sponsors, aging network, ES, etc.), Pre-Retirement, Inc.'s efforts at developing linkages between SES and SCSEP, and Green Thumb's OJT contract for older workers. The fourth and remaining activity will be \$2,000,000 to fund 4-6 nationally administered projects to develop replicable employment and training models. Through the auspices of this program thrust, employment opportunities and appropriate training and supportive services will be provided to the eligible older workers through innovative modes, with the intent to facilitate the transition of workers 55 years of age and older from one occupation to another within the labor force and/or to facilitate the transition of such workers from nonparticipation to participation in the labor force including work experience, vocational education, public services employment, on-the-job training, etc.; and to develop and establish programs incorporating methods designed to assure increased labor force participation by older workers who are able and willing to work but who have been unable to secure employment or who have been discouraged from seeking employment.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

The program activity will commence in the last quarter of Fiscal Year 1980.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested will enable ONP to expand Section 308 research and demonstration activities, with the emphasis on developing models that will have maximum impact in terms of improving the various ETA "systems" ability to meet the employment needs of older workers.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes there are no alternative funding sources for the programs for middle-aged and older workers.

This program was instituted through an amendment to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act in recognition that current activities are not flexible enough to develop innovative modes which, in turn, would serve the older workers.

11. Other Comments:

The requested budget for FY 1981 remains below that allowed for under the congressional budget request. Still, this budgetary request will enable the Department to meet its responsibility under Section 308 of CETA.

ONP

TOP

1980

FT80: \$ 1,000,000

FT81 REQUEST: -0-

SEP 4 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHARLES B. KNAPP
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Employment and Training

FROM: LAMOND GODWIN
Administrator
Office of National Programs

SUBJECT: Evaluation of the Targeted Outreach
Program

With reference to my earlier memorandum on this subject, our inability to utilize the University of Texas makes this task even more difficult. As to an alternative approach, I would suggest that ONP, with the assistance of OPER, retain a qualified SBA 8(a) firm to conduct the evaluation. I believe that ONP would be in a good posture to take the lead in this undertaking given the special expertise that is now available in my immediate staff. While I would insist that the design of the evaluation study and the specifications that will be reflected in the contract be developed with OPER's assistance, I believe, it would be inappropriate to burden OPER with primary responsibility for carrying out this totally unanticipated task.

The dollar level I quoted to you earlier (i.e., \$1 million) still holds and has been included in the latest version of the Title III funding plan. I hope we can reach quick agreement on the manner in which to proceed. Time is running against us and we will do well to have even an "interim" evaluation report ready for the Congress in the time frame they have set for us.

ONPPUTERBAUGH:mw
8/29/79 Rm. 6402PHB X66093

N12-i

Symbol	Initials	Date
TN	CB	8/29
TN	LB	8-3-79

Date Prepared: February 14, 1980

CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSALOFFICE SUBMITTING PROPOSAL: ETA-ONPDOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$50,000DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

These funds are being requested to support a national conference that would be conducted by ADHERENT, a professional journal published by the Executive Directors Association of OIC. The conference would focus on the subject of "Human Resource Development in a Limited Growth Economy" and would involve participation by the 16 schools participating in ETA's Institutional Grant Program, State employment security agencies, CETA prime sponsors, community-based organizations, and leading figures in the employment and training field. The "proceedings" of the conference would later be published in ADHERENT.

ONP

FY80: \$50,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADHERENT had originally proposed a series of conferences at a cost of \$80,000. Lamond Godwin held subsequent discussions with ADHERENT representatives who agreed to scale the proposal down.

approved.

N13-i

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Contract/Grant Closeout and Audit Resolution (Closeout Program).
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$250,000
4. FY 1981 Request: \$274,250
5. Legislative Authority: Section 301

The statute does not require the Department to fund this activity under CETA Title III. It is essentially a "housekeeping" activity (but an important one) that is funded on a discretionary basis.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The closeout program is one of several programs covered under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for closeouts.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The closeout program is a major effort to settle all expired and terminated contracts and grants within one year of completion. The process includes making final decisions on audits which must be resolved within 120 days of receipt. The resolution of audits and the closing of contracts or grants can be simple or very complex. A lot depends on the contractors/grantees and the management skill they bring to their operations. It also relies on the adequacy of closeout documentation and audit responses. Frequently there is negotiation to settle differences and quite often, unresolved differences lead to litigation. But whether simple or complex, both of which are time consuming, ETA has a compelling interest in the recovery of surplus funds so as to save interest paid by U.S. Treasury and to be able to redistribute surpluses to other useful programs. Additional impetus is provided through the watchful eyes of OMB and G.A.O.

The program is designed to satisfy program, fiscal and property settlements following established federal procedures

Experience has demonstrated that Small Business Minority (8a) firms chartered as Certified Public Accounts provide the best mix of knowledge, skill and productivity to achieve our goals.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Negotiations are currently underway for the FY 1980 contract which is scheduled to start June 1, 1980 and complete on May 31, 1981. The prospects are good since we are dealing with a firm with a good background and current successful operation in another ETA program(UI). We anticipate that approximately 500/600 grants and contracts will be closed out during the performance period, and that about 80 audits will be resolved. OAM has a similar program underway to closeout all expired and terminated grants that were completed on or before October 1, 1979. The Chief of that Closeout Task Force characterizes his first quarter of operations as successful. So, indications again are that the FY 1981 funding requested here would buy us a successful effort that would meet our goals.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The amount requested would permit ONP to renew its FY 1980 closeout program contract. It is estimated that 560 contracts/grants will be closed and approximately 100 audits would be resolved. The funds requested represent a 9.7 per cent rise over FY 1980, to account for price increases resulting from inflation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

For all practical purposes there are no alternative funding sources for the closeout program. Legislative limitations on use of funds in other titles for the stated purpose of closeouts is precluded.

11. Other Comments:

Funding at the level requested is imperative if we are to maintain currency in the closeout/audit resolution program. To avoid excessive interest on unused funds is a major concern of our office and GAO/Treasury. Funds that can be made available for other useful programs should be redistributed before they expire for obligation purposes. And of course any regression in recovery of funds, or collection of debts by failing to closeout contract/grants and resolve audits will reflect unfavorably on ETA in the guise of GAO audit reports, DOL IG Internal Audit Reports and DOL IG reports to Congress. The final undesired result is that the public perceives us as being unable to manage our programs.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Activity: Rural Strategies
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,954,000 4. FY 1981 Request:
\$4,084,500
5. Legislative Authority: Section 301 (a)(1)

The statute permits but does not require this activity. However, the Secretary gave priority to this activity by establishing the Committee on Rural Development (August 1977), and the President has announced a series of rural job creation initiatives as part of the Small Community and Rural Development Policy (December 1979).

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request.

7. Overview of Activity:

The President's Small Community and Rural Development (SCRD) Policy sets forth goals and methods of achieving rural development. The new policy gives the Department lead role in implementing a series of rural job creation initiatives designed to enhance the well being of rural people and improve the functioning of rural labor markets. The Secretary had already established the Committee on Rural Development in recognition of the need for concerted efforts to improve rural policies and programs. He appointed Lamond Godwin to serve as the Department's senior official. The senior official is responsible for monitoring intradepartmental implementation of the SCRD Policy, serving as rural advocate within the Department, and providing information and assistance to interested small community and rural leaders.

The first series of rural development initiatives focused on the areas of health, water and sewer programs, energy, and transportation. In each case, CETA resources were linked to the programmatic activities of other Federal agencies to achieve significant national objectives for rural Americans. Under the President's

Policy, the focus of the job creation initiatives has shifted from supporting public sector activities to gaining access to private sector jobs. This focus is apparent in the rural employment initiatives, the farmworker and rural youth initiatives, the Native American employment and economic development initiatives, and the Area Development from Large-Scale Construction initiative.

We have relied upon a variety of methods over the past 2 years to design and implement the Department's rural activities. We have held conferences, circulated concept papers and received input from many sectors in working towards an overall rural strategy and in designing each particular rural initiative. We have developed interagency agreements, allocated resources for special projects, and leveraged existing program resources in implementing these rural initiatives.

In some cases, we have implemented initiatives by transferring CETA funds to other Federal agencies. In other cases, we have awarded contracts to public-interest or non-profit organizations to carry out a specific program. In still other cases, we have involved the delivery network of ONP's line agencies by making special program resources available to them.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

We have completed the following major departmental activities to design and implement successful approaches to small community and rural development:

- o Provided extensive assistance in the formulation of the President's Small Community and Rural Development Policy.
- o Participated in the design and implementation of the White House Rural Development Initiatives in the areas of health, water and sewer programs, transportation and energy.
- o Designed the Department's role in Area Development from Large-Scale Construction, the most extensive interagency initiative to date.

- o Formulated implementation plans for rural job creation initiatives in the areas of rural employment initiatives, farmworker and rural youth initiatives, Native American employment and economic development initiatives, Area Development from Large-Scale Construction/Early Warning Information System Initiative, energy initiative, and water operator training program initiative.
- o Developed an interagency agreement with FmHA, HUD and CSA to improve the delivery of migrant and seasonal farmworker housing assistance programs.
- o Implemented a rural employment development laboratory in North Carolina in connection with the Administration's partnership agreement with that State.
- o Conducted the Secretary's Rural Employment and Training Conference and prepared conference proceedings.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

Fiscal Year 1981 funding requests are organized below to show all activities necessary to support the President's Policy and those projects for which FY 1981 funds are requested.

Activity/Project/Program	Agency/ Organi- zation	Current FY 1980 Funding Level	Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level	FY SH Fun Rec
RURAL JOB CREATION INITIATIVES				
1. Rural employment initiatives	inter- agency	N/A	N/A	N/
2.a.Farmworker youth	ONP	16.4 M.	2% of Title IV	(
b.Agricultural entrepreneurship	OYP	3.5 M.	unknown	(
3. Native American employment and economic development initiatives				
a.Tribal Employment Rights Project	inter- agency	142,000	90,000	:
b.Native American Jobs/Skills Bank	inter- agency	300,000	300,000	
c.Native American PSIP	ONP	7.0 M.	7.0 M.	

<u>Activity/Project/Program</u>	<u>Agency/ Organi- zation</u>	<u>Current FY 1980 Funding Level</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level</u>	<u>FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request</u>
RURAL JOB CREATION INITIATIVES (Cont'd)				
4. Early Warning Information System	ONP	(TAT)	0	0
5. Rural Weatherization program	Prime Sponsor	unknown	unknown	0
6. Water Operator Training (funded in FY 1979 for 18 months)	ONP EPA Prime Sponsors	533,000 100,000 unknown	600,000	500,000
7. Native American Water/Waste Water Training Program	ONP&IHS	0	500,000	500,000
OTHER RURAL INITIATIVES				
8. Rural Transportation initiative (funded in FY 1979)	Older Worker National Sponsors	4.5 M.	50,000	50,000
9. Rural Employment Laboratory	MDC, Inc.	190,000	(Contin- uation funding not needed until FY' 82)	0
10. Farmworker Housing Assistance Program	inter- agency	3.7 M.	3.7 M. Sec. 303	0
11. Information Clearinghouse	inter- agency (National Rural Center)	65,000	65,000	65,000
12. Study of EEO in non-metro areas and related documentation	NRC	322,000	300,000	300,000

Activity/Project/Program	Agency/ Organi- zation	Current FY 1980 Funding Level	Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level	FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request
13. Improving small cities' capacity to coordinate CETA resources	American Association of Small Cities	600,000	600,000	600,000
	National Conference of Black Mayors	300,000	300,000	300,000
14. Agricultural Extension Agent Training Program	USDA/Extension	106,000	106,000	106,000
15. Federal-State coordination of rural initiatives	National Governors' Association	200,000	200,000	200,000
16. Training of Minority construction contractors	Association of Minority Contractors	300,000	300,000	300,000
17. Assistance to cooperatives and CBOs in utilizing CETA programs	Federation of Southern Cooperatives	133,500	133,500	133,500

RURAL JOB CREATION TASK FORCE (RJCTF)

18. Funding for interagency rural job creation projects developed by the White House-mandated RJCTF	inter-agency	0	3,000,000	1,000,000
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Total \$4,084,500

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

As noted in the previous section, the implementation of rural activities/projects/programs draws upon a wide range of ONP-based and ETA-based efforts. Within ONP, we have utilized Section 301, Section 302 and Section 303 resources to support departmental and White House initiatives. We have relied upon Titles II, IV, VI and VII either directly through national level contracts or indirectly by leveraging resources through the prime sponsor system.

Given the FY 1981 budget outlook, it will be more difficult to leverage prime sponsor resources. Experiences to date would recommend direct funding of proposed initiatives in conjunction with contributions from other Federal agencies where feasible. To attract other resources to rural initiatives, we must have a small but tangible amount of funding in the Rural Strategies line.

11. Other Comments:

Although \$1.954 million of Fiscal Year 1980 SNPA funds are currently obligated, we have drawn upon other Title III discretionary resources to support Rural Strategies during Fiscal Year 1980 for a total of \$7.2495 million.

The Department of Labor cannot effectively participate in the implementation and further development of the President's Small Community and Rural Development Policy without this funding.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Special Technical Assistance Activities - Energy Clearinghouse
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$536,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$600,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec 314
Since the regular TAT program satisfies the mandate of CETA Title III, Section 314, this special TAT effort to provide the CETA system with energy and training related information is funded at the discretion of the agency.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:
This program falls within the preview of "Section 314 - Technical Assistance and Training" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. This special technical assistance activity is mean to augment regular technical assistance under CETA; and while the budget request shows a total of \$10,000,000 being available for Section 314 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for Special Technical Assistance Activities.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
This program is being conducted for the Department of Labor by Solar America, Inc., and was begun in December, 1979. In its initial year, the project will develop a substantial body of information on Energy and Employment development which will be available by phone or mail to CETA program operators which are operating, or considering, training programs in energy-related areas. This information will be grouped in four areas: (i) information on current CETA programs, (ii) experts in energy who are available for technical assistance, (iii) organizations which have activities and for information in energy employment development, and (iv) lists of related published information.

In addition to the above information services for national and local CETA program sponsors, the project will produce information for ETA program management including a listing with selected abstracts of all CETA energy-related employment and training activities, a summary of energy related employment and training activities under CETA Title IV, and a summary of energy and employment econometrics and other models.

8. Recent Accomplishments:
This program was only recently begun and therefore has no major accomplishments to date.
9. Impact of Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:
The amount requested would permit ONP to continue funding for the energy clearinghouse in FY 1981 at its current level of operation with some additional technical assistance activities.
10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:
For all practical purposes there are no alternative funding sources for this activity. However, this program currently receives supplementary funding from CETA Title IV discretionary resources. Should this funding pattern be continued in FY 1981, the amount requested were could be reduced by us much as half.
11. Other Comments:
The information developed under this program activity will place ETA in a better management position to mount energy - related employment and training programs on a system-wide basis in the future.

ONP

Displaced Homemakers

In fiscal 1979, ETA began planning the implementation of a set of special programs designed to meet the training and employment-related needs of displaced homemakers. These programs, which are now getting underway in fiscal year 1980, will be operated by both CETA prime sponsors and private non-profit organizations. It is ETA's intention that these programs demonstrate a wide variety of approaches to assist homemakers into the competitive labor market. After assessing these programs in depth, ETA will prepare technical assistance materials for dissemination throughout the CETA network to provide guidance to program operators regarding the types of services and techniques that have shown the greatest success.

FY80: \$1,000,000

FY81 Request: -0-

N17-i

Date Prepared: November 15, 1979

CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSAL

OFFICE SUBMITTING PROPOSAL: ETA-ONP

DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$150,000

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

These funds would be used to retain an SBA 8(a) contractor to handle the logistical and mechanical aspects of our system to notify CETA prime sponsors of national office grants and contracts that involve activity in their respective jurisdictions. DOL is required to give prime sponsors such notification pursuant to section 301(e) of the CETA re-enactment.

ONP

FY80: \$150,000

FY81 REQUEST: \$150,000

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

N18-i

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: PSIP R&D
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: 0 4. FY 1981 Request: \$150,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 311

The statute requires R&D funding for Native American employment and training programs but does not specify an exact dollar amount.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This request is for R&D for the Native American Private Sector Initiatives Program (NAPSIP). Native Americans are included along with incentive bonuses for State and local prime sponsors who form multi-jurisdictional PIC's in the 5 percent Secretary's setaside. In FY 1979-1980 the amount of funds that went to Native Americans was \$7.72 million, which represents 2 percent of the total Title VII (after a limited amount for TJTC was deducted) resources available.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

NAPSIP follows in the tradition of the Native American Economic Stimulus Program (NAESP) in being the catalyst for the development of tribal enterprise. On most Indian reservations there is little private investment, and essentially no economic infrastructure. Tribes are now using CETA funds to help establish businesses that are owned by the tribal government. NAPSIP goals are to support this type of economic development, and to put individuals into jobs that are eventually fully unsubsidized. Some of the 26 NAPSIP projects that were funded in FY 1979-1980 were in such diverse fields as avocado growing, hydroponic gardening, carpentry, and the development of reservation funeral parlors.

Considering the relatively limited amount of funds, a competitive proposal process was used that targeted the funds on the best projects. In Fiscal Year 1979-1980, 81 proposals were received, containing \$90 million in requests. In order to submit a proposal, a tribe had to establish a PIC.

A major factor in the evaluation criteria was how well the applicant tied the project into the resources of other Federal agencies, such as EDA.

The only types of organizations eligible to receive funds under NAPSIP are federally recognized reservations, and Native American entities in Alaska, Hawaii and Oklahoma.

The need for NAPSIP, based on the level of demand is great. It fits in with the goals of the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1973 by giving substance to tribal priorities for economic development.

In FY 1979-1980 no R&D was done on NAPSIP.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1980, it is estimated that 750 Indians will be placed through NAPSIP. A more important indicator is that 26 specific tribal enterprises have been launched, helping to build tribal economies.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

R&D activities for NAPSIP will consist of implementing specific parts of CETA Section 705(c) in conjunction with ongoing NAPSIP projects. Projects funded thus far rely heavily on OJT. Demonstration projects will include (but are not limited to) such items as:

1. developing a small business intern program to provide a practical training enabling youths and other individuals to work for a private employer while attending an education or training program.
2. coordinating Title VII programs with other job development, placement, and employment and training activities carried out by public and private agencies.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources: None

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: PSIP Technical Assistance and Training
2. Office Submitting Request: ONP
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: 0
4. FY 1981 Request: \$150,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 315

The statute requires TAT funding support for Native American employment and training activities, but does not specify an exact dollar amount. In this case a specific amount will be targeted at the Native American Private Sector Initiatives Program (NAPSIP) Title VI.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

Native Americans are included along with incentive bonuses for State and local prime sponsors who form multi-jurisdictional PIC's in the 5 percent Secretary's setaside. In FY 1979-1980 the amount of funds that went to Native Americans was \$7.72 million, which represents 2 percent of the total Title VII (after a limited amount for TJTC was deducted) resources available.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

NAPSIP follows in the tradition of the Native American Economic Stimulus Program (NAESP) in being the catalyst for the development of tribal enterprise. On most Indian reservations there is little private investment, and essentially no economic infrastructure. Tribes are now using CETA funds to help establish businesses that are owned by the tribal government. NAPSIP goals are to support this type of economic development, and to put individuals into jobs that are eventually fully unsubsidized. Some of the 26 NAPSIP projects that were funded in FY 1979-1980 were in such diverse fields as avocado growing, hydroponic gardening, carpentry, and the development of reservation funeral parlors.

Considering the relatively limited amount of funds, a competitive proposal process was used that targeted the funds on the best projects. In Fiscal Year 1979-1980, 81 proposals were received, containing \$90 million in requests. In order to submit a proposal, a tribe had to establish a PIC.

A major factor in the evaluation criteria was how well the applicant tied the project into the resources of other Federal agencies, such as EDA.

The only types of organizations eligible to receive funds under NAPSIP are federally recognized reservations, and Native American entities in Alaska, Hawaii and Oklahoma.

The need for NAPSIP, based on the level of demand is great. It fits in with the goals of the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1973 by giving substance to tribal priorities for economic development.

In FY 1979-1980, no TAT, beyond limited Federal Representative monitoring, and an HRDI review of proposals was provided to Native American grantees.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1980, it is estimated that 750 Indians will be placed through NAPSIP. A more important indicator is that 26 specific tribal enterprises have been launched, helping to build tribal economies.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

A solid TAT effort will give these pure economic development projects a boost to increase effectiveness. Linkages to other Federal agency programs and enterprise management will be stressed. The majority of the effort will be based on onsite TAT at all projects.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources: None

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213



Reply to the Attention of:

APR 17 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHARLES B. KNAPP
Attn: Xavier Vela
FROM: RICHARD E. JOHNSON
SUBJECT: FY 81 Funding Plan for SNPA,
CETA Title III

Pursuant to your March 19, 1980 memorandum on SNPA Funding Plan Proposals for FY 81, this package transmits the Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research's proposed program requests in response to agency priorities.

Attachment

SNPA FY 80 PLAN AND FY 81 REQUEST

OPER	FY 80 Plan	FY 81 Request	Recommendation FY 81
19. Supported Work	700,000		
21. Institutional Grants	1,201,000	1,000,000	
22. Nat'l Long. Surveys	600,000	1,600,000	
23. Minnesota Work Equity	500,000		
24. Minority Researcher Associates	273,000	225,000	
25. Career Advancement Min. Soc. Sci.	300,000	400,000	
26. Brookings Institution	260,000	360,000	
28. Int'l Apprenticeship Task Force	50,000		
29. Continuous Long. Manpower Survey	5,000,000		
36. Policy Analysis Support (ONP/OPER/ASPER)	500,000	440,000	
39. PSE Area Wage Indices (ES-202) (OPER/BLS)	255,000		
41. Labor Surplus Area Outreach	200,000		
43. EOPPs	6,217,000		
44. Displaced Homemakers (Several/OPER)	500,000		
46. Special R&D Activities	582,000		
M Project JET	76,000		
Minority Scholars		300,000	
Doctoral Dissertation Grant Program		630,000	
PSE Jobs for Ex-Offenders		2,500,000	
Optimal CETA Participant Mix		2,000,000	

OPER	FY 80 Plan	FY 81 Request	Recommendation FY 81
Energy Employment Impact		300,000	
Energy Employment and Emergency Preparedness		1,200,000	
Improved Career Decisionmaking		527,000	
Student Research Centers	(500,000)*	500,000	
Graduate Fellowships	<u>225,000</u>	<u>225,000</u>	
Totals	\$17,439,000	\$12,207,000	

* Awaiting approval

FY80 REQUEST

FY81: NO REQUEST

NATIONAL SUPPORTED WORK DEMONSTRATION

Legislative Authority: Sec. 311(c)

Under this section the Secretary is authorized to conduct supportive employment and training projects of an experimental and demonstration nature. This program is funded on a discretionary basis.

Responsible Office: OPER-ETA

Funding:

	<u>FY'79</u>	<u>FY'80 Proposal</u>
Planned Obligations . . .	\$500,000	\$500,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs" under CETA Title III.

Overview of Program:

The National Supported Work Demonstration began operations in March 1975 to test the effectiveness of a transitional work experience program on four groups of traditionally hard-to-employ individuals (ex-drug abusers, ex-offenders, delinquent youth and long term female welfare recipients) who are not usually served by regular employment and training programs. The primary objective of this major R&D effort is to increase the employability of these target groups who, because of their past work histories and anti-social behavior are unable to secure and maintain employment in a competitive labor market.

Recent Accomplishments:

There are currently 21 supported work programs operating under the management and oversight of the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC). The sites employ approximately 2,100 supported workers: 675 AFDC mothers, 450 ex-offenders, 200 ex-addicts, 425 youths and 350 from other target groups such as recovering alcoholics, mentally ill and CETA negative terminees. The sites generate about 60 percent of their operating revenues from local grants (40 percent and) worksite revenues (20 percent); the remaining 40 percent is a combination of national funding sources. The public subsidy per

National Supported Work Demonstration

participant year is \$9,960; the subsidy per participant is \$5,800. The current placement rate into nonsupported employment for all target groups is 40 percent; AFDC placements are currently running the highest at 51 percent.

Currently, available research data from the baseline through 18 month interviews indicate that significant in-program differences in employment and earnings accrued for all four target populations. The data also indicate that for AFDC clients these impacts extend into the post-program period. Over the full 18 month period, the AFDC experimental received an average of \$2,100 less in welfare payments than the controls.

Another significant finding is the impact of the program on arrests, convictions and incarcerations for the ex-addict group. Over the 18 month period 25 percent of the experimentals were arrested as compared to 36 percent of the controls, a reduction of 31 percent in the arrest rate.

Impact of Proposed FY'80 Funding Level:

The funding level proposed for FY'80 is the same as that of FY'79. This amount is the minimum required to keep the program VIABLE. The money in question will be utilized for MDRC administrative costs and completion of the research component. It is necessary to keep the central MDRC functions alive until a final decision is made by top policy makers about the extent to which institutionalization of the supported work program is feasible.

WORKSHARING
(Shared Work Compensation)

FY80 REQUEST
FY81: NO REQUEST

Legislative Authority: Section 311(d) (1)

This section authorizes the Secretary to undertake research in the area of worksharing, among other types of alternative work arrangements. This program is funded on a discretionary basis.

Responsible Office: OPER-ETA

Funding:

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980 Proposal</u>
Planned obligations.....	\$4,000,000	\$250,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs" under CETA Title III.

Overview of Project

Given relatively limited use of fiscal and monetary policy (and Public Service Employment) in the present anti-inflationary climate, another tool based on redistribution, rather than economic growth alone, may be desirable to combat unemployment. The concept of worksharing is not new. There are a significant number of union agreements containing worksharing provisions, and a number of firms have instituted worksharing arrangements in recent years. However, the concept has not been widely experimented with in the private sector, and has never been a tool of National or State macroeconomic policy in the United States. An exception is California, which in July of 1978, passed a worksharing Act which is now being implemented.

At this time, intensive planning is underway to get the worksharing demonstration project operational in four sites (including one site in California) in September of this year. The worksharing demonstration project will test out a new type of anti-recessionary tool to reduce the impact of layoffs by encouraging workers who would normally be retained to share a portion of the workweek with those who would lose their jobs. This involves partial replacement of the income lost by workers voluntarily accepting a shortened workweek (as well as those otherwise on layoff working part-time) in order to prevent or

alleviate layoffs by the firm.

Among the benefits of a worksharing program are:

- (a) more equitable distribution of unemployment and its attendant social and economic costs. Thus, in the 1975 recession, European nations with worksharing programs had a much higher proportion of their unemployment in the form of partially unemployed. West German officials claim their number of full-time unemployed was reduced by about one-sixth by the work-sharing program in that country.
- (b) lessening of the particularly adverse effects that a recession has on minorities who are generally in low-seniority jobs (last hired, first fired).
- (c) less loss of private fringe benefits, such as health insurance, in a recession; and avoidance of possible costly congressional action to provide health insurance for the unemployed, as they almost did in 1975.
- (d) possibly less downturn in consumer spending in a recession.

Recent Accomplishments:

Detailed planning has already been completed on site selection and overall project development. Sites have been identified according to criteria offering optimum prospects for guiding policymakers about how a worksharing program on a National basis might best be structured. The four sites are: Oakland, California; Seattle, Washington; Dayton, Ohio; and New Haven, Connecticut. Further planning and implementation activities should make it possible to get the demonstration project underway in September of this year.

Impact of Proposed FY 1980 Funding Level:

Although the \$4 million in FY 1979 funding will permit the successful operation of the demonstration project in four communities, the additional \$250,000 in FY 1980 funding will have substantial pay-off in terms of improving the quality and sophistication of the evaluation findings to guide policymakers about the costs and benefits of the worksharing concept. There is a critical need for qualitative as well as more purely quantitative information that should be obtained from both participating and nonparticipating firms and workers. The additional \$250,000 will substantially enrich the qualitative information already scheduled to be collected, and it will also help to compensate for additional administrative costs that can be expected if a recession causes a heavy burden on the Unemployment Insurance Offices in the project sites.

Other Comments:

None.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Institutional Grant Program
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,000,000 4. FY 1981 Request \$1,000,000
5. Legislative Authority: Title III, Part B, Sec. 314. The law requires the Secretary to "provide directly or through grants, contracts, or other arrangements appropriate preservice and inservice training for specialized, supportive, supervisory, or other personnel..."
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the general budget request for the research and development program.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The long-range goal of the IG Program is to establish a nationwide system of university-based projects which offer courses and curriculums geared specifically to preparing students for careers as administrators, planners, and evaluators in employment and training agencies and professionalizing existing personnel of those agencies. Major objectives are to:

- a) Strengthen the capability and expertise of employment and training practitioners at local, State, and regional levels through credit courses and full degree training;
- b) Develop, in cooperation with ETA's regional offices, the resources and capabilities to enable academic institutions to offer technical assistance and personnel support to CETA prime sponsors and other local, State, and regional organizations involved in the employment and training delivery system.

Following a national competition, a 4-year grant of \$130,000 a year is awarded to a college or university in each of the Department's ten regions. Of six additional grants earmarked for schools with substantial enrollments of minority students, four go to predominantly black schools and one each to schools with significant enrollments of Hispanic American and Native American students. Minority-based IG's, also planned for 4 years, amount to \$200,000 a year each.

Accredited institutions of higher education in any of the States of the United States, its territories, or possessions may enter the quadrennial competition if they grant bachelor's or higher degrees in the social or behavioral sciences or in any other discipline relevant to the human resources field. Former institutional grant recipients are ineligible to apply.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Nearly 1,500 students graduated with a degree or specialization in manpower or human resources from the 15 schools that participated in the program in the last round (1974-78). About one-third of them were already working in the employment and training delivery system while they attended school. About 45 percent of these graduates are pursuing careers in the employment and training delivery system or in other human resources areas. Course completions among last-round schools totaled over 12,000. Over 500 students specializing in manpower or human resources served internships with CETA prime sponsors and sub-contractors and other human service agencies. Nearly 12,000 staff members of the employment and training delivery system participated in seminars, conferences, and workshops, some of which qualified completers for academic credits.

While the current IG projects are only a year-and-a-half old, all now offer two or more human resources courses derived from their grants and have enrolled students in them. From Fall 1978 through Summer 1979, over 5,500 students enrolled in for-credit human resources courses at the 16 current IG schools.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The schools have planned their projects on the basis of 4 years' support at the \$130,000-\$200,000 a year funding levels. Funds requested for Fiscal Year 1981 will give them their fourth and final year of sponsorship under the IG Program. They will be using these funds as "seed money" to attract support from other sources, to extend their curriculums and courses to other universities, to continue scholarship support for talented minority students, and to strengthen and refine their new human resources education programs.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

The budget for the IG Program has been augmented by discretionary funds since 1978. Annual funding totals \$2,605,000, with \$1,605,000 provided from the CETA Title III account.

11. Other Comments:

It would be impossible to make any significant reduction in the funding level in Fiscal Year 1981 without damaging the projects in their critical last year of sponsorship. An alternative would be to discontinue funding for the weakest projects. The amount that could be "saved" by dropping two or three projects from the program the last year would be perhaps \$500,000.

CETA Title III funds could be used, but this would require a cutting back or total deletion of high priority R&D projects.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS)
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$600,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$1,600,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Title III, Part B, Sec. 311(a)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department of Labor to conduct this project.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

The NLS is subsumed under the general budget requests for resources to support ETA's Research and Development program.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The NLS were initiated in 1966. The ETA originally funded the NLS because it recognized the limitations of cross-sectional surveys in providing information on employment, unemployment, the mobility of workers, and other labor market experiences. Longitudinal surveys, which collect information from the same group of people periodically over an extended period of time, provide information on the process of change, have predictive value, and can be effective in pinpointing when and how socio-economic problems arise.

The Surveys include four samples of 5,000 persons each for four subsets of the population at critical transition stages in working life: Young men (aged 14-24 at the initiation of the surveys) and young women, who were recent entrants to the labor force; women, aged 30-44, who were likely to be returning to the labor force after their last child enters school; and men, aged 45-59, who were selected to permit valid analysis and comparisons between whites and blacks. In 1979, ETA began support for a new cohort of the NLS: 13,000 young men and women, aged 14-21, with overrepresentation of black, Hispanic, and poor white youth.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

To date, 19 research monographs and several hundred articles have been published analyzing NLS data. There also has been a series of Secretary of Labor Invitational Conferences on the NLS. These conferences were aimed at communicating the needs of DOL policymakers to scholars working with the NLS data, and encouraging them to focus their research on policy issues of concern to the Department. Findings from data provide DOL with guidelines on improving its employment and training programs and policies. The NLS has been one of the major sources for data on labor market research during the past dozen years and promises to continue to play this role, with important policy implications for the present and the future.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

SNPA funding was requested in FY 1980 and now is being requested for FY 1981 for partial support of work related to the four original NLS cohorts. The FY 1981 request includes partial support to the Bureau of the Census which conducts the field work, and to the Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research which undertakes analysis of the survey data and prepares the public use tapes.

The work for FY 1981 continues the NLS in its objectives, e.g., identifying the factors associated with variations in indicators of labor market success of the population groups noted above; identifying determinants of labor market participation of mature women and the factors related to their satisfactory adjustment to the labor market; identifying factors involved in the transition into retirement of older men and examining their retirement experiences; providing an assessment of the extent to which there is labor market discrimination against racial and ethnic minorities and women; and suggesting policy measures designed to improve the operations of labor markets and to ameliorate the problems of individuals and groups who suffer disadvantages in the labor market.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

The activities relating to the NLS' four original cohorts are being funded in part from OPER R&D resources. However, the total cost is too high to rely solely on this source, given OPER's other major R&D commitments. The work on the NLS new youth cohort is funded entirely from the Office of Youth Program monies.

FY80 REQUEST
FY81: NO REQUEST

MINNESOTA WORK EQUITY PROGRAM (WEP)

Legislative Authority: Section 311(b) and (c)

While there is no mandate in these sections requiring the Secretary to conduct this particular project, the specific inclusion of 311(e) in the recent 1978 amendments indicates strong Congressional interest in such a project, as well as high level DOL support. Nonetheless, this program is funded on a discretionary basis.

Responsible Office: OPER-ETA

Funding:

	FY 1979	FY 1980 Proposal
Planned Obligations	\$500,000	\$500,000

These Title III "National Programs" funds are required for the research on WEP, to supplement a similar amount to be provided out of regular R&D resources. Operational funds for WEP in FY 1980 are to be provided from CETA Title II-D discretionary funds and from WIN funds, as in FY 1979.

Overview of Program:

The Minnesota WEP is a major demonstration project providing public service jobs and other employability development services to all employable persons on welfare. As such, it has direct relevance to the Administration's proposed welfare reform program. WEP is operating in St. Paul, where it is serving only the AFDC population, and in several Balance-of-State areas, where it is serving all employable persons on AFDC, General Assistance, and Food Stamps.

WEP is intended to demonstrate the ability of CETA and related institutions to create special public jobs on a large scale, and the ability of the various participating agencies (CETA, ES, WIN and welfare agencies) to coordinate their roles to deliver the necessary jobs, training, and support services. It will also demonstrate the employability or job readiness of the welfare population, and permit better estimates of the number of jobs (and costs) required under welfare reform.

An independent assessment of WEP, covering both process and impact evaluation, is being conducted by Abt Associates.

Minnesota Work Equity Program

Recent Accomplishments:

WEP began operations in July 1978 in the first Balance-of-State area and in September 1978 in St. Paul. Since that time, through March 1979, more than 1,500 persons participated in WEP. About 10 percent entered nonsubsidized employment. Approximately 20 percent participated in special public jobs, the Community Work Projects. Another 10 percent were classified as working registrants, and about 15 percent were assigned to institutional training. Other participants received work orientation, counseling and other support services. The number of participants placed in jobs, either subsidized or nonsubsidized, rose significantly in the January-March period over the September-December period, and a continuing increase is expected to be shown in the April-June figures to be released shortly.

Impact of Proposed FY 1980 Funding Level:

This level should be sufficient to carry the research effort through FY 1980, assuming the planned matching amount from regular R&D resources will also be available. (The research program, including participant followup, should be completed in FY 1981.) This also assumes that funds for WEP operations will be available from Title II-D discretionary and WIN.

Other Comments:

This project carries a high DOL priority, and has had the continuing support and involvement of Assistant Secretary Packer and Deputy Assistant Secretary Jodie Allen. In many respects, WEP serves as the prototype for the Employment Opportunity Pilot Projects (EOPP), which are being implemented to test the jobs component of the Administration's proposed welfare reform program.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Columbia University's Human Resources Research Policy Traineeships
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$273,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$225,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Title III
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

It is subsumed under the general request to support R&D.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

A demonstration project to train and place a limited number of qualified manpower specialists, primarily from CETA agencies, in the field of manpower policy research. It is expected that the completion of the training program, lasting 1 year in duration, will qualify the participants, who are primarily minorities and women, for higher-level positions in employment and training policy and program offices in Federal, State, and local governments, private corporations and nonprofit organizations. Five persons participate each year in the program.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

The first group of participants have become successful in examining major employment-related issues, especially concerning the use of CETA funds. Some of these areas are the role of CETA funds in rural economic development; analyzing the New York fiscal budget to assess the flow of CETA funds in New York City; examining the obstacles to career development for young Puerto Ricans; analyzing the effect of summer programs on youths' success in the labor market and their attitudes toward work; and analyzing attitudinal and information obstacles to employment among inner city youth. This research will result in both policy and position papers and chapters in major research documents published by the Conservation of Human Resources Project.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

Increase the number of total participants in program to develop more experts in the field of manpower policy development among the ranks of minority groups.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

ORD funds are fully committed.

FY 1981 SNPA

Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

Career Advancement Minority Social Science Research

2. Office Submitting Request: OPER

3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$300,000

4. FY 1981 Funding Level: \$400,000

5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 311(g)

This section authorizes the Secretary to conduct educational and assistance programs designed to eliminate artificial barriers to employment based upon race, sex, national origin, age, records of arrest or conviction, handicaps, marital status, or other criteria. To support such programs, information shall be developed identifying all such artificial barriers, the numbers of persons affected, the manner in which such barriers operate and how such barriers can best be eliminated. This program is funded on a discretionary basis.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

For purposes of funding, this program falls within the purview, of Section 301-"Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. Funding for this program is not otherwise specifically referred to in the congressional budget submission, and is not part of the "Program Support" request which covers, CETA 311 activities.

7. Review of Program/Activity:

The Career Advancement Minority Social Science Research was initiated during FY's 1979 and 1980 as one component for the department's Historically Black College initiative. This program through small grants to research scholars is designed to stimulate and encourage Minority College researchers toward greater involvement in the conduct of research directed on major employment and training related issues, as well as to further their professional development and career advancement.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Of the 24 grants to be awarded, during FY 1980, the small grant research panel has identified 10 research studies that meet the grant announcement criteria for the first round of awards to predominantly black colleges. Plans are to seek clearance to make a public announcement of these awards by the last week of April. The second round of 8 award announcements is planned for the second week in May, 1980. The third round of 6 awards is scheduled for August of this fiscal year.

9. Impact of Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level:

The amount requested would permit continuation of the program to build the capability of predominantly Black college research scholars in policy relevant development work and conceptual research skills required for career advancement and elimination of barriers to full participation in the human resource development research community.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title III program support funds could be used but would require a cutback or total deletion of other planned R&D activities presented in the FY 1981 congressional budget submittal.

11. Other Comments:

The amount requested would permit ETA To stimulate increased research capability on the part of minority scientists in basic and quantitative research and analysis on those problems and issues of crucial concern to the department.

FY 1981 SNPA
Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

Graduate Fellowship Program

2. Office Submitting Request: OPER

3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$225,000

4. FY 1981 Funding Level: \$225,000

5. Legislative Authority: Section 311(a)

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

For purposes of funding, this program falls within the purview of Section 301-"Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. Funding for this program is not otherwise specifically referred to in the congressional budget submission, and is not part of the "Program Support" request which covers CETA 311 activities.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The Graduate Fellowship program is one component of the Federal Government's effort to improve the quality, capability and supply of minority researchers in the employment and training field. Historically Black Colleges which offer Doctoral and Master Degree programs nominate graduate students for support of dissertation research or thesis preparation. Students must have completed all course requirements leading to a degree, and have a commitment to a career in employment and training research. Grants will be available for up to 20 degree candidates. Fifteen Master's Degree students will be eligible to receive up to \$5,000 and five PH.D candidates will be eligible for \$10,000 grant awards.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Since FY 1980 funding was only recently approved, the program is expected to be operational by July of 1980, with applicants being notified of selection by the beginning of the fall school term in September.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

These funds are required to ensure the accomplishment of a critical component of the Federal Government's Black College Initiative mandated by President Carter on January 17, 1979 to strengthen the historically black institutions through increased financial support, and new and expanded programs, so that historically black colleges are able to participate fully in the educational and social progress of our Nation. To accomplish the President's directive and commensurate with the CETA statute, the Department has established a plan to carry out this initiative. A portion of that plan calls for the establishment of a Graduate Fellowship Program. Funds requested for FY 1981 will permit continuation of that plan.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title III program support funds could be used but would require a cutback or total deletion of other planned R&D activities presented in the FY 1981 congressional budget submittal.

11. Other Comments:

The amount requested would permit ETA to stimulate increased research capability on the part of minority scientists in basic and quantitative research and analysis on those problems and issues of crucial concern to the department.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Brookings Staff Associates
(Employment Policy) Program
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level \$260,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$360,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA, Title III, Part B, Sec. 311 (b)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the general budget request for the research and development program.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The purpose of the Brookings Staff Associates Activity is to provide one year of specialized research and related experience to social scientists in the Office of Policy, Evaluation and Research (OPER). Specifically, it (1) provides a first hand opportunity for a select group of college and university professors to become involved in the formulation and execution of policies in the fields of training and employment, (2) enables the identification and development of scholars who are interested in, aware of, and can make both immediate and longer term contributions to the resolution of employment policy issues and (3) permits the selected scholars to work on the solution of problems directly relevant to employment and training policy and administration.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Efforts of the Brookings Fellows have assisted in strengthening the Research and Evaluation programs by bringing in new methodologies and skills in subject specialties, and by developing and publishing a number of significant papers which are being considered as a basis for formulating new employment and training programs and policies. Areas in which specific contributions have been made include: apprenticeship, immigration, welfare reform and labor market information.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Request:

Funds requested for FY 1981 would strengthen the program by permitting the addition of two outstanding minority scholars.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title III funds could be used but this would be at the expense of other planned R&D activity.

FY80 REQUEST
FY81: NO REQUEST

INTERNATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP TASK FORCE STUDY

Legislative Authority: Section 311

There is no specific mandate in the statute requiring the Department to support this activity. It is funded on a discretionary basis.

Responsible Office: OPER and BAT-ETA

Funding:

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980 Proposal</u>
Planned Obligations.	\$125,000	\$50,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs" under CETA Title III.

Overview of the Program:

The Department of Labor Task Force on Apprenticeship, sponsored by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, has the responsibility to conduct a major assessment and comparison of the apprenticeship systems and other vocational training methods of European countries and Canada with those of the United States. Under this grant, the Conservation of Human Resources of Columbia University is assisting the task force in planning the study, identifying and visiting knowledgeable persons concerned with apprenticeship in Europe, Canada, and the United States, and collecting and analyzing data on apprenticeship programs.

Recent Accomplishments:

Visits have been made to Holland, Brussels, Paris, Switzerland, and London. Interviews were held with representatives of international agencies, national government officials, trade union organizations, individual employers, and employers' organizations. Visits were made to training centers, vocational schools and firms.

Efforts are being made to obtain up-to-date laws, regulations, and reports on apprenticeship from each country.

Impact on Proposed FY 1980 Funding Level:

Funding is requested in order to ensure the accomplishment of the goals of project.

FY 80 REQUEST
FY 81: NON-SNPA

CONTINUOUS LONGITUDINAL MANPOWER SURVEY (CLMS)

Legislative Authority: Sec. 313(a) and (b)

This section mandates evaluation of all CETA programs. The funding level for this activity is set at the discretion of the Agency.

Responsible Office: OPER-ETA

Funding:

	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980 Proposal</u>
Planned obligations....	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs" under CETA Title III. (For FY 1981, it has been proposed that the funds for the CLMS be incorporated in the Evaluation account rather than continuing to be provided from the discretionary "National Programs" account.)

Overview of Program:

The CLMS develops data for evaluation of the CETA decentralized programs. It also helps respond to several other CETA sections' requirements for specific data on the decentralized programs. The CLMS tracks annual national samples of participants in CETA decentralized programs to develop data needed to answer (in detail not available from sponsor reporting systems): (1) Who is served by the major types of decentralized CETA activities; (2) what is the employment and earnings experience of these participants after they leave the programs, and how much of an improvement is that over their preprogram record; (3) how much of any earnings gains are attributable to the programs rather than to other factors; and (4) which types of programs and which types of participants have greater or lesser gains?

The CLMS data are collected by the Census Bureau, while technical support, data processing, and most analyses and reports are obtained under contract with Westat, Inc.

Recent Accomplishments:

The CLMS has provided detailed data on who is served and on early postprogram experience of participants that have been widely used for policy planning and congressional purposes. It has provided by now the

first reliable data on what happens to employment and earnings of participants in the first year after they leave the program, based on followup interviews 18 months after entry, and this fall will provide the first longer-term data based on 3-year followup.

Impact of Proposed FY 1980 Funding Level:

Rising costs for Census Bureau and other contractor personnel have eaten into the CLMS budget, but maintenance of the \$5 million annual funding level in FY 1980, plus some resources from the regular evaluation budget, will enable "adequate" carrying forward of this major evaluation activity.

Other Comments:

ETA and the Department have promised to the Congress that the CLMS will be carried forward to provide basic information on CETA participants postprogram experience. OMB expressly directed several years ago that it be fully funded, drawing on the Secretary's CETA discretionary resources as necessary. It is likely that any cutback in CLMS would be severely attacked or not permitted by OMB and the Congress.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
EMPLOYMENT POLICY (NCEP)

FY80 REQUEST

FY81 REQUEST: \$1,910,000

Legislative Authority:

CETA Title V

Title V of CETA authorizes a National Commission for Employment Policy with responsibility for examining broad issues of employment policy and for advising the President and the Congress on issues concerning employment and training programs. The Commission is required to make an annual report to the President and the Congress and such interim reports as deemed necessary. The Act authorizes appropriation of such funds as may be necessary to carry out Title V.

Responsible Office: OPER - ETA

Funding:

FY 1979

FY 1980 Proposal

Planned obligations \$1,500,000 \$1,910,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs (discretionary)" Under CETA Title III.

Overview of Program

The Commission is composed of 15 members and a support staff including an Executive Director. The Commission meets at least 4 times a year and conducts hearings on a variety of issues. Through its staff and by contracts with outside organizations the Commission conducts studies and evaluations of employment and training programs and of major employment issues. These studies are reflected in the annual report and in special reports to the President and the Congress.

The FY 1979 set-aside for NCEP of \$1.5 million provides for \$1 million in contracted studies and \$.5 million for 12 staff positions. The FY 1980 set-aside of \$1.9 million provides for \$1.2 million in contracts and \$.7 million for 16 staff positions

Recent Accomplishments:

The Commission issued the Fourth Annual Report, An Enlarged Role for the Private Sector in Federal

Employment and Training Programs. In addition the Commission issued ten special reports on various employment and training issues. Three meetings of the full Commission were held as well as three meetings of the youth task force and eight days of hearings on youth unemployment problems. The Commission sponsored several conferences on such topics as: the use of subsidies; the impact of immigration on employment; the employment effects of international trade; and policy options for responding to economic dislocations. Over the year the Commission distributed over 35,000 copies of its reports. The Commission also prepared testimony and other analyses for various Congressional committees.

Impact of Proposed FY 1980 Funding Level:

The FY 1980 level for NCEP represents an increase of \$410,000 over FY 1979. Of the increase, \$195,000 will support increased contracted studies and \$205,000 will provide for an increase in the Commission staff. The additional resources will enable the Commission to respond to Congressional mandates and to specific areas of interest indicated by White House staff. The proposed FY 1980 level was arrived at in discussion between NCEP, the Department and OMB.

Other Comments:

Prior to the reauthorized CETA the NCEP obtained resources from DOL discretionary resources on the basis of agreed upon needs. However, in reauthorizing CETA Congress indicated that NCEP should be independent and authorized appropriation of such sums as needed to support the Commission activity. While no specific funding level was identified in the legislation, OMB in its hearing on NCEP, indicated that the Commission was to be provided a specific set-aside from DOL funds. The \$1.9 million was specifically identified in the OMB mark for FY 1980.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Policy Analysis Support
2. Office Submitting Request: OPER
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$399,852
4. FY 1981 Request: \$440,000 (does not include funds for "Human Resource Studies" contract with NIPM, currently funded at \$100,000; see item 11, Other Comment)
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301(a)(2)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program; it is funded on a discretionary basis.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. Funding for policy analysis support is not otherwise specifically referred to in the congressional budget submission, and is not part of the Program Support Request.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

This policy analysis support item is accomplished through contracts with (1) the National League of Cities/ U.S. Conference of Mayors (represented by the National Institute of Public Management), (2) the National Association of Counties, and (3) the National Governors' Association. Through these contracts the Department impacts upon the policy decision-making process of public interest groups so that such policies are determined in consonance with the policy initiatives and directions of the Administration and ETA. The ultimate objective is to achieve consensus between the public interest groups and the Administration (ETA) on major policy and/or legislative initiatives to better assure acceptance of the policy initiatives on the part of Congress, local officials, and local program operating elements.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Administration policies on CETA (including the legislation for the reauthorization of CETA), unemployment insurance reform, welfare reform and youth initiatives have been adopted in major part by the official bodies of the public interest groups. In addition, largely as a result of consensus reached at the policy level in the design of the emergency public service jobs programs, the 1978 CETA reauthorization, and the economic stimulus programs under CETA, these programs were implemented with minimal delay and maximum support of the public interest groups and local elected officials. Although unanimity on all aspects of Administration (ETA) policy initiatives has not always been achieved, the differences expressed by the public interest groups (and thus local elected officials) have come from an informed cadre of technically competent public interest group staff and have generally been only differences at the margin rather than major differences in concept. An in-place system for publicizing and discussing Administration (ETA) policy initiatives has been established as a well-tuned system for dissemination of information and materials on policy initiative development. Feedback from the public interest groups has been most useful in final articulation of Administration (ETA) policy direction, particularly in the legislative proposal development activities. The public interest group contracts also provide an excellent sounding board for program and policy problems arising at the local operational/political level. These contracts are thus a viable mechanism for achieving the President's goal of early and constant consultation with State and local elected officials on major policy development by the Administration.

Recent accomplishments of the "Human Resource Studies" contract, conducted under the auspices of the National Institute of Public Management, include conducting an international roundtable on the problems of rural youth unemployment in the Western Hemisphere; devising and field testing curricula for courses on "Comparative Human Resource Development and Administration" and "Technology Transfer from the Developed to the Developing Countries and Its Manpower Impacts; and completing a draft version of a technical assistance manual on U.S. Job Creation Programs and Their Applicability to LDC's.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

The FY 1981 resources are more than those available in FY 1980 because the contracts were short funded in FY 1980 (ranging from 6 to 10½ months). The requested funding would continue the current funding rate (which was the same in FY 1979) for a full year, and allow for a 10 percent inflationary increase. Funding for FY 1981 is particularly important in view of the significant legislative items which the Congress and the Administration must address. These include reauthorization of CETA youth programs and the private sector initiative program (which will likely carry over into FY 1981), initial work on the reauthorization of other CETA programs (which expire at the end of FY 1982), welfare reform, response to the recommendations of the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation, possible reform of the Wagner-Peyser Act, and worker adjustment assistance legislation.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

The budget for policy analysis has not been directly augmented from other funding. Each of the three organizations has other grants and/or contracts with the Employment and Training Administration (principally to provide technical assistance), but these do not directly support policy analysis. Other funding to provide information and technical assistance comes from fee-for-service programs, but again this does not directly support policy analysis. To the best of our knowledge, alternative (CETA or other) funding sources are not available to fund these programs in FY 1981.

11. Other Comments:

If the funding is substantially lower than requested, the ability of the grantees to undertake specialized policy studies on an as-needed basis would be eliminated. Also, virtually all travel to State and local government offices to brief them on Administration policy and to undertake special analyses on an as-needed basis would be eliminated. Were funding to be totally eliminated, it would severely curtail the ability of the Department to achieve a consensus between the public interest groups and the ETA on major policy and/or legislative initiatives, which in turn facilitates acceptance of the policy initiatives on the part of Congress, local officials and local program operating elements.

U. S. Department of Labor

Commissioner for
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington, D.C. 20212

JUN 27 1979

OPER

FY80: \$355,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

19 JUN 29 P 4: 19

10

MEMORANDUM FOR: ERNEST G. GREEN
Assistant Secretary for Employment
and Training

FROM : JANET L. NORWOOD
Commissioner of Labor Statistics

SUBJECT : Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)
Wage Index

As you are aware, BLS is expected to provide ETA with two CETA wage adjustment indexes for FY 80. (re your May 3 memorandum to Secretary Marshall). The first index, which has already been provided to your office is to be used for planning purposes and is based on data from the July 1977 to June 1978 period. The final index which will be issued during September will be based on data from the January 1978 through December 1978 period.

It is crucial that we quickly settle the matter of resources on this issue. The problems that we had obtaining ETA reimbursement for our efforts on the FY 79 index severely strained the relationship between BLS and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Unless I can shortly inform BEA that they will be properly reimbursed for their work in producing these CETA indexes, then it is very doubtful that the final FY 80 wage adjustment index will be produced on time. BEA has committed six additional positions to improve editing and processing of the county data. However, these positions may be lost if a commitment of funding is not soon made.

BLS agreed to provide ETA with the FY 79 CETA wage adjustment index for \$255,000. All of those funds went to BEA. For the FY 80 indexes BEA will require \$355,000. The additional \$100,000 is necessary because of the computer costs and staff time associated with the production of an additional index plus the requirement for adjusting the entire data base to remove the effect of PSE employment and wages.

Please have someone on your staff telephone John Tucker (523-1446) of my staff as soon as possible to arrange the necessary contractual agreement. In the past we have worked closely with Robert Jones and Hugh Davies of the ETA Office of Comprehensive Employment Development on the wage index.

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10/18

Date: October 10, 1979

CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSAL

1. SUBMITTED BY: The White House (Bruce Kirschenbaum)
2. DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$200,000
3. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

These funds would be used to help continue the Labor Surplus Area (LSA) outreach program that is designed to increase the dollar volume of Federal procurement contracts awarded to firms (especially small firms) located in economically depressed areas.

OPER

FY80: \$200,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

4. COMMENTS:

5. ACTION TAKEN:

10/10

Approved.

015-i

(11)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1979

10/18

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SEP 25 11:25

Dear Ernie:

Attached is a New York Times article on the LSA outreach program in which your agency has a major role. Bill Hewitt has done an excellent job and been most cooperative in working with us.

Recently, however, a matter has been brought to my attention which I think has the potential of hindering our progress in getting the program operational.

I have been told that the Department of Labor does not have sufficient "flexible" funds, this year or in FY '80, and that your agency's contribution will have to go through prime sponsors.

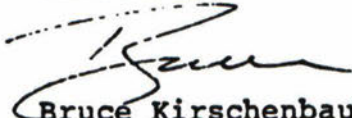
If you refer to the RFP which describes the LSA outreach program, you will notice we have said words to the effect that federal funds will not be used to support other federal programs, "such as CETA."

} "such as CETA?"

While perhaps you could ensure the funds are not used for CETA activities, the stipulation of them having to go through prime sponsors will add an unnecessary administrative burden in the operation of this program. Since we are only talking about \$200,000 for each of the next two years, would you please reexamine your resources and let me know the availability of funds which, along with other agencies' funds, can go to one recipient at the local level.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Bruce Kirschenbaum
Associate Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

Mr. Ernest Green
Assistant Secretary for Employment
and Training
U.S. Department of Labor
Room S2203
Washington, D.C. 20210

Enclosure

015-ii

CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSAL

OFFICE SUBMITTING PROPOSAL: DASET-ETA

DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$100,000

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

These funds are requested in support of a proposal from the Work in America Institute (WAI). This organization has requested the Department to help them meet part of the costs they will incur in (i) maintaining their technical information service and (ii) publishing their newsletter, World of Work Report. WAI is primarily concerned with developing and disseminating information about productivity and the quality of working life to a wide variety of interested organizations and individuals. WAI indicates that they will be meeting approximately \$535,000 in costs associated with these two activities from their own resources.

OPER

FY 80: \$100,000

FY 81 REQUEST: -0-

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

OPER

Displaced Homemakers

In fiscal 1979, ETA began planning the implementation of a set of special programs designed to meet the training and employment-related needs of displaced homemakers. These programs, which are now getting underway in fiscal year 1980, will be operated by both CETA prime sponsors and private non-profit organizations. It is ETA's intention that these programs demonstrate a wide variety of approaches to assist homemakers into the competitive labor market. After assessing these programs in depth, ETA will prepare technical assistance materials for dissemination throughout the CETA network to provide guidance to program operators regarding the types of services and techniques that have shown the greatest success.

FY80: \$500,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

Steve

1. DATE DOCUMENT PREPARED (Month, Day, Year)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST		2. OFFICE SYMBOL, DOCUMENT NO., AND FISCAL YEAR INITIATED	
3. TO: Office of National Programs Procurement Action Request Control Unit			4. FROM: RICHARD E. JOHNSON Acting Administrator Policy, Evaluation and Research		
5. REQUIREMENT (Identify the procurement action by specific program and project title.) SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION MUST BE APPROVED AND ATTACHED. (See DLMS 2, Section 830)					
A. TYPE OF ACTION ☒ New Procurement ☐ Modification to Contract/Grant No. _____			B. NAME OF PROGRAM OFFICIAL TO BE CONTACTED AND TELEPHONE NUMBER TOM JOYCE 376-7360		
C. NAME OF CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE Colorado Coalition for Full Employment			D. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OR OPPORTUNITIES		E. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE National Office REGION OPER
I. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT This project will assess job opportunities in conservation and solar energy and develop model training programs for CETA eligible people in these fields. The study will include an extensive review of available research, visits to ongoing projects, coordination and consultation with CETA personnel, and the development of detailed curricula and program models. OPER FY80: \$100,000 FY81 REQUEST: -0- SNPA-80-46-4					
6. ENTER DOLLAR AMOUNTS Total dollar estimate deemed necessary \$ 100,000					
7. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Initiating Program Official) BURT S. BARNOW, Acting Director, Office of Research & Development			8. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Program Administrator) RICHARD E. JOHNSON, Acting Administrator Policy, Evaluation and Research		
9. PROGRAM ACTIVITY (Specify) LINE 46 -- Special Jobs in Energy Conservation and Labor Energy Fields R&D Projects			10. FUNDING SOURCE (Program requirement by Act, Title, Section) Special National Programs (Activities FY 1980 Line 46		
11. IS PROGRAM/PROJECT INCLUDED IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING APPROVED PROJECT PLAN? ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES", ENTER PROJECT AMOUNT. \$ _____					
ONP PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST CONTROL UNIT USE ONLY		FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 1074-H-(SPECIAL R&D PRG.)-587		DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 23,450	
FINAL PROGRAM APPROVAL AND COMMITMENT OF FUNDS					
12. ON BEHALF OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING (Administrator, ONP's signature) Charles R. ...					DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.) 4-22-80

Steve

1. DATE OF DOCUMENT PREPARED (Month, Day, Year) 1/8/79		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST		2. OFFICE SYMBOL, DOCUMENT NO., AND FISCAL YEAR INITIATED OPER FY 80					
3. TO: Office of National Programs Procurement Action Request Control Unit			4. FROM: William B. Hewitt Administrator Policy, Evaluation & Research						
5. REQUIREMENT (Identify the procurement action by specific program and project title.) SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION MUST BE APPROVED AND ATTACHED. (See DLMS 2, Section 830)									
a. TYPE OF ACTION ☒ New Procurement ☐ Modification to Contract/Grant No. _____			b. NAME OF PROGRAM OFFICIAL TO BE CONTACTED AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Ronald Jones 376-7028						
c. NAME OF CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE Ohlone College, Fremont-Newark Community College		d. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OP- PORTUNITIES 12	e. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE <table border="1"><tr><td>National Office</td><td>REGION</td></tr><tr><td>OPER</td><td></td></tr></table>			National Office	REGION	OPER	
National Office	REGION								
OPER									
6. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The primary objective of this project is to continue and expand an ongoing project to prepare deaf-blind persons as computer programmers and conduct a nationwide job placement service for these fully qualified job ready handicapped individuals. The current project will recruit, train, and place in jobs a group of 12 selected deaf-blind individuals. OPER FY 80: \$146,000 FY 81 REQUEST: -0- SNPA-80-46-2									
6. ENTER DOLLAR AMOUNTS		Total dollar estimate deemed necessary \$ 146,000							
7. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Initiating Program Official) HOWARD ROSEN <i>Howard Rosen</i> JAN 16 1979		8. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Program Administrator) WILLIAM B. HEWITT <i>William B. Hewitt</i>							
9. PROGRAM ACTIVITY (Specify) Special R&D Projects Line 46		10. FUNDING SOURCE (Program requirement by Act, Title, Section) (SNPA) Title III, Discretionary Account							
11. IS PROGRAM/PROJECT INCLUDED IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING APPROVED PROJECT PLAN? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF "YES", ENTER PROJECT AMOUNT. \$ 146,000									
ONP PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST CONTROL UNIT USE ONLY		FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 1094-M-(SRVDA)-268		DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 423 450 SD					
FINAL PROGRAM APPROVAL AND COMMITMENT OF FUNDS ON BEHALF OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING Charles E. Kopp 1-25-80									

1. DATE DOCUMENT PREPARED (Month, Day, Year)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST									
3. TO: Office of National Programs Procurement Action Request Control Unit		4. FROM: WILLIAM B. HEWITT Administrator Policy, Evaluation and Research									
5. REQUIREMENT (Identify the procurement action by specific program and project title.) SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION MUST BE APPROVED AND ATTACHED. (See DLMS 2, Section 830)											
a. TYPE OF ACTION ☐ New Procurement ☒ Modification to Contract/Grant No. <u>21-25-78-31</u>		b. NAME OF PROGRAM OFFICIAL TO BE CONTACTED AND TELEPHONE NUMBER ELLEN B. SEHGAL 376-7344									
c. NAME OF CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE Harvard University		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">d. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">e. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">National Office</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">OPER</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>		d. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES	e. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">National Office</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">OPER</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>	National Office	REGION	OPER	
d. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES	e. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">National Office</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px; text-align: center;">OPER</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"></td> </tr> </table>	National Office	REGION	OPER							
National Office	REGION										
OPER											
f. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT This is for additional work in the research component to the ongoing ONP supported demonstration calling for training for about 1,500 workers in the men's tailored clothing industry. (Apparel Job Training and Research Corporation, Contract 99-9-2077-92-10.) The additional funds requested will provide for: (1) A job classification study; (2) research assistance; and (3) telephone and computer time, which proved more costly than originally anticipated. Regarding the first category, additional funds would pay for a consultant to create a master list of job categories. The new classification would allow better study of the interaction between the characteristics of the worker and the characteristics of the job. In addition, research assistance is required for in-plant data collection and for review of project questionnaires and interview guides. This additional work should greatly improve the quality of the research. OPER FT 80: \$13,000 FT 81 REQUEST: -0- SNPA-80-46-1											
6. ENTER DOLLAR AMOUNTS		Total dollar estimate deemed necessary \$ <u>12,550</u>									
7. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Initiating Program Official) HOWARD ROSEN <i>Howard Rosen</i> OCT 13 1980 Director, Office of Research and Development		8. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Program Administrator) WILLIAM B. HEWITT <i>William B. Hewitt</i> Administrator, Policy, Evaluation and Research									
9. PROGRAM ACTIVITY (Specify Line #... Special Rel Project) Additional work in research component for ONP supported training program for disadvantaged workers in the private sector.		10. FUNDING SOURCE (Program requirement by Act, Title, Section) SNPA CCA TITLE III, Part 12(e)									
11. IS PROGRAM/PROJECT INCLUDED IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING APPROVED PROJECT PLAN? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF "YES", ENTER PROJECT AMOUNT. \$											
ONP PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST CONTROL UNIT USE ONLY		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"> FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 127 </td> <td style="padding: 5px;"> DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 423 450 </td> </tr> </table>		FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 127	DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 423 450						
FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 127	DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 423 450										
FINAL PROGRAM APPROVAL AND COMMITMENT OF FUNDS ON BEHALF OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING (Administrator, ONP's signature)											

15/ 11/28/79

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Improved Career Decisionmaking (ICDM)
2. Office Submitting Request: OPER
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: ---0---
4. FY 1981 Request: \$527,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 2; 214(a); 312(a); and 411

The statute sections noted respectively mandate that: a) training and other services lead to maximum employment opportunities and enhance self-sufficiency; b) services provided overcome barriers to employment experienced by youth; c) a comprehensive system of labor market information be developed on a national, State, and local basis; and d) that demonstration programs be tested to deal with the structural unemployment problems of the Nation's youth.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This proposed effort is within the purview of Special National Programs and Activities (SNPA) due to: a) its potential value to the overall Department priority to reduce youth unemployment; b) exclusion of this particular initiative from the FY 81 Congressional Budget Request; and c) lack of qualification for funding through other CETA discretionary titles.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

If investments in training and employment opportunities, as well as basic education are to furnish a reasonable promise of unsubsidized future employment, these activities must meet three basic criteria:

- o Training, education, and work experience must relate to occupations that match the real or potential skills, abilities, and interests of the individuals involved.
- o Preparation must be in occupations that offer a reasonable opportunity for permanent employment in the unsubsidized job market.
- o Applicant job search and employability skills must permit adequate job market exploration, and selection and retention by an appropriate employer.

To meet these criteria, it is assumed that counselors are aware of labor market and job search contingencies, and that they provide such information to young people through school or employment and training programs. In fact, most counselors are unaware, and at least initially, uninterested in the labor market and job search strategies. As a result, informed career decisions are the

exception among most young people, while deficient job search skills handicap even those trained for occupations in demand.

A program to facilitate Improved Career Decisionmaking (ICDM) is proposed to significantly enhance the productivity of current investments in education, employment, and training programs. The methodology, initially involving a 1-year development and testing phase, covers:

- a. Development of in-service training curricula and reference guides in career, labor market, and job search information for high school, CETA, employment service, and vocational rehabilitation counselors.
- b. Design of career, labor market, and job search prototype materials aimed specifically at meeting counselor requirements.
- c. Field testing in four States of the counselor training curricula, and development and dissemination of prototype counselor job market materials.
- d. Comprehensive evaluation of field test activities.

The types of organizations/agencies to be involved in carrying-out the program/activity include selected universities (already experienced in developing and delivering LMI training curricula), State employment security agencies (SESAs), and State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs). Direction, participation, and coordination also will be required of various Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Office of Education (OE), and National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) components, as well as several labor and education-oriented associations.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In November 1979 the OPER Division of Labor Market Information sponsored a symposium to bring national focus to issues and problems concerning career decisionmaking. The symposium brought together leaders and experts in the fields of counseling, and career and labor market information. The proposal for Improved Career Decisionmaking (ICDM) reflects major findings and recommendations of that symposium. A symposium report, "Career and Labor Market Information: Key to Improved Individual Decisionmaking," has been prepared by the National Center for Research in Vocational Education and will be published in May 1980.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The funds requested will permit ETA to take advantage of the momentum generated at the recent symposium, and will result in major components for a nationwide program in Improved Career Decisionmaking.

10. Alternate/Supplementary Funding Sources:

Since the primary focus of this endeavor is to improve the productivity of employment and training programs through a general improvement in career decisionmaking, initial funding should be through Section 301, with overall project direction and coordination provided by the OPER Division of Labor Market Information. If justified by field test evaluation, operational funding in FY 1982 should be shared by ETA (OPER, ES, and OCED), OE, and NOICC.

11. Other Comments:

If this funding is not granted, career decisionmaking will continue to be handicapped by inadequate counselor knowledge of career, labor market, and job search information. This situation will continue to restrict the productivity of employment and training programs, at a time when major expansion of current youth efforts is to begin. At the same time, the new awareness of significant career decision issues and problems will dissipate, while those now willing to launch a cooperative program effort might turn to other areas of interest, or initiate duplicative efforts on a smaller scale.

FISCAL 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Energy Employment and Emergency Preparedness Activity
2. Office Submitting Request: OPER
3. Fiscal 1980 Funding Level: None
4. Fiscal 1981 Request: \$1,200,000
5. Legislative Requirement: CETA 301(5). The statute permits the Secretary to use funds to "eliminate or reduce skill shortages in the Nation's labor force." Several laws require the Department of Labor to monitor the labor force, assume responsibility for workforce mobilization and allocation during emergency periods, and determine labor force needs and priorities with regard to defense requirements and peacetime emergencies. Executive Orders and Secretary's Orders spell out the details of DOL responsibilities in this activity area. Among the laws, EOs and SOs are the National Security Act of 1974; Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; Defense Production Act of 1950; Disaster Relief Act of 1974, EO numbers 10480, 11051, 11490, 11715, 11921; and SO numbers 18-75, 14-76 and 23-76.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request: This activity falls within the purview of Section 301--Special Programs and Activities--as displayed on page ETA-40.
7. Overview of Program Activity: This activity will focus on developing analysis and strategic planning studies to strengthen DOL responses to energy and emergency preparedness crises and enable the Department to better meet its responsibilities for labor force monitoring, allocation and mobilization. Covered in this activity will be defense preparedness, peacetime natural disasters, energy crises and international trade and other problem areas that impede workforce allocation, mobilization and utilization.
8. Recent Accomplishments: In recent years the Energy Employment and Emergency Preparedness Activity of ETA has not been funded and specific accomplishments have been limited to minimal response to departmental and congressional requests for information. This is particularly the case in the analytical and strategic planning areas to which this funding request is addressed.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit OPER to develop arrangements to initiate activities to strengthen emergency preparedness and energy employment analysis capabilities. Specifically contracts would be let to accomplish the following:

- (a) Development of a planning study to formulate recommendations for overall policy and goals for ETA analysis of energy employment relationships, problems, consequences and proposed solutions.
- (b) Carry out an exploratory study to determine procedures for monitoring industry and occupational activities relative to energy/emergency needs of the economy both in peacetime and under war conditions.
- (c) Develop, in conjunction with ORD, studies to explore and recommend internal and external research strategies related to emergency preparedness, energy and workforce utilization relationships.
- (d) Explore existing research, economic models, data bases, and program concepts, ideas, and results that will support improvements in DOL posture, capability and responsiveness to energy/emergency preparedness activities and provide recommendations for ETA activities in this program area.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources: For all practical purposes there are currently no alternative funding sources for the emergency preparedness and energy employment analysis and planning activities. Because this activity is primarily of national significance and is by nature concerned with research, analysis, and planning activities funding from CETA titles 11, IV and VI are ruled out. If, however, it can be demonstrated that DOL takes seriously its responsibilities with regard to emergency preparedness, energy problems and relates workforce utilization, allocation and mobilization it is possible that funds for this activity could become available through appropriations and contributions from concerned agencies such as the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Department of Defense, the Department of Energy and others.

11. Other Comments: The ETA responsibility and capacity for monitoring skill shortages and labor force mobilization needs with regard to emergencies (natural disasters and defense) and energy shortages and bottlenecks has been sorely neglected because of lack of funds and staffing problems. Nevertheless, DOL because of improvements in data collection and analytical techniques, improvements

in labor exchange information (job banks) and techniques, the establishment of the CETA infrastructure, and changes in labor force composition and utilization patterns is in a very strong position to respond to emergency situations. What needs to be done is to rationalize labor market information and labor force training and utilization programs so that the proper mix of DOL directed programs can be instituted to cope with varying civilian and defense preparedness needs. Funds made available through SNPA will begin to address ETA and departmental responsibilities and set the stage for significant DOL involvement in Federal government activities related to emergency preparedness and energy problems.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Research on Optimal CETA Participant Mix
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: NONE
4. FY 1981 Request: \$2,000,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301(a)(1) and 311(a)

The statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this research.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This research falls within the purview of research and development activities described at the bottom of page ETA-34 of the Department's congressional budget request. As stated in the budget request, R&D 1981 priorities will include research on the optimal client mix for the CETA program.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

In preparation for 1982 reauthorization hearings on CETA, ORD should begin developing R&D efforts examining the employment needs of special groups such as the working poor who are clearly part of the CETA target population (Sec. 301(a)(1) yet who are ineligible for assistance under most CETA titles. ORD should also begin an assessment of Title II C activities in preparation for the reauthorization hearings. This demonstration will assess the effects of employment and training programs on Title II C target groups and will study the impact of a mix of participant groups on the labor market outcomes of current CETA eligibles. The demonstration will enable ETA to make recommendations on whether eligibility requirements of some CETA titles need to be broadened.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Not Applicable.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ORD to conduct demonstrations in four sites looking at the effects of varying eligibility requirements on application rates, retention rates, private sector cooperation, quality of training, and success of current CETA eligibles who are also in the program.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

With Regional Office and prime sponsor cooperation and funding, ORD could conduct some research to make recommendations to Congress relating to CETA eligibility criteria. However, such research is limited by statutory restrictions under most CETA titles, making Title III discretionary funding necessary for almost all research efforts in this area.

11. Other Comments:

Research on the optimal CETA participant mix is one of the Secretarial hypotheses developed by the ASPER staff and approved by Secretary Marshall. Additionally, such research will help us better understand the potential of Title IIC and will help us encourage prime sponsors to make better use of Title IIC provisions for upgrading and retraining.

FY 1981 SNPA

Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

Assessment of Energy Employment Impact

2. Office Submitting Request: OPER

3. FY 1980 Funding Level: N/A

4. FY 1981 Request: Approximately \$300,000

5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 5(b)

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

Section 5(b) requires the Secretary to "develop methods to ascertain and shall ascertain annually, energy development and conservation employment impact data by type and scale of energy technologies used." The data are to be provided to the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of HUD, the Director of OMB as part of the budgetary process and to the appropriate Committees of Congress annually.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

This requirement is being met partially this year through the use of BLS data. However, to fully meet the requirement additional data sources and analysis will be required, including the development of new energy models.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

As noted above, a report was developed in conjunction with the FY 1981 budget materials and is currently at OMB for clearance.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

The requested level will permit ETA to begin work on development of the methodologies required by section 5(b) and hence be responsive to the Congress. In addition, it will provide a basis for DOL planning for the energy initiative of the Administration.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

An alternative source would be the research and development funds. However, these funds are fully committed for FY 1981. Moreover, the requirement is in the nature of a continuing data collection rather than a research project.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Doctoral Dissertation Grant Program
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: NONE 4. FY 1981 Request: \$630,000
5. Legislative Authority: Section 311 (a)
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the general budget request for the R&D program.

7. Overview of Program Activity:

The Employment and Training Administration has for several years conducted a very successful Small Grants Program which included support of doctoral dissertation research in the employment and training field. This program produced a significant number of outstanding scholars both in government and in academia who have continued their research on manpower problems and have provided consultant services to prime sponsors and other State and local manpower planners.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1979, of the total of 48 grants awarded, 37 were for dissertation support in such disciplines as economics, sociology, psychology, industrial relations, history, and anthropology. These were fairly widespread geographically, with the largest number of awards going to New York (8), followed by Wisconsin (6), California and Illinois (5 each), and Massachusetts (4). In addition to new awards a total of 103 projects were in progress and 43 were completed during FY 1979.

9. Impact of Requested 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit ORD to (1) arrange for the continued funding of the Doctoral Dissertation Program and (2) stimulate increased interest and research on the part of social and behavioral scientists in basic methodological research where innovative efforts are needed, e.g., refinement of techniques of analyzing longitudinal panel study data such as NLS; and research on the impact of the structural features of local labor markets and of employing organizations upon occupational careers. Such research would be undertaken under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, which has, over fifty years, developed a distinguished record in the conduct of programs of social sciences.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

The only alternative or supplementary funding source available would be from CETA Title III (Research). This of course, would reduce available funds for new high priority projects.

FY 1981 SNPA
Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

Student Research Center Grant Program

2. Office Submitting Request: OPER

3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$500,000 (awaiting approval)

4. FY 1981 Request: \$500,000

5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 311(g)

This section authorizes the Secretary to conduct educational and assistance programs designed to eliminate artificial barriers to employment based upon race, sex, national origin, age, records of arrest or conviction, handicaps, marital status, or other criteria. To support such programs, information shall be developed identifying all such artificial barriers, the numbers of persons affected, the manner in which such barriers operate and how such barriers can best be eliminated. This program is funded on a discretionary basis.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

For purposes of funding, this program falls within the purview of Section 301-"Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. Funding for this program is not otherwise specifically referred to in the congressional budget submission, and is not part of the "Program Support" request which covers CETA 311 activities

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The Student Research Center Grant Program is designed to establish a nationwide system, through 5 Historically Black College centers, geared specifically to preparing minority students for research related careers within

the human resource development field; serve as an effective means of involving university personnel in the development and implementation of Federal program models; strengthen administrative, management, and teaching capabilities of scholars in the human resource development field; and assist in the transfer and utilization of new data base technologies (e.g. microfilm, microfiche, microform), and approaches to basic research.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

A grant award was made to Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, (February 14- May 15, 1980) to develop a strategy plan for establishing student research centers in Historically Black Colleges. The final plan is scheduled for submission at the end of the three-month period.

9. Impact of Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level:

These funds are required to ensure the accomplishment of a critical component of the Federal Government's Black College Initiative mandated by President Carter on January 17, 1979 to strengthen the historically black institutions through increased financial support, new and expanded programs, etc., so that historically black colleges are able to participate fully in the educational and social progress of our Nation. To accomplish the President's directive and commensurate with the CETA statute, the Department has established a plan to carry out this initiative. A portion of that plan calls for the establishment of student research centers. Funds requested for FY 1981 will permit continuation of that plan.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title III program support funds could be used but would require a cutback or total deletion of other planned R&D activities presented in the FY 1981 congressional budget submittal.

11. Other Comments:

In order to develop a network of baseline resources and capability among Historically Black Colleges, a further deduction in program size would delay meeting the department's responsibilities in designing educational and assistance programs that could effectively begin to eliminate artificial barriers to employment for potential research scholars within the minority community.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Demonstration Project for Minority Scholars Nationwide
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: NONE 4. FY 1981 Request: \$300,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA, Title III, Part B. Sec. 311 (b)
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the general budget request for the research and development program.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

This activity is concerned with the establishment of a demonstration program designed to stimulate and encourage black and other minority members of the academic community toward greater involvement in the conduct of manpower research. The program includes: (1) a series of intensive-study workshops and conferences devoted to the analysis of modern research methods and case studies which focus on employment and training policy issues; (2) support for doctoral dissertation research of students who have completed all work up to but excluding the dissertation. The overall goal of this project is to widen the understanding of fundamental employment and training issues and to make available an increasing supply of minority scholars capable of participating in the policy process.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

Two workshops have been held on research methodologies and current substantive employment and training issues. A total of 30 scholars from minority schools have participated in these sessions.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

Funds requested for FY 1981 would permit continuation of the program.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title III funds could be used but would require a cut-back or total deletion of other planned R&D activities.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Demonstration of the Feasibility of Using PSE Jobs for Ex-Offenders.
2. Office Submitting Request: Office of Research and Development.
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: None 4. FY 1981 Request: \$2,500,000.
5. Legislative Authority: CETA, Title III, Sec. 301(b) (2) requires that the Secretary shall make financial assistance available to conduct a program for offenders to provide employment, training and related assistance and supportive services which will enable them to secure and retain meaningful employment. In addition, this section also directs the Secretary to conduct special studies on the means of increasing employment opportunity for offenders. And Sec. 301(a) identifies offenders as one of the special groups facing particular labor market and occupational disadvantages whose employment-related needs must be met by the Secretary.
6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request: This project falls within the general budget request for the research and development program.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
Under consideration is conduct of an experimental project to test whether the provision of public service employment to ex-offenders immediately after their release from prison would have a significant impact on both enhancing their continued employment and reducing their rate of return to prison. The proposed study evolves from a recently completed OPER R&D project that furnished income (\$63-70) and/or job placement assistance for 13-26 weeks to a sample of persons released from State penal institutions in Georgia and Texas. The primary finding of this effort was that employment rather than money proved to be the major deterrent to rearrest. The longer a person was employed, the less likely he or she was to be arrested.

The new study would test the reliability of this finding in greater depth. Its research design calls for closely monitoring the behavior and experience of project participants for 2 years (1 year in project and 1 year out of project). Persons receiving the PSE jobs would be compared and contrasted with a control group who are unemployed when they leave prison on such measures as arrest, labor force participation, kinds of jobs, occupational mobility, earnings, etc.

The requested SNPA funds would be used to pay for the PSE

2.

slots (over and above a prime sponsor's regular slots) and the administrative costs associated with the project. Funds for the study's research component would come out of the regular R&D program budget.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In the Georgia-Texas study, it was found that for each week worked by an ex-offender, the probability that he/she would commit a crime was reduced by one percent. A cost-benefit analysis of an earlier pilot project revealed that for every dollar spent on the endeavor, approximately one dollar in revenue was returned to the Government in the form of increased taxes paid, reduced welfare and other assistance costs, etc. The analysis further concluded that at least four dollars in total benefits were received by members of the general public as a result of the project.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Request:

The hope is that providing ex-offenders with PSE jobs in the proposed experimental project will demonstrate a useful approach to preparing such persons for permanent employment and enhancing their prospects for avoidance of crime, complete rehabilitation and a generally productive life. If the project is successful, the entire society will benefit from the accompanying reduced expenditures needed to fight crime and the increased number of tax-paying citizens.

10. Alternative Supplementary Funding Sources:

CETA Title II-D and Title VI funds are possible alternative sources of financial support.

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213



APR 23 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHARLES B. KNAPP
FROM: ROBERT ANDERSON *RA*
SUBJECT: FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

Attached are SNPA funding request for 1981. The package includes proposals for the following:

- (1) Funding for offender programs - \$2,700,000;
- (2) Funding for Public Interest Groups - \$500,000;
- (3) Funding for HRDI/PSIP Activities - \$1,130,000;
- (4) Funding for OCED/Promotion and Development/NAB - \$18,242,360;
- (5) Funding for PSIP/TA - \$1,050,000; and
- (6) PSIP/RD - \$1,325,000

Attachment

FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

1. Name of Program/Activity:

OCED/Promotion and Development - National Alliance of Business (NAB)

2. Office Submitting Request:

Division of Private Sector Initiatives, OCEP, OCED

3. FY 1980 Funding Level:

\$16,348,000

4. FY 1981 Request:

\$18,242,360

5. Legislative Authority:

CETA Title III Sec. 301(a)

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

The NAB funding has been included as a portion of the ONP budget line item for Promotion and Development (P&D).

7. Design and Operations:

There are 3 major areas of activity for which NAB receives funds:

Basic promotion and development activities for youth, veterans, ex-offenders and disadvantaged adults. NAB conducts pledge campaigns to promote industry to hire these individuals. The support staff and administrative costs of renting and running approximately 100 metro offices as well as national office operations are funded by DOL metro directors and executives and any other professional staff are loaned from the private sector with the exception of about 5 ex-offender coordinators and 45 local veteran managers. NAB is funded to provide national leadership and technical assistance to the Private Sector Initiative Program. They have a network of 44 staff who provide technical assistance to PIC's and prime sponsors to develop PSIP, CETA Title VII. In addition, they are operating

a Clearinghouse for PSIP information exchange which includes the dissemination of a monthly newsletter and models of program designs. A third related function is the design and coordination of a nationwide marketing/advertising campaign to make the private sector more aware of and involved in PSIP, TJTC and WIN tax credits. Separately funded is the MET program. ONP funds the USES for managers, employment and training, ES staff experienced in job development who are loaned to the NAB metro to facilitate the process of turning job pledges into job orders and assist in the development of OJT contracts.

The Need for Activity

NAB was requested to perform the promotion and development function on behalf of disadvantaged people by the White House in 1968. White House interest has been maintained every year since that time. Certainly there is a need to involve the private sector in hiring and training those people most in need. The Department has insisted that these METRO offices continue to be staffed through voluntary leadership. The most crucial need to continue NAB funding is lodged in the urgency to bring more private sector involvement into the CETA program. This need is best met through the activities of the TA staff and the resources provided by the Clearinghouse. This latter operation is most effectively and efficiently carried out through this centrally operated network. Although NAB TA staff component was originally designed to have a 2-year life span, the institutional phases for which they were hired to assist is still in need of their services. Operational assistance is also being supplied by them in those areas which have advanced to this level of implementation. This need will increase through FY 1981. These same staff have also been charged with the training and technical assistance of primes/PIC's needed to mount successful local marketing and advertising campaigns to involve more private business in CETA and TJTC, especially small and medium sized firms. This campaign is just starting now and will continue through FY 1981.

The MET program has had varied success depending on the commitment level of the State Employment Service

Agency and the individual loaned. In many sites this individual provides continuity between successive volunteer directors. If a budget cut is absolutely necessary, some of the positions would be the most expendable.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

NAB has assisted in the development of the 470 Private Industry Councils, has provided training and conference assistance to the regional offices and has been instrumental in the hiring of the following disadvantaged job seeking groups:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Adult	278,999	265,201
Viet Nam Veterans	155,094	149,854
Ex-offenders	22,555	20,851
Youth (summer disadvantaged)	<u>262,897</u>	<u>197,777</u>
Total	719,545	623,683

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The funding requested would hold the programs at a somewhat lower level than in the past two years. The only increase requested is a 7% factor to partially cover the increased costs due to inflation, and a 750 thousand dollar increase to carry the marketing program activities beyond the first few months of 1981. This is a very bare bones budget as the cost of living, travel, salary, and inflationary figures, especially within the ES agencies for the MET program, will be most likely closer to a 20%. Stringent negotiated economies will be necessary. A cut of some MET positions will be highly probable.

10. Alternate/Supplementary Funding Sources:

Treating the NAB program as a whole, there are no feasible alternative funding sources. It would be artificial and restrictive to break out each of

the groups served such as youth, ex-offenders, etc., and fund those activities under separate titles. The MET program could be more easily isolated for ES funding; however the activities are clearly intertwined with CETA activities, and if it were possible at all, the cost of the reporting mechanisms would be escalated. The PSIP budget has no discretionary funds for this type of TA activity.

11. Other Comments:

Whenever we have cut NAB programs in the past, they have brought the White House into the picture and, from time to time, we have been asked to replace some of the funds.

FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

1. Name of Program/Activity:

Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI) -
PSIP Activities

2. Office Submitting Request:

Division of Private Sector Initiatives, OCEP, OCED

3. FY 1980 Funding Level:

\$1,000,000

4. FY 1981 Request:

\$1,130,000

5. Legislative Authority:

Sec. 301(a)(4)

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of Section 301 - special programs and activities as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. The HRDI/PSIP activities should be maintained in FY 1981 at least at its "current level of operation". The HRDI's operation is part of the promotion and development activities budget request that was submitted to the Department.

7. Overview of Program/Activity

The Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) is a major administration effort to involve the private sector more effectively in local CETA prime sponsor employment and training activities. The Private Industry Councils (PIC's) are the vehicle for effecting this change, and local councils do have labor representation on the councils.

HRDI's role in PSIP include: 1) supporting the expansion of private sector employment and training activities; 2) developing active involvement of organized labor in PSIP, PIC's and overall CETA

prime sponsor activities; 3) resolving problems related to labor's involvement in CETA/PSIP; and 4) monitoring labor's participation in PIC's (PSIP) activities.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

HRDI has directed their technical assistance toward a total of 94 cities during FY 1979. HRDI has assisted in promoting and developing programs in the private sector. HRDI has participated in conferences and training sessions in the ten regional offices. Technical assistance visits were made to PIC's. HRDI has developed a brochure designed to publicize HRDI's role in the CETA/PSIP programs.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit HRDI to continue its CETA/PSIP activities. The funding level was increased only to account for the inflation rate and to permit HRDI to provide training sessions to their members, PIC's, and the private sector.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

There are no alternative funding sources for the HRDI CETA/PSIP activities. This activity falls directly under CETA Title III activities.

FY 1981 CETA ARTS FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: National CETA Arts Initiative
2. Office Submitting Request: OCED
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,739,000 4. FY 1981 Request:
\$2,000,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301(A)(1)(3)(4)

This statute permits, but does not require the Department to conduct this program. All things being equal, the Department may exercise its discretion in setting the funding level for the National CETA Arts Initiative

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301-Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's Congressional budget request. The National CETA Arts Initiative is one of several programs covered under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for the National CETA Arts Initiative.

7. Overview of Program/Activity

The National CETA Arts Initiative is a major component in the Federal Government's effort to help unemployed artists' allied workers overcome artificial barriers to employment in the arts/cultural industry, and in more traditional industries where artistic skills are underutilized. The primary focus of the National CETA Arts Initiative is to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of training, retraining and job creation in the arts/cultural industry; and to provide technical assistance to Prime Sponsors, other Federal agencies, local and national arts organizations, unions and others, in the use of CETA resources to reduce unemployment of artists and allied workers.

The Employment and Training Administration through the Prime Sponsor system, supports more than 500 arts-training/employment programs. These programs are administered by a variety of community based, labor, community and professional arts organizations.

The National office, through discretionary Title III funds, has funded 10 national projects (research and development, technical assistance, training demonstrations and support building). These projects are sponsored by labor unions, national arts organization and minority, not-for-profit organizations.

8. Recent Accomplishments

In FY 1979 the CETA Arts Initiative succeeded in demystifying and demythologizing the CETA program as it relates to the arts/culture industry. This was achieved by: -Sponsoring and presenting a series of technical assistance regional conferences in Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, New York, and San Francisco. The conferences attracted 685 participants, from 47 states and one foreign country. Fourteen percent of the participants were local Prime Sponsors, 27% arts organization, 8.5 educational institutions, 16% CETA Arts program operators, and 6.5 other government agencies;

- Developing closer working relationships with the National Endowments of the Arts and the Humanities, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce and the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities chaired by Mrs. Walter F. Mondale, National Arts Agencies, Arts industry and labor unions;

- Securing the appointment of the Secretary to the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities;

- Defusing negative publicity, and attitudes to CETA funding of Arts/cultural programs;

- Funding three national demonstration projects: (1) An Apprenticeship Standard Development program with the AFL/CIO Arts Unions, through a contract with the Labor Institute for Human Enrichment; (2) A Master/apprentice training project with the Richard Allen Center, New York-Lincoln Center and the professional trade unions; and a union-based theatre lighting and design training institute with the National Arts Consortium;

- Participating in, and sponsorship of regional and local technical assistance workshops in Michigan, Illinois, Dallas, Texas; Lexington, Kentucky; Los Angeles, California; and Washington, D.C.;

- Identifying Key issues and problems facing Prime Sponsors and Arts/cultural organization in utilizing CETA to reduce unemployment levels of artist and allied workers.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit OCED and the Office of the Assistant Secretary to continue research and demonstration projects, technical assistance to Prime Sponsors and potential and actual service deliverers, public relations and support building activities with public interest groups, unions and industry. It will also allow renewal of CETA Arts funding agreements with selected National Arts organizations, Unions, public interest groups and other federal agencies. Specifically, some of the present funding agreements would be renewed for a 12 month period with a dollar obligation sufficient to maintain each projects current level of operation. Please note, that, given the impact of inflation, the 1981 request is less than \$300,000 over the amount to be obligated in FY 1980.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

The department is just recognizing and defining the relevant employment issues of the arts/cultural industry, an industry which has significant economic impact on many small towns, rural and urban communities. ETA, through CETA, is the major public supporter of individuals in the arts/cultural industry. CETA Arts Initiatives, for FY 1981, cut across CETA Titles, DOL and ETA agencies. Until such time as the various agencies within USDOL/ETA recognize the problems which fall within their jurisdictions, and accept the responsibility for addressing those problems; there remains a need for ETA/OCED to retain coordinating, programmatic, and fiscal responsibility for resolving employment problems in the arts/cultural industry. Funding this initiative from Title III appears to be consistent with the legislative mandates of Section A and B of the title. Given the scope and mission of the present CETA Arts Initiative, Title III appears to be the most appropriate funding source.

11. Other Comments:

House Bill (H.R. 7153) which reauthorize the Arts and Humanities, Institute of Museum Services and the Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities mandates the Federal Council to undertake, with the Secretary of Labor, a study of employment opportunities for artists.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Offenders
2. Office Submitting Request: OCED
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$2,750,000 4. FY 1981 Request: \$2,700,000
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301(B)(2)

The statute contains a mandate requiring the Department to conduct special programs for offenders. However, the funding level for those programs is not prescribed by the statute and, hence, can be set at the discretion of the agency.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301 - Special Programs and Activities" as displayed on Page ETA-40 of the Department's Congressional budget request. The offender program is one of several programs covered under Section 301; and while the budget request shows a total of \$98,096,000 being available for Section 301 in FY 1981, it does not show a specific amount being broken out for offenders. It is important to note that the House/Senate Conference report of the DOL 1980 Appropriations Bill directs the Department to "utilize a significant portion of CETA Title III resources to fund projects for offenders." In the course of the FY 1981 Congressional budget hearings, the Department stated in writing that we were not "prepared to go on record at this time with a precise funding level. However, we can say that is our preliminary intention to allocate an amount which is at least equivalent to the \$2.7 million in new obligational authority that was budgeted in FY 1980.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

Beginning in FY 1974, OCED, funded offender programs that were experimental and demonstrational, designed to test models which prime sponsors could incorporate into State and local systems. In the course of this effort, it became clear that increased emphasis should be given prime sponsor's TAT needs to better effectuate offender activity at the local level. Thus, the shift was made to provide more direct prime sponsor TAT to encourage them to provide more employment and training opportunities for offenders out of their formula grant funds.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1979 the Department made available \$2,088,495 of the \$2,750,000 earmarked for offender activity to 42 States and local prime sponsors to increase offender participation in their programs by a minimum of 8 percent over the next 3 years.

A review of about half of those awarded grants indicate that offenders are being serviced in increasing numbers and that effective linkages are being established with criminal justice agencies which will result in continued services to offenders when the grants expire.

A project was funded to test ways in which arrangements and linkages between a manpower institution and employers could come together and provide employment and training to 120 offenders. Since the starting date of this project, May 1979, 197 placements have been made in training related jobs.

In FY 80, we are making available, to prime sponsors, States governors, funded under Section 105, as well as Native American Grantees funded under Section 302(b), \$1.4 million to establish a program for institutionalized offenders.

Additionally, a project to increase the participation of female offenders will be funded.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The amount requested would permit OCED to comply with the intent of Congress to provide specific services to offenders and would be in keeping with the Department's commitment, as stated in the congressional budget hearings.

We will utilize these funds to build upon the concept of providing funds to State and local prime sponsors who agree to increase the participation level of offenders in their programs.

Additionally, funds will be used to develop a directory of agencies providing services to offenders in each prime sponsor's jurisdiction. Some activity will be directed toward exploring new areas of effecting offenders access to employment and training. Such activity will include programs for offenders in local jails, those on probation and youth offenders.

Also, some programs to demonstrate the effectiveness of private nonprofit agencies to provide employment and training for offenders will be funded.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

There are no alternative or supplementary sources of funding for offenders. However, most prime sponsors use some of their entitlement monies to fund programs for offenders.

11. Other Comments:

In view of the language in the House/Senate Appropriations Bill and the Department's statement during the FY 1981 Congressional Budget Hearings, \$2.7 million would appear to be the minimum amount which could be allocated for offenders.

FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

PSIP Research and Development

2. Office Submitting Request:

Division of Private Sector Initiatives, OCEP, OCED

3. FY 1980 Funding Level:

\$950,000 (\$750,000 in FY 1979.)

4. FY 1981 Funding Request:

\$1,325,000

5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 701, 706

Title VII of CETA was designed and authorized as a demonstration program through which a variety of techniques and approaches to involving the business community in CETA would be formulated, implemented, and tested. In addition Sec. 706 of the legislation specifically requires the Secretary to publicize approaches proven successful as well as supply evaluative material on the overall PSIP program to the Congress annually.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This activity falls within the purview of "Section 311 - Research and Development" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. In supplementary materials that were transmitted to the Hill, the funding level for this program category was shown as zero. In this regard, PSIP R&D activities were not specifically provided for in the FY 1981 budget request for special national programs and activities.

7. Overview of Program Activity:

- a. Need. Since PSIP is a demonstration program it has to be studied to determine whether the demonstration worked, and what parts of it worked

best. The objective of this activity is to identify and describe the essential elements of PSIP, measure whether they "succeeded" in some terms, and provide these answers in informative, readable and usable formats to all those involved in PSIP, including DOL and congressional policy-makers.

- b. Methods. The design of this activity is the same as in FY 1980, conducting short term research projects which focus on specific aspects or side effects of PSIP, and continuing a look at the overall effectiveness of the program.
- c. Organizations. Current PSIP research and evaluation projects are operated by Omega Corporation (8-A); Manpower Development Corporation; Ohio State University; Council on Urban Economic Development; City of Cambridge, Massachusetts; University of Texas; and N. Texas State University. All of these organizations have substantial experience and interest in employment and training programs. FY 1981 contractors will include additional 8-A firms.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

With the FY 1979 and 1980 funds we have initiated an overall evaluation of the program and have contracted for short term studies on the following aspects of PSIP:

- Role of small and minority businesses;
- The status of PSIP in balance of State areas;
- Models of CETA linked with urban economic development;
- Description of employment generating services;
- Labor market information training for PIC's;
- How to do upgrading under Title VII.

As of March 31, 1980 we had funded \$976,000 of the combined FY 1979 and FY 1980 \$1,700,000 for PSIP R&D on these projects or 57%. During the remainder of FY 1980 we will fund projects which include:

- One stop apprenticeship center in Hawaii;
- Linkages between CETA and other private sector efforts;
- An assessment of PSIP marketing efforts;
- A measurement of the change in labor's involvement in CETA since the reauthorization;
- A demonstration of how prime sponsors can offer small business internships.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

The fact that there will be operating programs and participants in PSIP during all of FY 1981, enables us to study concrete impacts of this effort. The requested funding level will allow an adequate coverage of this subject. Projected studies will include projects such as:

- Effectiveness of the multijurisdictional PIC incentives;
- Businesses' perception on "Red Tape" in PSIP;
- Role of the PIC in economic development;
- PSIP success in moving participants into the secondary labor market;
- The role of upgrading and retraining in CETA programs;
- How have prime sponsors and PIC's resolved "turf" related issues.

10. Alternative Funding Sources:

Regular R&D funds could potentially be used to cover this activity. However, they are always in short supply and generally are not used to focus on issues of significance in a particular program area. In addition the use of SNPA funds permit a greater coordination of the research projects with the management of the program.

FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity:

PSIP Technical Assistance

2. Office Submitting Request:

Division of Private Sector Initiatives, OCEP, OCED

3. FY 1980 Funding Level:

\$550,000 (\$1,000,000 in FY 1979.)

4. FY 1981 Request:

\$1,050,000

5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 701, Sec. 314

As a demonstration program those operating Title VII require particular assistance in starting up and implementing their programs.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This activity falls within the purview of "Section 314 - Technical Assistance and Training" as displayed on page ETA-40 of the Department's congressional budget request. In supplementary materials that were transmitted to the Hill, it was explained that the tentative FY 1981 funding level for this activity would be \$10 million--to be used for the CETA MIS improvement efforts. In this regard, PSIP TAT activities were not specifically provided for in the FY 1981 budget request for special national programs and activities.

7. Overview of Program Activity:

- a. Need. During FY 1981 there will be approximately 475 fully operational Title VII programs, many of them functioning with players new to the CETA game. The objective of the technical assistance is to assist those Title VII programs that need help in a way that does not limit their program options or does not impose a uniform program design nationwide.

- b. Methods. The design for technical assistance will shift from publicizing the program concept to providing specific assistance in resolving various operational issues. The technical assistance will be derived by: (1) identifying problem areas through surveying prime sponsors and PIC's on their perceived needs, from current ongoing information sources such as the tracking studies and regional office PSIP coordinators; (2) prioritizing the needs; (3) defining appropriate methods to address identified problems and needs; (4) developing technical assistance or training materials through procurements or in-house.
- c. Organizations. During FY 1979 and 1980 technical assistance was provided through trade associations, public interest groups, NAB and HRDI, 8-A contractors, consultants as well as through ETA's own media resource center and Office of Information facilities.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

During FY 1979 and 1980 several trade associations have provided information to their members encouraging them to participate in PSIP and CETA programs. The information formats have included film, series of meetings, newspaper inserts, participation at conventions, brochures and articles in the trade's publications. An estimated 40,000 business persons have been reached in this manner. The public interest groups are in the process of continuing to assist prime sponsors in dealing with PSIP. A variety of audio visuals and print material advertising PSIP has been supplied to PIC's, prime sponsors, and ETA regional offices. ETA regional offices are holding conferences with PIC's and prime sponsors to resolve start-up issues. As of March 31, 1980, \$940,000 of the \$1,506,000 (62%) available for PSIP TA during 1980 was funded. During the 2nd half of the fiscal year the remaining publicity materials will be provided along with training packages in priority subjects.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

The requested funding level will enable us to supply an adequate level of technical assistance to prime

sponsors and PIC's during this crucial operational year. With these funds the following can be provided:

- On site technical assistance in specific problem areas;
- Group assistance in the form of workshops, conferences, training sessions;
- A continuing supply of written and audio visual materials on successful techniques of PSIP; and
- Creative solutions to common operational problems.

10. Alternative Funding Sources:

Theoretically, all these activities could be provided out of Sec. 314 funds. However, the need to design and operate technical assistance in close conjunction with the operations of this demonstration program make it desirable to fund these activities from the more flexible SNPA account. Also no 314 funds were devoted to private sector initiatives issues in FY 1979 or 1980 and the scarcity of funds from that source make it unlikely PSIP's request would be given consideration in FY 1981.

FY 80 REQUEST

FY 81: NO REQUEST

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Legislative Authority: Sec. 318

There is no specific mandate in the Statute which requires the Department to conduct this program. It is funded on a discretionary basis.

Responsible Office: OCED-ETA

<u>Funding:</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980 Proposal</u>
Planned Obligations ----	\$600,000	\$1,000,000

These obligations are chargeable to the appropriation for "National Programs: under CETA Title III.

Overview of Program:

The Economic Development Program's primary goal is to link local CETA training efforts with other local programs for the purpose of creating jobs and employing economically disadvantaged unemployed persons. The primary focus of the program is on job creation in EDA and HUD funded projects. The program was established in 1976.

Within the past few years, a number of prime sponsors have begun to coordinate CETA programming with local economic development agencies. The degree of that coordination has varied and without strong Federal backing. The Community Economic Development Program (CEDP), a demonstration effort undertaken by the Departments of Labor, Commerce and Housing and Urban Development, encouraged ten cities to link Federally funded development resources (CETA, CDBG, EDA, SBA, UDAG, etc.,) at the local level into a comprehensive economic development strategy. That program is currently being phased out; however a number of findings have been documented. These findings will permit operational linkage between federally funded programs in a more integrated manner.

Underway within OCED are also three novel Labor Management Councils. Their specific mission is job retention and creation. Councils have been formed in Chemung County, N.Y., Inland Manpower Association, Colton, CA. and Pittsburgh, PA. Their activities also reflect the goals of Section 318.

Recent Accomplishments:

1. Jointly funded (HUD, EDA, ETA) Community Economic Development Programs in ten cities.
2. Funded three labor management councils in three cities.
3. In process, the development of a private sector strategic planning training course for prime sponsors.

Impact of proposed FY 1980 Funding Level

The proposed funding level (\$1,000,000) represents a \$400,000 increase above the FY 1979 level and will allow for an expansion of the program into new areas. New projects, aimed at targeting jobs for the economically disadvantaged, will be implemented in FY 1980. These projects will be jointly funded and administered by ETA, HUD and DOC. Other potential new projects will include weatherization small business enterprise and exploration of flexible intergovernmental grants.

Other Comments:

Projects funded under this program will be coordinated to the extent possible, with activities under the Private Sector Initiatives Program.

1. DATE DOCUMENT PREPARED (Month, Day, Year)		U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Employment and Training Administration PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST		2. OFFICE SYMBOL, DOCUMENT NO., AND FISCAL YEAR INITIATED					
3. TO: Office of National Programs Procurement Action Request Control Unit			4. FROM: OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT						
5. REQUIREMENT (Identify the procurement action by specific program and project title.) SOLE SOURCE JUSTIFICATION MUST BE APPROVED AND ATTACHED. (See DLMS 2, Section 830)									
a. TYPE OF ACTION ☒ New Procurement ☐ Modification to Contract/Grant No. _____			b. NAME OF PROGRAM OFFICIAL TO BE CONTACTED AND TELEPHONE NUMBER Alvin Moore 376-7611						
c. NAME OF CONTRACTOR/GRANTEE Department of Interior			d. NUMBER OF ENROLLMENT OR PORTUNITIES NA		e. INDICATE ACTION OFFICE <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">National Office</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">REGION</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	National Office	REGION	X	
National Office	REGION								
X									
f. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT The Department of Interior based on a Memorandum of Agreement will review the experience of CETA participants in parks and recreational areas. Criteria for successful projects will be defined; an inventory will be made of existing programs and 10-20 case studies will be developed to be used for training and technical assistance purposes. OCCD FY 80: \$200,000 FY 81 REQUEST: -0- SNPA-80-42-3									
6. ENTER DOLLAR AMOUNTS			Total dollar estimate deemed necessary \$ 200,000						
7. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Initiating Program Official) ROBERT ANDERSON <i>Robert Anderson</i>			8. TYPE NAME AND SIGNATURE (Program Administrator) ROBERT ANDERSON <i>Robert Anderson</i>						
9. PROGRAM ACTIVITY (Specify) Line 42, Special TA Activities			10. FUNDING SOURCE (Program requirement by Act, Title, Section) CETA Title III, SNAP						
11. IS PROGRAM/PROJECT INCLUDED IN ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING APPROVED PROJECT PLAN? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF "YES", ENTER PROJECT AMOUNT. \$									
ONP PROCUREMENT ACTION REQUEST CONTROL UNIT USE ONLY		FISCAL YEAR OF FUNDS 1074-M-(STAA)-280		DOLLARS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN PROGRAM ACCOUNT \$ 45 000					
FINAL PROGRAM APPROVAL AND COMMITMENT OF FUNDS									
12. ON BEHALF OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING (Administrator, ONP's signature) Charles B. Kopp					DATE (Mo., Day, Yr.) 1-31-80				

OCCD

Displaced Homemakers

In fiscal 1979, ETA began planning the implementation of a set of special programs designed to meet the training and employment-related needs of displaced homemakers. These programs, which are now getting underway in fiscal year 1980, will be operated by both CETA prime sponsors and private non-profit organizations. It is ETA's intention that these programs demonstrate a wide variety of approaches to assist homemakers into the competitive labor market. After assessing these programs in depth, ETA will prepare technical assistance materials for dissemination throughout the CETA network to provide guidance to program operators regarding the types of services and techniques that have shown the greatest success.

FY80: \$3,250,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

FY 1981 Special National Programs and Activities Funding Request

1. Name of Program Activity

CETA public interest groups and program support activities.

2. Office Submitting Request

OCEP

3. FY 1980 Funding Level

\$500,000

4. FY 1981 Funding Level

\$500,000

5. Legislative Authority

Sec -314

The statute requires that the Department provide training for prime sponsor supervisory personnel.

Since the inception of the CETA program the major public interest groups representing prime sponsors have been called on to provide a variety of technical assistance services.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request

The technical assistance projects conducted by the Public Interest Groups fall within the preview of Section 314 as displayed on on page ETA-40 of the Department's Budget Request. It is suggested however, that funding for this activity be supplied by discretionary funds available under Section 301. Similar technical assistance projects have been funded in the past with Section 301 funds, for the purpose of easing the burden on Section 314 funds. Placing this sizeable mortgage into Section 301 would have a similar effect .

7. Overview of Program Activity

The public interest group contracts are one of the principal methods utilized for the provision of training and technical assistance to chief elected officials.

These groups sponsor quarterly meetings to educate and inform chief elected officials of opportunities and responsibilities that are offered by federal programs. At each of these meetings, trained personnel present information about the CETA program.

These contracts generally also provide telephone information and technical assistance, printed program information materials. Some of the contracts will be directed toward the development of a specific CETA program objective. This is the specific goal of a present contract with the US Conference of Mayors. This group is now developing a technical assistance guide for vocational education CETA linkage.

8. Recent Accomplishments

Activities have included quarterly meetings during FY 79 and 80 emphasizing information about the reauthorized CETA program and the responsibilities of the chief elected officials as required in the reauthorization legislation.

As indicated above most contracts provide for the development and distribution of program materials, the provision of phone technical assistance and the development of reports on specific CETA related subjects.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal 1981 Funding Level

It is suggested that these contracts should be continued at the same funding level in FY 1981.

The services provided through these contracts are needed on a continuing basis because of the turnover among chief elected officials.

In some localities the chief elected official is subject to replacement every two years.

10. Alternate/Supplementary Funding Sources

None

11. Other Comments

As mentioned above if funding would be provided by other than TA funds a substantial burden would be removed from the present TA budget.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Native American Private Sector Initiatives Program (NAPSIP) Title VII
2. Office Submitting Request: OCED
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$7.72 million 4. FY 1981 Request: \$5.0 million
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Section 702(b)

The statute requires Title VII funding for eligible Native American groups, but does not specify an exact dollar amount.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

This program falls within the purview of "Section 301 Private Sector Initiatives Program". Native Americans are included along with incentive bonuses for State and local prime sponsors who form multi-jurisdictional PIC's in the 5 percent Secretary's setaside. In FY 1979-1980 the amount of funds that went to Native Americans was \$7.72 million, which represents 2 percent of the total Title VII (after a limited amount for TJTC was deducted) resources available.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

NAPSIP follows in the tradition of the Native American Economic Stimulus Program (NAESP) in being the catalyst for the development of tribal enterprise. On most Indian reservations there is little private investment, and essentially no economic infrastructure. Tribes are now using CETA funds to help establish businesses that are owned by the tribal government. NAPSIP goals are to support this type of economic development, and to put individuals into jobs that are eventually fully unsubsidized. Some of the 26 NAPSIP projects that were funded in FY 1979-1980 were in such diverse fields as avocado growing, hydroponic gardening, carpentry, and the development of reservation funeral parlors.

Considering the relatively limited amount of funds, a competitive proposal process was used that targeted the funds on the best projects. In Fiscal Year 1979-1980 81 proposals were received, containing \$90 million in requests. In order to submit a proposal, a tribe had to establish a PIC.

A major factor in the evaluation criteria was how well the applicant tied the project into the resources of other Federal agencies, such as EDA.

The only types of organizations eligible to receive funds under NAPSIP are federally recognized reservations, and Native American entities in Alaska, Hawaii and Oklahoma.

The need for NAPSIP, based on the level of demand is great. It fits in with the goals of the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1973 by giving substance to tribal priorities for economic development.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1980, it is estimated that 750 Indians will be placed through NAPSIP. A more important indicator is that 26 specific tribal enterprises have been launched, helping to build tribal economies.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The amount requested would permit a NAPSIP effort in FY 1981 that would be comparable to FY 1979-1980. Considering that the FY 1981 Budget Request for Title VII is \$150 million, only \$2.72 million would be available for NAPSIP. The \$5 million requested here would allow NAPSIP to be "held harmless."

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

The Act permits provision of Title II D and Title VI "discretionary" resources to Indian and Native American entities. Titles II D and VI funds can be used for Title VII activities.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: PSIP "Early starters"
2. Office Submitting Request: OCED
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$945,144 (Title II B)
4. FY 1981 Request: \$25 million (estimated)
5. Legislative Authority: Sec. 301 (a) (3)

The statute authorizes Title III funding to foster linkages between employment and training agencies and components of the private sector; e.g., Private Industry Councils (PICs) established by prime sponsors pursuant to Sec. 704 of the Act.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

The Department requested \$150 million for private sector initiatives for FY 1981, which would provide \$129.2 million for formula allocation. This compares to 366.7 million for FY 1979-80. Limited outlays this year should provide sufficient carryover to maintain the program nationally at its designed level of approximately \$400 million.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The Private Sector Initiative Program (PSIP) is a major administration effort to involve the private sector more effectively in local CETA prime sponsor employment and training activities. The PIC is the vehicle for effecting this change, and local councils are provided broad flexibility in implementing this demonstration program.

FY 1980 has been a period of institution - building for most PICs in the CETA prime sponsor system; hence the substantial carryover (approximately \$250 million) projected. However, a minority of "early starters" will expend most of its PSIP resources. These prime sponsors/PICs may be severely penalized, in terms of lesser availability in FY 1981, for acting upon ETA's exhortations to expend funds and enroll participants. To reward these areas rather than penalize them, discretionary resources are being sought to maintain those "early starters" at 85 percent of their FY 1979-80 funding levels.

In FY 1980, a similar situation existed affecting 20 prime sponsors/PICs that suffered substantial reductions in actual allocations compared to planning estimates. Title II B discretionary resources were provided to maintain these areas at an 85 percent "hold harmless" level.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

As funding for the program at its designed level was not provided until early in FY 1980, programmatic activity has been limited. Our most recent information is that 98 percent of the prime sponsor system has created a PIC, and that 34 percent have operational programs with enrollees on board. Plans have been executed in 94 percent of the prime sponsor areas, obligating more than \$300 million.

Data on expenditures, enrollments and projected carryover are being obtained through a special report. Information will be available in mid-May, and should provide some indication of the magnitude of the "early starters" problem.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Level:

We estimate that approximately 10 percent of the CETA system -- 40 to 50 prime sponsors/PICs--are "early starters". Many of these are "spotlight sites" with influential business support and creative programs that have been the subject of congressional interest. Maintaining these programs at an 85 percent "hold harmless" level would sustain ETA's credibility with these members of the business community and permit the continuation of some very good employment and training programs.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

Title IIB resources were provided on a limited scale in FY 1980. Title II D and VI discretionary resources would be an alternative source, as Title VII programs and activities are authorized under these titles, and programs would be conducted through CETA prime sponsors. Eligibility criteria differ, however.

11. Other Comments:

If funding is not provided, ETA may lose the support of many of its most influential backers as well as the momentum built up behind the Title VII program. An alternative approach, maintaining a stringent reallocation policy, is currently being reconsidered.

U.S. Department of Labor

Employment and Training Administration
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20213



APR 28 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHARLES B. KNAPP
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Employment and Training

ATTN: XAVIER VELA

FROM: T. JAMES WALKER *TJW*
Administrator
Administration and Management

SUBJECT: FY 1981 Funding Plan for Special National
Programs and Activities under CETA Title III

In response to your memorandum of March 19, 1980 on the referenced plan, five requests for projects to be included in the Fiscal Year 1981 SNPA plan attached:

CETA FMIS	\$10,000,000
Lawrence Berkeley DCN	700,000
Contract Grant Closeout	600,000
Computer Time Sharing	250,000
RAS Redesign	1,110,000

I regret the delay in forwarding these project justifications.

Attachments

M-i

1. CETA MIS Redesign Program
2. Responsible Office: OAM-ETA
3. FY '80 Funding Level: \$5,000,000
4. FY '81 Request: \$10,000,000
5. Legislative Authority:

Sec.'s	314
	103 (2) (11)
	104 (c) (2)
	124 (d) (1)
	127 (c)
	127 (d)
	133 (2) (1)

6. Relationship to FY '81 Congressional Budget Request:

This was included as a line item in the
FY 1981 Special National Programs and
Activities (SNPA) CETA Title III account.

7. Overview of Program:

The CETA MIS Redesign Program is a major effort to increase the prime sponsor's management capabilities by assisting with the automation of their management information systems. The development of flexible MIS's will facilitate the production of information required by primes to manage their programs on a day-to-day basis. The proposed system designs will generate information down to the subcontractor level as well as provide the Federal required reports.

In the initial phase we developed a set of functional specifications for management information systems (Functional MIS). In FY '80 we began the process of reviewing and certifying prime sponsors' systems as meeting or not meeting the Federal minimum standard as embodied in the Functional MIS. The second phase is to provide technical assistance to primes to meet the minimum Federal requirements. A major strategy is to provide prime sponsors with an array of prototype systems which will be developed through the project. They can choose from this array the system best suited to answer their information needs.

These prototype or model systems will cover wide array of various prime sponsor structures. The systems will take into account such alternatives as service bureau arrangements, mini-computers and data base management systems. Selected prime sponsor systems will be supported with development funds to position these systems for export. During the implementation stage of the project funds will be utilized to make the exported system operational in other prime sponsor locations.

Recent Accomplishments:

By the end of FY 1980 the prime sponsor systems will be identified for further support and system improvement. Several test sites have been selected and demonstration and pilot projects have been initiated. The specifications for the functional MIS have been developed and tested and certification/evaluation visits will have been made to most prime sponsors by the end of FY '80. Where appropriate, corrective action plans will be developed.

Impact of Proposed FY 1981 Funding Level:

During FY 1980 we are field testing model and prototype systems in selected prime sponsor locations and developing necessary system enhancements. In FY 1981 implementation of systems will begin in prime sponsor locations where needed, as determined by the certification/evaluation process.

Other Comments:

This program is projected as a four year effort. By the end of FY 1980 the bulk of the developmental aspect of the project will be completed or in the final stages and some primes will be moving into the implementation phase. We plan for about 150 implementations in FY 1981 with completion projected by the end of FY 1982.

8. Recent Accomplishments.

A renegotiation of the time sharing contract in FY 1980 has resulted in a lower cost algorithm which will enable us to absorb continuous increases in usage without additional funds.

9. Impact of Requested FY 1981 Funding Level:

The requested level will be sufficient to maintain legislatively required CETA allocation activities, and to meet projected requirements for all computer supported activity related to allocation of CETA funds.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources.

Supplementary funding from LMI is used by OPER in development of data used in the allocation of CETA funds. These amounts are not included in this request. The only alternate funding source would be the S&E account; this would represent a departure from previous practice.

11. Other Comments.

Disapproval would have a simple and unthinkable consequence; i.e. CETA funds could not be allocated to prime sponsors. A reduction in funding would preclude the production of test allocations for management use in order to preserve sufficient funds for legislatively mandated allocation activities.

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Computer Time Sharing
2. Office Submitting Request: OAM
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$250,000
4. FY 1981 Request: \$250,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Public Law 92-524

The law requires, in several subsections, that the Secretary allocate CETA funds to CETA prime sponsors using legislatively specified formulas. The requested funds are for computer support necessary to meet these requirements and to perform related tasks.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

Funding has been included under the miscellaneous category of the section 301 account. It is not mentioned specifically in narrative support materials.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

As mentioned above, the funds are used to prepare CETA planning estimates and allocations by prime sponsor, using target funding levels or appropriation levels in conjunction with unemployment, labor force and socioeconomic data required by the legislative formulas. In addition, this activity includes preparation of test allocations of discretionary funds under alternative distribution formulas, and preparation of 'optional' distributions of CETA funds using varying amounts and formulas for the purposes of legislative development, and program management. In addition this activity supports National Office budget preparation and financial management by maintaining data on program outlays for all ETA programs and detailed controls over specified National Office accounts.

The funds requested are obligated into a computer time sharing service contract with the Service Bureau Corporation.

1. Name of Program/Activity: Contract/Grant Closeout
2. Office Submitting Request: OAM
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,350,000
4. FY 1981 Request: \$600,000
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Public Law 92-524, Section 106(b)
7. Relationships to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:
Reductions in the numbers of grants and contracts pending closeout were covered in the ONP and OAM sections of the FY 1981 Congressional budget request.
7. Overview of Program/Activity:
In the National Office a Audit Resolution/Contract Closeout Task Force was established. Through the efforts of its staff and of outside contractors the backlog of contracts pending closeout and of pending audit resolutions is being reduced. Five regional offices were provided funds for contractor assistance in reducing the numbers of contracts pending closeout and audit resolution.
8. Recent Accomplishment
The Audit Resolution/Contract Closeout Task Force is on schedule with audit resolutions and closeouts of contracts. At the end of FY 1980, we estimate that 600 audits will have been resolved and 1,100 contracts closed out at the national level. The regions also are very close to the goal of reducing closeout and audit backlogs by 25%.
9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:
Of the \$600,000 requested, \$200,000 will be used by the National Office Audit Resolution/Contract Closeout Task Force to complete the balance of hard-core audits and closeouts which will remain into FY 1981. \$400,000 will be allotted to the regions to maintain their reduced backlog position and to further reduce it.
10. Alternate/Supplementary Funding Sources:
Because of the drain on Salary and Expenses resources caused by ceiling reduction, and because of close Congressional monitoring of the TAT fund, alternate funding sources are not available.
11. Other Comments:
The careful attention being given by Congressional appropriation committees to the CETA audit/closeout status requires that this priority effort be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Date Prepared: February 15, 1980

CETA TITLE III FUNDING PROPOSAL

OFFICE SUBMITTING PROPOSAL: ETA-OAM-Comptroller's Office

DOLLAR AMOUNT REQUESTED: \$34,000

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT/ACTIVITY:

Reference the attached memorandum from Mr. Timothy M. Barnicle, Region I Administrator and the CETA Prime Sponsor Staff Survey proposal.

These communications request funding for a survey of compensation levels of CETA prime sponsor staff and a comparison of these levels with compensation levels for comparable positions in the private sector and in State and Federal government.

In addition to the compelling arguments made in support of the proposal by Mr. Barnicle, this survey will demonstrate a desirable cooperative effort between Federal and prime sponsor staff at the line level.

Attachments

OAM

FY80: \$34,000

FY81 REQUEST: -0-

FY 1981 SNPA FUNDING REQUEST

1. Name of Program/Activity: Regional Automation System Redesign
2. Office Submitting Request: OAM
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$40,000
4. FY 1981 Request: \$1,110,000

This is an estimate of the total contractual costs for software development on a redesigned system. Not all of these funds would be expended in FY 1981, but the contract will be signed during that year.

5. Legislative Authority:

This system is the source of all statistical and financial data on CETA programs, and of financial and accounting data on all ETA programs. While it is not specifically mandated in any piece of legislation, the general requirements of accountability for federal funds imply the existence of such a system. The system is also used to meet several legislatively mandated CETA information requirements.

6. Relationship to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request:

The project is not covered specifically in the budget request, as it is primarily an internal management activity. The project is expected, however, in its larger regional computing environment, to markedly affect the prime sponsor's planning functions and our abilities to define, assess and react to prime sponsor performance in meeting the needs for CETA services within their jurisdictions.

7. Overview of Program/Activity:

The Regional Automation System is a ETA computerized management and financial information system performing two major support functions. It is used to capture, store and disseminate information on the CETA programs and (except for Job Corps) is the only automated source of management and financial data on CETA operations. Second, it is the vehicle for capturing financial data on all ETA funds except the S&E account for purposes of journalization to the Departmental accounting system and for maintenance of financial information in accordance with standards set by the Department, OMB, GAO and the Treasury Department. This system as it is currently constituted was designed in the period between 1972-1974 and has become continually less efficient and responsive as ETA programs, activities and manage-

ment priorities have changed. Many parts of the system operate in an environment which, gives advances in computer technology, are obsolete or underly expensive.

The project for which this funding is requested is a total redesign of this system to meet perceived management needs through the 1980's, basing the operations in regional environments and designing the systems to take maximum advantage of technological advances in data management, manipulation and communications.

8. Recent Accomplishments:

In FY 1980 we completed a feasibility study on several alternatives for meeting ETA management and fiscal data requirements through 1988. This project is an outgrowth and an application of the findings of that study.

9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request:

The requested amount will enable to fund a contract to perform all development, testing and implementation of the revised system in all regions and the national office by mid-1982.

10. Alternative/Supplementary Funding Sources:

Supplementary funding for computers, terminals, and communications equipment are not included in this request. No other source of funding is available.

FY 1981 SNPA Funding Request

1. Name of Program/Activity: Distributed Computer Network/Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory project.
2. Office Submitting Request: OAM.
3. FY 1980 Funding Level: \$1,686,000.
4. FY 1981 Request: \$700,000.
5. Legislative Authority: CETA Public Law 92-524, section
6. Relationships to FY 1981 Congressional Budget Request: This project is intimately related to the redesign of the Regional Automated System (RAS). The Distributed Computer Network (DCN) establishes the framework within which a redesigned RAS system will function. The RAS redesign was covered in the OAM section of the FY 1981 Congressional budget request.
7. Overview of Program Activity: The emerging direction of the RAS Redesign effort indicates that ETA will develop a distributed data base and computing capability for regional offices. Further research is necessary to determine proper equipment configuration necessary to run a DCN incorporating the RAS data base. This research is also directed toward the installation of data analysis software packages enabling regional staff to analyze RAS data in a more timely, effective manner, using a powerful array of computerized graphics, mapping and statistical analysis techniques. Work will also be done to develop training packages and documentation needed by regional and national users to install and operate the required data bases on a DCN.
8. Recent Accomplishments: The Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is currently completing installation of computer hardware and software necessary to permit full testing of the capabilities of a DCN related to ETA operational and data needs. Initial tests and evaluations will be completed by the end of FY 1980. LBL is currently developing plans to examine problems related to expanding the existing test network to additional regional offices.
9. Impact of Requested Fiscal Year 1981 Funding Request: Of the \$700,000 requested, \$160,000 will be used to develop training and technical assistance capabilities to permit expansion of the network and support installation of a redesigned RAS data base. An additional \$500,000 will be used to lease telephone lines, equipment and data base management systems required to operate a DCN. Emphasis is placed on examining capabilities of data base management packages identified as likely products for use with RAS data. The remainder of the funds are needed to help develop necessary RFPs for network expansion.
10. Alternate/Supplementary Funding Sources: Because of limits on Salaries and Expenses funds due to ceiling reduction, and because of Congressional monitoring of the TAT fund, alternate fund sources are not available. Grants-to-States funds for support of CETA-related research activities are not available.
11. Other Comments: The success of RAS Redesign efforts depends upon the successful establishment of the DCN on which RAS will run. The requested funds are necessary to expand the DCN to support RAS when that system is implemented.

(4)

FUNDING PROPOSAL FOR 8A CONTRACT - CETA TITLE III

OAM

FY80: \$80,000

ORIGINATING OFFICE: ETA-OAM - Office of the Comptroller,
Division of Management Analysis

FBI REQUEST: -0-

FUNDING LEVEL REQUESTED: \$90,000

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES/ACTIVITIES: This proposal is to achieve at least the following management improvements:

As a high priority management improvement, ETA is developing and installing a Unified Management System. It links the several planning systems with the Senior Executive Service Performance Appraisal process and with the management by objectives (MBO) reporting and review process. To achieve full implementation and understanding of the comprehensive system, a manual and training package is needed. This is a greater workload than existing staff can achieve to be useful in time for the FY 1981 preparation period. This request includes approximately \$40,000 for the professional review, documentation and training needed for the improved system.

A related Secretarial Objective for FY 1980 is to "improve the internal management of ETA through development of a quarterly performance review process." One phase of the improved process involves more feedback on the performance and the analysis of that performance. Prompt and well presented quarterly briefings for appropriate audiences (e.g., the ETA Senior Staff) are essential to this communication process. Progress measurement and comparisons during the year will enable timely corrective actions and improved utilization of resources. In addition concise, meaningful annual review briefings will aid the planning and goal-setting processes. Design for those briefings and professional packaging of the materials for them, along with development of graphics for other feedback and quarterly review activities can be accomplished for \$10,000 of this proposed funding.

The additional \$40,000 requested is to support a major undertaking by present staff to identify effective or efficient practices for achieving necessary ETA functions, and to make those beneficial practices useable elsewhere in the ETA where similar requirements exist. Development of the project procedure and description, the validation and/or pilot testing of cost saving or effective methods, assistance in installing revised methods, and reporting of the results achieved, can be aided by the contractor.

Initial attention to the beneficial practices project is aimed at Regional Offices, where improvements can be in multiples of ten. The financial soundness of proposed beneficial practices will be compared with other methods. A reasonable amount of travel is needed to verify or test the processes, compile results, and determine cost benefits. Use of a minority contractor with fiscal and accounting, and internal control or management review capability, is anticipated.



APR 21 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHARLES KNAPP
FROM: ROBERT ANDERSON *Robert Anderson*
SUBJECT: FY '81 Requests for the Special National
Program Account

We are currently preparing our response to your March 19, 1980, memo in which you asked us to prepare specific requests for FY '81 funding from the Special National Program Account. This has been an extremely difficult and frustrating exercise for a number of reasons. For one, we are asked to make pitches for specific projects and activities prior to having identified our priorities for the forthcoming year. Secondly, the dynamics of the FY '81 budget and subsequent revisions make it impossible for us to predict what sources of funds will truly be open for requests.

We are committed to the Unified Management System. It is the first opportunity we have had in a number of years to do truly comprehensive planning. Yet, this exercise is undermining the process because it is out of sync with the rest of the proposed schedule. At present, we are finalizing the Goals and Objectives for FY '81. As part of this exercise, I am identifying what I believe to be the highest priorities of my office. I have yet to discuss these with you. However, we are being asked to develop requests for the funding of specific projects or activities which may or may not be the priorities of ETA.

Another less important concern is that the memo is somewhat misleading in that it states that requests for Titles II-D and VI discretionary funding would also be considered. Because of the requested funding cuts, we wonder whether offices developing such requests are simply "turning their wheels".

We believe that overall planning for FY '81 would be more effective if this exercise was done in concert with both the annual work plan and the plans for use of "program support" monies (TAT, R&D, etc.).

While we recognize that it may be too early to formalize these funding exercises as part of the overall UMS, we strongly recommend that you reconsider the schedule or put off any funding decisions until we have had an opportunity to develop our other FY '81 plans. At that time, we will all have a better idea of what needs to be done and what resources are available to do them.

If you would like to discuss this further please let me know. Members of my staff have presented our ideas to Jan Sten and she is in agreement with our position.

CHM
OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

4/21

Stare-

I say

let them set

in their request

and review later,

if necessary.

What say

you?

Y-