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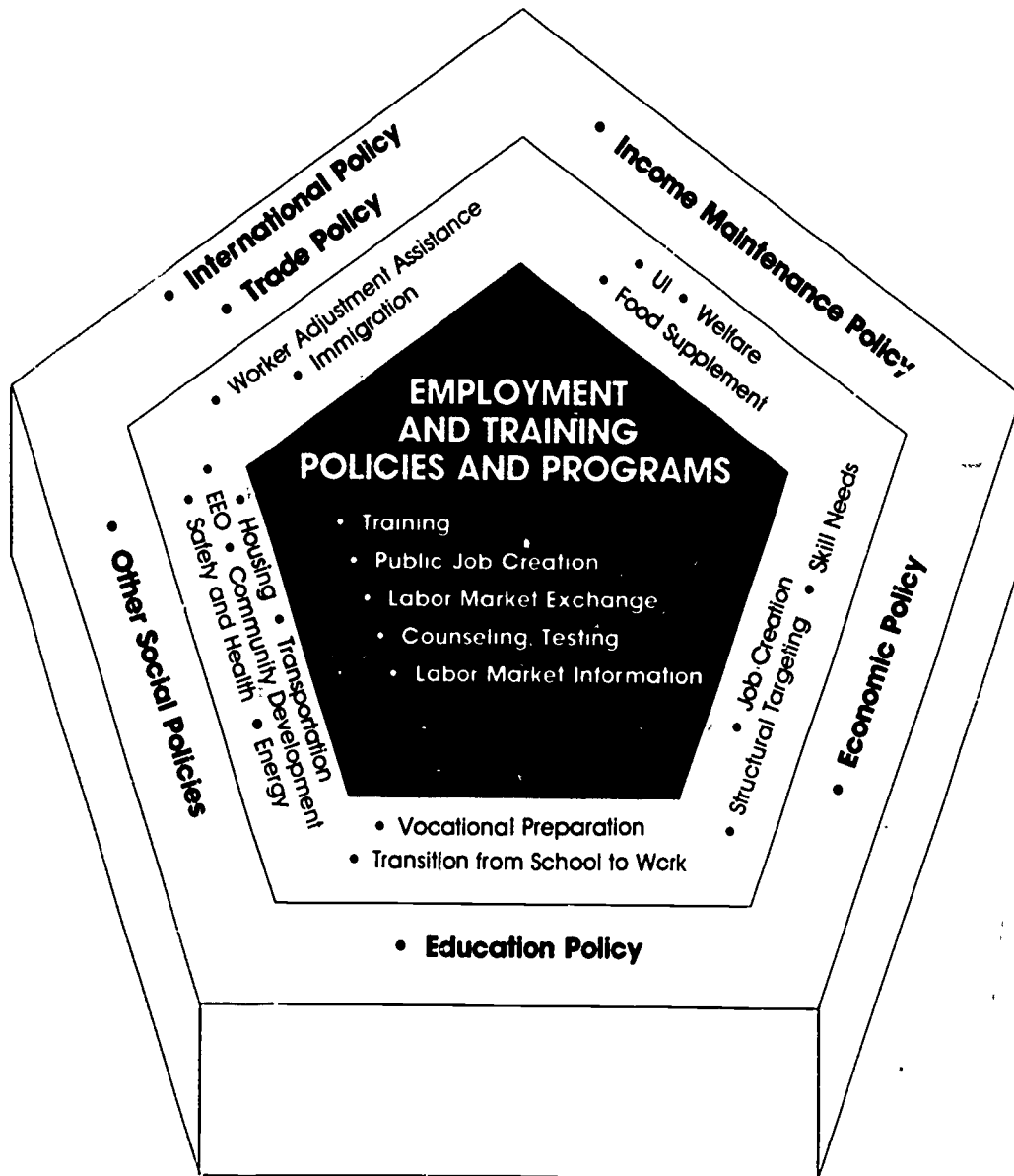
ABSTRACT

This report provides information on the planned utilization of the governor's grants for fiscal 1980. (The governor's grants are funds provided by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 for use at the state level by state governors.) Chapter 1, which supplies legislative background on the governor's grants with special emphasis on the effects of the 1978 CETA amendments, covers state employment and training councils, governor's coordination and special service plans, supplemental vocational education assistance, educational linkages, and special statewide youth services. Discussed next are the structure and coordinating role of the state employment and training councils. A broad description of how the states planned to allocate their funds programmatically during fiscal 1980 (with emphasis on planning processes, program activities, and organizations funded with respect to the areas of coordination and special services, supplemental vocational education assistance, educational linkages, and special statewide youth services) is also presented. (A companion volume to this report, which further documents the programmatic use of the governor's grant funds through a catalog of program descriptions in each of the states is available separately through ERIC--see note.) (MN)

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# OVERVIEW 80: GOVERNORS AND CETA

## Volume I



CE 029 765

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Employment and Vocational Training Program

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## INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 provides for certain set-asides of funds at the state level for the use of the Governors of the States. These set-asides, known as "the Governors' grants," have been expanded and their definition refined several times through successive amendments to CETA, the most recent and wide-ranging being the CETA amendments of 1978. This report looks specifically at the changes brought about by those amendments, with particular attention to one of the Governors' grants, the "1-percent" grant for State Employment and Training Councils.

To this end, the report presents information on the planned utilization of the Governors' grants for Fiscal Year (FY) 1980. The information was gleaned from a review of Governors' grant annual plans and from a survey mailed to all States and supplemented by telephone follow-up. These activities were conducted by staff of the Employment and Vocational Training Program of the National Governors' Association during Calendar Year 1980.

Over the years that the Governors' grants have been in existence, the National Governors' Association has been the only organization which has attempted to compile information on how States plan to use these funds. This activity has resulted in the publication of: The Governors and CETA: A Profile of Special Manpower Grants Activities, in May of 1977; Utilization of Governors' Discretionary Grant Funds under CETA, in August of 1978; and Governors' Youth Programs: Overview Fiscal Year 79, which was subsequently issued as part of the Youth Knowledge Development Report of the Office of Youth Programs, U.S. Department of Labor, under the title, The State Role in Youth Employment and Training Programs, in May of 1980.

In the pages which follow, we have attempted where possible to



draw some comparisons with previous findings. This report is, however, a follow-up to those previous studies only in part. The methodology has differed from study to study, as has the number of States whose responses are represented. Also, different questions have been asked each time, as the focus of interest has shifted. This series of studies was never intended to be treated as rigorous research or an absolute accounting of fiscal expenditures. Rather, the information is descriptive in nature and reflective of trends.

This report, Overview 80: Governors and CETA, Volume I, continues in that tradition and is organized in the following manner. Chapter I presents the legislative background of the Governors' grants with special emphasis on the effects of the 1978 CETA amendments. In Chapter II, we explore changes in the structure and functions of the State Employment and Training Councils in response to those mandates. Chapter III provides a broad-brush description of how the States planned to allocate their funds programmatically during FY 1980.

In a companion Volume II to this report, the programmatic use of the Governors' grant funds is further documented through a catalog of program descriptions, containing brief summaries of projects and activities in each of the States.

The preparation of this report and its companion volume, Catalog of CETA Governors' Grants Programs and Activities, is intended to provide State and federal policy makers with a profile of a unique component of our nation's employment and training system - the Governors' grants.

## I. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION

The history of the Governors' grants under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) has been one in which evolving practices in the utilization of funds and further clarification of mission by means of Congressional mandate have been intertwined. Practice has informed legislation and legislation has led to new practices.

Under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, Congress authorized three set-asides of funds at the state level to be used generally for state-wide activities. The passage of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) in 1977 added a fourth set-aside, to be used for youth activities. And, in the reauthorization of CETA in 1978, Congress created yet another state-level set-aside, for educational linkage activities.

It would be a mistake, however, to focus on the increase in the number, and corresponding increase in the dollar amount, of these set-asides as being the truly significant development in their six-year evolution. Rather, what is clear from the 1978 CETA amendments is a growing recognition on the part of Congress, based at least in part on the pattern of utilization of these grants prior to 1978, of two significant facts about them: one is the centrality of the role which the Governors of the States must play with regard to them, and the second is the critical function which these grants can perform in coordinating the various parts of the human resources delivery system.

The 1978 amendments gave greater clarity and definition to what have become known as "the Governors' grants" under CETA, but the definition is one which has been and continues to be evolving.

1% FOR THE STATE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING COUNCIL  
(Prior to 1978, 1% of Title I; post-1978, 1% of Title II-B)

In 1973, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act called for the establishment of a State Manpower Services Council (SMSC) which was tied to the Balance of State prime sponsor: the legislation gave the prime sponsor the responsibility for establishing the Council and staffing it. The 1978 amendments made clear that it is the Governor of the State who shall establish the Council, now called the State Employment and Training Council (SETC), and provide staff for it. This change offered the potential for elevating the position of the Council in the organizational structure of State government, and implicitly mandated that the scope of the Council's activities be related to something broader than the CETA system alone.

Other changes in authorizing legislation also provided implicitly for an expanded purview (beyond CETA) for the SETC. The 1978 amendments established in a more detailed manner the composition of the Council: representation of local governments, which in operation translated into prime sponsors, was reduced from one-third to one-quarter, while percentages were specified for the first time for other sectors which, while represented previously, had not been guaranteed a specific share of seats -- these sectors are labor and industry, representatives of the eligible population and general public, and representatives of service deliverers. In this last category, representation was expanded beyond the 1973 identification of the State Board for Vocational Education and the Employment Service as service deliverers to include also the State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, the State's public assistance agency, and representatives of veterans' organizations and handicapped individuals.

The 1978 amendments also specified that the chairperson of the Council shall be a public member. This new requirement was intended to improve upon the practice of having the Council chaired by an agency

head. This change, plus the compositional change regarding sector representation, bolstered the potential for the Council to be an independent-thinking body on a high, policy-level plane.

In describing the duties of the Council in the 1978 amendments, the Congress made explicit some of its vision of what the SETC could be, a vision which the membership changes hinted at. While the 1973 legislation defined the SMSC's review and oversight role with regard to prime sponsors and the services which State agencies provided to prime sponsors, the 1978 amendments eliminated this "CETA only" perspective. Instead, in describing the duties of the SETC, the legislation mandated that the Council shall "...review...the availability, responsiveness, and adequacy of State services..." and shall "...review plans of all State agencies providing employment, training and related services...", a broader mandate than previously enjoyed.

The 1978 amendments also gave the SETC new responsibilities which expanded the scope of the Council's attention, particularly with regard to coordination with vocational education. In coordination with the State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, the SETC was charged with the identification of the "...employment and training and vocational education needs of the State..." and an assessment of "...the extent to which employment and training, vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, public assistance, and other programs... represent a consistent, integrated, and coordinated approach to meeting such needs...." Also, the SETC was mandated to comment at least once annually on the reports of the State Advisory Council on Vocational Education.

Another new task for the SETC was participation in the development of the Governor's Coordination and Special Services Plan, emphasizing the coordination role which Congress expected the SETC to play.

A final element in the more refined definition of the role of the SETC was provided when Congress eliminated the word "monitor" from the

description of the Council's duties; this signalled that the Council was not to be a regulatory or enforcement body, entangled in the day-to-day operations of prime sponsors. Instead, the substitution of the words "...review continuously..." further strengthened the mission of the SETC as a policy advisory body.

With the changes in composition and responsibilities, the 1978 amendments implicitly and explicitly built on the role which the SMSCs had begun to evolve for themselves, and further defined the SETC role - a broad-ranging policy advisory capacity for Governors to turn to, as they seek to coordinate the human resources delivery system in the States.

4% FOR GOVERNORS' COORDINATION AND SPECIAL SERVICES PLAN  
(Prior to 1978, 4% of Title I; post-1978, 4% of Title II-B)

With respect to the 4-percent grant, the 1978 amendments affirmed the unique role which had been evolving in the States for these funds. The two themes which generally summarize the thrust of the 1978 amendments -- the role of the Governor and the coordination function -- were sounded most clearly in the changes enacted for the 4-percent set-aside.

While previously the description of this grant had been buried among the special provisions regarding Balance of State prime sponsors, the 1978 amendments devoted a separate section to this grant and gave it a title befitting its function - Governor's Coordination and Special Services. At the same time, the description of the activities to be included was broadened, and, as with the description of the SETC discussed above, the message of the changes was that this grant was broader than the CETA system alone.

In the 1973 version of CETA, the activities allowed under the 4-percent grant were limited to the following: the provision of the

same kind of services which the prime sponsors could deliver; special programs for rural areas; the generation of information on economic and labor market conditions and provision of this and other forms of technical assistance to prime sponsors; and implementation of model programs, including programs for offenders. Noticeably absent in the 1978 amendments was authorization to provide the same kind of services as prime sponsors; Congress thus signalled its recognition that the grants to Governors were different than the monies which prime sponsors received. Instead, the thrust of the 1978 amendments was to identify coordination as the chief function of the 4-percent grant.

The new activities authorized in 1978 include the following:

- coordinating all employment and training, education and related services in the State whoever the provider may be;
- coordinating CETA programs with Employment Service activities under the Wagner-Peyser Act;
- assisting the Secretary of Labor in enforcing the mandate for federal contractors to list job openings with the Employment Service;
- promoting and facilitating, through information exchange, planning by prime sponsors which takes into account labor market conditions and related activities in community development, economic development, human resource development, education, vocational rehabilitation and social services; and
- facilitating and fostering the activities of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs), which had been established under the Vocational Education Act amendments of 1976, and which themselves were charged with a coordination mission, in this case with regard to occupational supply and demand data.

The coordination role of the 4-percent grant was further emphasized in the 1978 amendments when Congress mandated that the SETC, itself forged into a coordinating body, participate in the development of the plan for using these funds. This meant that a group close to the Governor would have the potential for infusing the 4-percent grant with a state-wide, "systems" focus.

6% FOR SUPPLEMENTAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE  
(Prior to 1978, 5% of Title I; post-1978, 6% of Title II-B)

The 1978 amendments increased the size of this set-aside, which is used by prime sponsors to purchase services from the vocational education system, from 5 percent to 6 percent. More significant, however, was the fact that up to 15 percent of the funds could now be used for coordination activities, as follows:

- "(A) to coordinate programs under this Act with existing vocational education programs;
- (B) to coordinate the utilization of funds under this Act and the Vocational Education Act of 1963 to enhance economic growth and development in the State;
- (C) to develop linkages between vocational education, education, and training programs under this Act and private sector employers;
- (D) to provide technical assistance to vocational education institutions and local education agencies to aid them in making cooperative arrangements with appropriate prime sponsors;
- (E) to provide information, curriculum materials, and technical assistance in curriculum development and staff developments to prime sponsors."



Due to some confusion over the applicability of administrative cost limitations to this 15-percent set-aside, it has not yet been fully exploited, but it does hold the promise of eventually being used to coordinate vocational education, education, and CETA programs more effectively.

1% FOR EDUCATIONAL LINKAGES  
(Post 1978, 1% of total Title II funds)

A new set-aside created by the 1978 amendments, this 1-percent grant to the Governors was to be used for encouraging coordination and establishing linkages between prime sponsors and education agencies, and between prime sponsors and apprenticeship programs. In addition to coordination activities, the money could also be used for services jointly delivered by employment and training agencies and educational agencies and institutions.

While the legislation deliberately did not elaborate on the uses to which this money could be put, the regulations offered some examples which helped to "scope out" the nature of this grant. They included providing assistance in developing agreements between prime sponsors and education agencies; providing assistance in the development of assessment systems for measuring the educational achievement of CETA participants; providing assistance in the development of open-entry/open-exit courses; and providing assistance in the development of means for awarding academic credit for CETA training. All of these examples pointed to the essentially coordinative function this grant was to play.

5% FOR SPECIAL STATEWIDE YOUTH SERVICES  
(Post 1977, 5% of Title IV YETP)

One additional change in the Governors' grants under CETA between their inception in 1973 and their reauthorization and amplification

under the CETA amendments of 1978 was engendered by the passage of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) in 1977. YEDPA authorized that 5 percent of the funds available for Youth Employment and Training Programs (YETP) be made available to Governors for Special Statewide Youth Services.

The 5-percent set-aside presaged the emphasis on coordination which the 1978 amendments would adopt. In addition to providing employment and training services for youth under the supervision of the State, the 5-percent grant was dedicated to:

- providing for the establishment of cooperative efforts between State and local agencies with regard to occupational, career guidance, counselling, and placement services;
- providing for coordination of activities carried out under the Career Education Incentive Act;
- providing funds for expanded and experimental apprenticeship programs in concert with business, labor unions, and State apprenticeship councils; and
- carrying out model employment and training programs between State agencies and prime sponsors, with emphasis on job training within the private sector.

The 5-percent set-aside was reauthorized for two years when the CETA amendments of 1978 incorporated YEDPA into Title IV of CETA. It is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution.

## II. ROLE OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING COUNCILS

## INTRODUCTION

As described in Chapter I, the 1978 CETA amendments spelled out a new and expanded role for the State Employment and Training Councils. Legislative mandates which changed both their structure and functions envisioned the SETCs as state-level policy advisory boards with broad coordinative responsibilities among not only the prime sponsors established under CETA, but also among all State agencies whose missions were in some way related to employment and training.

Such a role for the SETCs is one which the National Governors' Association has long espoused. Thus, in NGA's 1980 survey of the Governors' grants under CETA, we asked a number of questions which explore the States' response to the 1978 amendments regarding SETCs. Those responses are reported in this chapter.

## STRUCTURE OF THE COUNCIL

### Membership Composition

New mandates regarding the composition of the SETC specified its membership as follows:

- 25% - representatives of local government, including prime sponsors;
- 25% - representatives of labor and industry;
- 25% - representatives of the eligible population and general public; and
- 25% - service deliverers, including --
  - State board of vocational education
  - Employment Service
  - State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
  - Public assistance agency
  - Other State agencies as the Governor prescribes
  - Community-based organizations
  - Veterans' organizations
  - Representatives of handicapped individuals

Designed to expand the purview of the SETC beyond the confines of the CETA system, the new compositional requirements were not at all

easy to achieve. For example, the mandated representation in the fourth quartile tended to dictate a minimum size for the Council, unless individual members overlapped categories. Moreover, thirty-nine States according to our 1977 survey had established the precedent of having all prime sponsors in the State represented on the Council; this practice also had the effect of dictating size given the new mandates. (Information on SETC size is presented in Table 1, Appendix.) Either example would engender by-law changes and protracted searches for appropriate members, particularly since States traditionally had made the effort to achieve a racial, sexual, and geographic balance on the Council as well. The following table presents the findings of the 1980 survey with respect to the composition of SETCs.

Table 1. Membership Representation of the State Employment and Training Council

Membership Representation	Number	Percent*
Business/Industry	206**	13
Labor	130	8
Prime Sponsors	211	13
Veterans	42	2
Handicapped	34	2
State Public Assistance Agency	55	3
State Board of Vocational Education	35	2
State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	45	3
Employment Service	44	3
Community-Based Organizations	65***	4
Eligible Population	160	10
General Public	183	12
Local Governments	223	14
Education Institutions	29	2
Other	148	9
Total	1,576	100

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of 1,576 SETC members in the 47 States which responded to this question on the survey. Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

\*\*The State of New Jersey combines Business/Industry and Labor representation. For the purpose of this report, the 9 members are categorized under Business/Industry representation.

\*\*\*The State of New Jersey combines the 7 categories of Veterans, Handicapped, State Public Assistance Agency, State Board of Vocational Education, State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, Employment Service, and Community-Based Organizations. For the purpose of this report, the 9 members are distributed evenly across the 7 categories with the exception of the Community-Based Organizations category which is assigned 3 members.

Source: Table 2, Appendix.

In terms of the compositional requirements mandated by the 1978 amendments, the categories in the previous table can be combined as follows:

- 27% - representatives of local governments, of which 13% are prime sponsors;
- 21% - representatives of labor and industry;
- 22% - representatives of the eligible population and general public; and
- 30% - service deliverers

Despite the above-mentioned logistical difficulties in achieving the mandated percentages, it is clear that significant shifts have occurred. Comparing our 1980 survey response with those obtained in 1977, we find the following:

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	1975*	1976**
representatives of local government (defined in the 1977 survey as prime sponsors)	32%	29%
representatives of labor and industry	14%	15%
representatives of the eligible population and general public	19%	21%
service deliverers	40%	34%

---

\*50 States responding

\*\*46 States responding

What is instructive in these figures is the shift from substantial representation of service deliverers to representation of labor and industry. Indeed when this latter category is further disaggregated, we

find that business interests have nearly doubled their membership on SETCs from 7 percent in 1975 to 13 percent in 1980. During the same period, representation of service deliverers decreased from 40 percent to 30 percent, and that of prime sponsors decreased from 32 percent to 13 percent. The thrust of the 1978 amendments, therefore, to broaden the scope of the SETC beyond that of the CETA system, has been realized.

#### Source of Chairperson

In a like vein, and similarly reflective of the 1978 amendments, the organizational affiliation of SETC chairpersons has shifted significantly from state agencies to business/industry representation. This trend is reflected in the information provided in the following table.

Table 2. Chairperson Representation of the State Employment and Training Council

Chairperson Representation	Number	Percent *
Business/Industry	19	42
Labor	2 **	4
Community-Based Organizations	1	2
Eligible Population	6	13
General Public	8	18
Local Governments	1	2
Education Institutions	7	15
Other	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of 46 SETC Chairpersons in the 47 States which responded to this question on the survey (see Note 2). Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

\*\*The State of West Virginia combines Labor and Education Institutions (State Advisory Council on Vocational Education) representation. For the purpose of this report, the SETC Chairperson is categorized under Labor.

Source: Table 3, Appendix.

These figures differ markedly from responses obtained in our 1977 survey.

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	1975*	1976**
Governor's office	16 (32%)	14 (31%)
State agency	25 (50%)	23 (51%)
Business and Industry	6 (12%)	5 (11%)
Education	3 (6%)	2 (4%)
General public	-	1 (2%)

---

\* 50 States responding

\*\* 45 States responding

This dramatic shift occurred in response to the 1978 legislative mandate that the chairperson be a "public" member of the Council. In the regulations, this requirement was spelled out to mean that the chairperson should be "...someone other than an elected official, appointed official or employee of the State...." This requirement was intended to ensure the independent status of the Council as a policy advisory body.

### Staffing

As described in Chapter I, the Governor of each State received 1 percent of the State's Title II-B allocation to provide support for the Council. In our 1980 survey, 49 responding States reported that these funds are used to staff the Council. In 37 States, staff is located in State agencies, and in 12 States, the SETC staff functions out of the Governor's office. In the vast majority of cases, a close organizational relationship exists between the staffs of the SETC and the Balance of State prime sponsor. These findings do not differ appreciably from those obtained in our 1978 survey; those changes which have occurred provide no clear pattern, and are probably related more to internal state organizational matters than to the CETA amendments.



## Committee Structure

With only one exception among 46 States responding, the NGA survey indicates that SETCs in general have used a committee/subcommittee structure to organize their work. (These committees are in addition to the Youth Councils mandated under the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977.)

The committees assume different names, but in general they relate to planning and plan review; program assessment and evaluation; monitoring; policy development; and operations (see Table 4 in the Appendix for a detailed listing of SETC committees/subcommittees in each State). Various other committees and subcommittees reflect the special needs of the individual States. States may also form "ad hoc" committees and elicit special expertise when unique issues arise.

An examination of the committee structures provides insight into the changing role and direction of the Councils since the 1978 amendments. SETCs have moved toward establishing themselves as oversight bodies and have extended their policy development functions to include a wide range of employment and training activities beyond CETA. The SETC committee structures reveal increased participation in other issues related to employment and training, such as education, social services, and economic development.

The NGA survey results also indicate that Governors are using the advice of the Councils in the planning and approval process for the Governors' CETA grants. States responding to the survey indicated that the SETCs are establishing their own State priorities and goals for service, organizing the selection process for potential recipients of funds, reviewing proposals, and making recommendations to the Governors for approval of funding.

### COORDINATION ROLE OF THE COUNCIL

In keeping with the 1978 amendments' mandate for increased

coordination of employment and training with other State agencies, the States report significant activity of SETC members participating on other State councils and boards. Thirty-nine States responded to questions on the survey instrument related to cross-membership, and the results are presented in the following table.

Table 3. States Having State Employment and Training Council Representation on Other Councils

SETC Representation on Other Councils	Number	Percent *
State Advisory Councils for Adult Education	20	51
Governors' Councils on the Handicapped	6	15
Commissions on the Status of Women	9	23
Councils on Aged and Aging	5	13
State Apprenticeship Councils	7	18
State Planning Councils for LEAA	3	8
Title XX Councils	5	13
State Councils on Higher Education	2	5
State Community College Councils	3	8
State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees	14	36
State Advisory Councils on Vocational Education	22	56
Private Industry Councils	3	8
Other	22	56

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 39 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Source: Table 5, Appendix.

SETCs are particularly well represented on education-related councils, although it is evident that the mandate for SETC representation on the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education, set forth in the Education Amendments of 1976, has not been fully realized. Representation on the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee is also a growing phenomenon. This kind of cross-representation on other councils facilitates coordination efforts and information dissemination between various agencies and can also help to insure against duplication of efforts in the delivery of services.

One of the major activities of the Councils through which they carry out their coordination role is the review of prime sponsor and State agency plans. The 1980 NGA survey findings indicate that Council members are taking a more active role in the review of prime sponsor plans. In most States, preliminary review of these plans is completed by the SETC staff. Written recommendations are then presented to the full Council which adds its own comments and returns the plans to the prime sponsors. The 1977 survey indicated that review of prime sponsor plans was typically conducted by SETC staff only; in 1980, Council members themselves are contributing more of their own concerns.

Increased activity is also evident from the variety of plans reviewed. The following table presents information on the types of State agencies whose plans are reviewed by the SETC.

Table 4: States Having State Employment and Training Council Review of State Organization Plans

State Organization Plan Reviewed	Number	Percent*
State Vocational Education Boards	26	74
State Advisory Councils on Vocational Education	25	71
State Advisory Councils for Adult Education	11	31
Governors' Councils on the Handicapped	7	20
Commissions on the Status of Women	4	11
State Apprenticeship Councils	5	14
State Planning Councils for LEAA	6	17
Title XX Councils	16	46
State Councils of Higher Education	6	17
State Employment Security Administrations (SESAs)	12	34
State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs)	3	9
Other	22	63

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 35 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Source: Table 6, Appendix.

According to our survey, in 13 of 36 responding States, the SETC has been designated as the agency to perform A-95 review of State agency plans; for prime sponsor plans this is the case in 14 States (see Table 7 in the Appendix for A-95 review information, by State).

In addition to plan review, monitoring of state-wide employment and training activities is a major activity for most SETCs. The majority of the SETCs use formalized materials and procedures, for example, on-site visits and desk reviews of reports, in carrying out their monitoring functions. These activities are intended to ensure that programs meet the employment and training needs of the States.

### Conclusion

Through their membership on related boards and councils and their review of prime sponsor and State agency plans, members of the SETCs are well prepared to offer advice to their Governors, and to play the broad, coordinative role envisioned by the 1978 CETA amendments. The varied perspectives which they bring to employment and training issues, a variety ensured by the composition of the Councils, makes the SETCs valuable forums for policy guidance.

### III. UTILIZATION OF THE GOVERNORS' GRANTS

## INTRODUCTION

In the following chapter, we present our survey results on the planned programmatic utilization of the Governors' grants for Fiscal Year (FY) 1980.

Caution is advised in reviewing the results presented here. Despite good efforts, not all States are represented in the findings. Of those that are, the information in the following pages typically concerns planned, not actual, expenditures. Furthermore, where findings are presented in dollar amounts, the results are sometimes incomplete; this is because certain respondent States were planning to allocate funds for various activities but were unable to specify an exact dollar amount, or they were able to provide specific dollar information for only some of their planned programs/activities. We know, for example, that most States planned on using funds to support the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees, particularly for activities with regard to the development of career information systems, but plans had not yet been translated into contracts at the time of the survey.

As in the previous chapter, we have attempted to make some comparisons with the results of previous NGA reports. Differences in methodology and response rates mean, however, that these must be treated as observations suggestive of trends.

### COORDINATION AND SPECIAL SERVICES (4%)

Survey results on the planned use of 4-percent funds in FY 1980 reveal that increasingly they are being used for the kind of system development activities contained in the CETA legislation.

#### Planning Process

Responses to questions regarding allocation procedures for the 4-percent funds indicate that the Governors themselves are the primary

decision-makers regarding the use of these funds. Their decisions are based chiefly on recommendations from the State Employment and Training Council (SETC) and Governor's grant staff. This is essentially the same finding as our 1977 survey of the States, although most States responding to our 1980 survey indicate that SETCs are taking a more active role in planning and review of 4-percent activities than previously. There has also been a significant rise in the use of the competitive bid process for awarding funds, with the majority of States now using a formal solicitation process.

### Program Activities

The planned distribution of 4-percent funds by program category is presented in Table 5. This represents all the programs for which 35 States provided specific dollar amounts of planned expenditures.

Table 5. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Program Category, Coordination and Special Services (4%)

Program Category	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Coordination	5,660,887	10
Planning	960,934	2
Technical Assistance	2,396,227	4
Rural Areas	946,028	2
Labor Market/Occupational Information	4,886,486	9
Research	3,021,815	6
Target Populations	14,469,877	27
Economic Development	3,140,648	6
Apprenticeship	8,601,295	16
Other	10,473,796	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,557,993</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

While it is somewhat hazardous to make comparisons of this data to the information obtained by NGA through surveys in 1977 and 1978, due to differences in response rates and in questions, there appears to be

a tendency of some magnitude away from funding programs for specific target groups (from 47% in 1977 to 27% in 1980). At the same time, there has apparently been some increase in funds for labor market and occupational information and for research, (e.g., management information system development and exploration of economic development linkages), activities which one would expect to receive increased emphasis given the capacity-building focus of the 1978 CETA amendments.

Part of the shift away from target group programs is probably explained by the passage of YEDPA in 1977, with its 5-percent set-aside for youth activities. Indeed, when we compare information on populations served as target groups from our 1978 and 1980 surveys, there appears to be a decrease in 4-percent funds for youth services (from 7% in 1978 to 1% in 1980). At the same time, however, planned expenditures for offenders and the handicapped, two target groups which we might expect to be of particular concern at the State level, were maintained at levels comparable to those in FY 1978 (see Table 6 below).

Table 6. Comparison of Planned Expenditures for Target Populations, Coordination and Special Services (4%)

Target Group Population **	Percent of Total Planned Expenditures*	
	FY 1978	FY 1980
Elderly/Older Workers	11	3
Women	10	21
Youth	7	1
Veterans	2	3
Minorities	8	12
Alcoholics	-	N/A
Offenders	42	41
Handicapped	20	17
Refugees	N/A	-
Dropouts	N/A	1
Single Parents	N/A	-
Welfare Recipients	N/A	1

\*"N/A" indicates a noncomparability of data because either the information was not collected or the breakdown by target group population category was dissimilar. A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one. Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

\*\*It should be noted that for both surveys the categories were not distinct; thus, for example, many minorities were served in programs not specifically categorized as minority programs.

Source: For FY 1978; Utilization of Governors' Discretionary Grant Funds under CETA (Washington, D.C.: Employment and Vocational Training Program, National Governors' Association), August 1978, pp. 5 and 8. For FY 1980; Table 9, Appendix.



## Organizations Funded

According to the 35 States which responded with some specific information on planned FY 1980 expenditures under the 4-percent grant, the type of organization which was to receive the most funding was the office of the Governor, which would include, for example, staff support for committees on the handicapped and commissions on the status of women. This pattern is consistent with the 1978 amendments, since they de-emphasized direct client services in the 4-percent grant and established coordination as the main focus of these funds. This shift from program to process would naturally push to the forefront the office with overall responsibility for all activities in the State.

In comparing (again with caution) the 1980 survey results with similar questions posed in 1977 and 1978, it would appear that State agencies, while still receiving a significant portion of 4-percent funds (19%), have sustained a decrease from previous levels (55% in 1977 and 46% in 1978). (Most frequently mentioned for receipt of 4-percent funds are departments of economic development, labor, and human resources/social services.) However, this decrease must be offset against the fact that such agencies are the major recipient of 1-percent Educational Linkages funds, and also receive close to a quarter of 5-percent Youth funds. It would appear then that States are responding to the legislative thrust of these other two set-asides by focusing them on state-wide populations and State organizations.

Information on planned expenditures in the respondent States under the 4-percent grant by type of organization funded is presented in Table 7 on the following page.

Table 7. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Type of Organization Funded, Coordination and Special Services (4%)

Type of Organization Funded	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Private Non-Profit/CBO	9,470,344	17
Private-for-Profit	542,543	-
City/County Government	356,319	-
Office of the Governor	15,061,653	28
Prime Sponsor	2,280,617	4
State Agency (ex. Ed.)	10,151,163	19
State Educational Agency	379,158	-
Labor Union	1,403,640	3
University/Community College	2,803,296	5
SOICC	123,000	-
Private Industry Council	20,000	-
Local Education Agency	0	-
Other	11,966,260	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,557,993</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding. A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

### Conclusion

It would appear from our 1980 survey results that States are more focused in their uses of the 4-percent grant. Building on prior years' experience, they are devoting these funds to the kinds of coordinating and system-building activities embodied in the 1978 amendments.

### SUPPLEMENTAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE (6%)

This grant differs from the other Governors' grants in that it is very specifically oriented by legislation to client services. The CETA legislation states that at least 85 percent of the money must be used "...only for providing vocational education and services to partici-

pants in programs under this Title (II)." However, as outlined in Chapter I, the 1978 amendments allowed that up to 15 percent of this grant may be used for coordination activities, with vocational education as the focus of these efforts.

### Planning Process

The Governor makes decisions about the 6-percent grant based upon recommendations from a variety of sources. Of the 42 States which responded to this question, 26 identified the Governor's grant staff as a source of recommendations; 15 named the SETC; 9 listed the State board for vocational education; 7 named prime sponsors; and 6 mentioned the State vocational education agency. In 19 of the States, more than one source is used for suggestions on the use of these funds.

One of the decisions which States must make regarding the 6-percent grant is how to allocate the money among prime sponsors. Of 44 States responding, 26 indicated that they use the Title II-B formula solely, up from 10 in our 1977 survey; other States use combinations of factors which they have designed to respond to their own needs. Eleven States put some weight on the total number of area unemployed compared to the State total; 8 use a poverty factor; 3 include an AFDC factor; and 4 put some weight on educational attainment, defined by years of schooling. Some States have gone to even greater lengths in designing their own unique allocation formulas; Colorado uses a performance factor in its allocation procedures; Massachusetts includes a factor for minority populations; and Washington does not allocate all of its 6-percent money by formula, but reserves some for distribution by RFP.

Since the CETA legislation states that this money is to be provided "...through State vocational education boards...in accordance with an agreement between the State vocational education board and the prime sponsors," we were interested in finding out the extent to which States had found it necessary to formalize this process. Of 33 States responding, 29 reported that formal agreements existed between the Governors' grant staff and the vocational education agency for use of

the 6-percent funds; the 4 States where informal arrangements were sufficient were all single-prime-sponsor States. Twenty-one States reported that formal agreements had been reached between the vocational education agency and the prime sponsors; 10 used informal agreements for this leg of the triangle.

Other States reported the existence of formal agreements in other directions. Governor's grant staff had formal agreements with departments of public instruction in 9 instances; with local education agencies in 6 States; and with community colleges in 4 States. Vocational education staff had formalized many agreements: in 16 States with local education agencies; in 17 States with community colleges; and in 7 States with higher education institutions. Multiple inter-agency agreements appear to be common; in only 7 of 29 States did the vocational education agency have a formal agreement with only one other organization.

Formal agreements help agencies to avoid disagreements; so do formal procedures for resolving disputes. Twenty-six States reported that they had formal procedures in place for resolving disputes between the vocational education agency and prime sponsors; of the 4 States which indicated that they did not have such procedures, 3 were single-prime-sponsor States. Having procedures in place probably helps to head off disagreements in the first place; only 10 States reported that they ever had to use their dispute resolution procedures. Only 4 of these provided information on the nature of the dispute: two had to do with the amount of administrative funds provided to prime sponsors; one concerned fiscal and reporting issues; and one involved non-utilization of funds by the vocational education agency.

In addition to formal agreements and dispute resolution procedures, another vehicle which can be used to coordinate CETA and vocational education is the 5-year plan for vocational education. Of 27 States responding to questions on this matter, 17 reported some positive efforts to integrate the 6-percent funds into the 5-year plan. These efforts included exchange of representation between the SACVE

(State Advisory Council on Vocational Education) and SETC; SACVE and SETC review and comment on each other's plans; review and comment by Governor's staff of the 5-year plan; joint planning between the two responsible staffs; and, in the case of Wyoming, use of CETA supply data in the 5-year plan.

Finally, integration between CETA and vocational education may be facilitated by monitoring and evaluation activities. Both Governors' grant staff and vocational education staff used a variety of methods for monitoring and evaluation, according to our survey. In 29 States, members of the Governors' grant staff review prime sponsor reports; in 15 States they do on-site visits to vocational education classes; and in 13 States they monitor individual referrals to vocational education schools. Vocational education staffs follow a similar pattern; 20 use the first method, 19 use the second, and 16 use the third.

#### Program Activities

One of the issues which has been a source of conflict between vocational education agencies and CETA (and which gave rise to the questions reported above concerning formal agreements and dispute resolution procedures) concerns the payment of allowances to CETA clients in vocational education programs. While part of the 6-percent funds was planned for just that purpose, our survey discovered that of the 31 States reporting, 8 had adopted policies prohibiting or restricting the amount of funds which would be used for allowances.

Of particular interest to us in the question of program activities was whether or not States were using the 15-percent set-aside for coordination as allowed by the 1978 amendments. Of 33 States reporting, 13 responded that they had specifically set aside funds for the activities described in the law. Interestingly enough, however, when we listed these activities many more States reported that they were planning to use the 6-percent grant to achieve the goals envisioned by the 15-percent set-aside. Twenty-six States reported

that their funds would be used to coordinate with existing vocational education programs; 31 saw their 6-percent planned expenditures as enhancing economic growth and development; 31 reported that their funds would help to establish a linkage between vocational education and the private sector; and 35 planned to use 6-percent administrative funds to provide technical assistance to education agencies in reaching agreements with prime sponsors. Twenty States also reported that they planned to develop linkages with career information systems.

### Conclusion

The 6-percent vocational education assistance grant has contributed significantly to the vocational education system through: (1) the provision of additional funds for instructional costs and participant stipends and allowances; (2) its emphasis on increased coordination of and participation among various educational agencies; and (3) its facilitation of more varied vocational education programs and training opportunities. Of particular note is the fact that despite confusion in the implementation of the 15-percent set-aside (particularly the applicability of administrative cost limitations to this part of the grant), the thrust of this set-aside, as specified in its catalog of activities, seems to have imbued the 6-percent grant as a whole. This no doubt happened because the need for the 15-percent set-aside was something which the States themselves perceived and responded to.

### EDUCATIONAL LINKAGES (1%)

Established by the CETA amendments of 1978, the educational linkages grant is the newest federal tool for Governors to use in trying to coordinate the employment and training and education systems in the States. Because of the newness of this grant, we have no comparative data to inform our analysis; indeed, this report represents the first attempt by any organization to compile information nationally on the use of these funds. As such it may serve as the baseline against which

progress in the future may be measured.

### Planning Process

As with the 4-percent grant, the Governor, with the advice of the SETC and the Governor's grant staff, is the primary decision-maker with regard to funding priorities under the 1-percent grant. At the time of our survey, approximately one half of the respondent States had negotiated formal financial and/or non-financial agreements with education agencies to ensure cooperation regarding the use of these funds. This finding illuminates the mechanisms through which States have operationalized the coordination mandate of this grant.

### Program Activities

The newness of the 1-percent grant is attested to by the fact that we are able to report here on planned expenditures for only about half of the total money allocated nationally for this activity. However, this information may supply at least a suggestion of the direction this grant will take.

The three largest identifiable categories of expenditures planned for FY 1980 were coordination (20%), expansion of educational opportunities (15%), and development and dissemination of linkage models (14%). The comparatively small percentage of money planned for training and services (6%), would indicate that direct client service is not viewed as a priority activity for the 1-percent grant; instead, its focus to date appears to be in the capacity-building and systems development realm, as the legislation would suggest.

The results of our survey questions regarding the types of activities planned for funding under the 1-percent grant are displayed in Table 8 on the following page. This represents all the programs for which 26 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures.

Table 8. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Program Category, Educational Linkages (1%)

Program Category	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Coordination	3,355,912	20
Technical Assistance	812,540	5
Information Exchange	771,397	5
Development and Dissemination	2,380,149	14
Expanding Educational Opportunities	2,577,679	15
Curriculum Development	836,887	5
Assessment and Testing	193,229	1
Elimination of Architectural Barriers	1,087,028	6
Training and Services Jointly Funded	1,066,775	6
Other	3,795,267	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,889,400</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

### Organizations Funded

The 26 respondent States indicated that one-third of the 1-percent funds were planned for expenditure by State agencies, excluding the State education agency. Conspicuous among the State agencies to receive funding are the departments of labor, where most state apprenticeship agencies are housed, and corrections, which have major education responsibilities. The second largest amount (23%) was planned to be allocated to educational agencies, including the State education agency, universities and community colleges, and local educational agencies. The 1-percent grant thus represents a significant source of funding for new activities in these types of ongoing agencies.



Results of questions regarding types of organizations funded under the 1-percent grant are presented in the following table.

Table 9. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Type of Organization Funded, Educational Linkages (1%)

Type of Organization Funded	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Private Non-Profit/CBO	2,280,005	13
Private-for-Profit	78,731	-
City/County Government	184,133	1
Office of the Governor	280,381	2
Prime Sponsor	1,143,517	7
State Agency (ex. Ed)	5,820,804	34
State Educational Agency	1,568,976	9
Labor Union	684,421	4
University/Community College	1,425,481	8
SOICC	72,000	-
Private Industry Council	0	-
Local Education Agency	986,288	6
Other	2,374,663	14
Total	16,899,400	100

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding. A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

### Conclusion

The word "conclusion" is probably inappropriate to use in talking about the 1-percent grant. Since the planning for it in FY 1980, on which our information is based, was going on at a time when States had less than one year's experience with the new grant, the evidence is fragmentary and clear trends have not yet emerged. Studies in future years will perhaps be able to determine if the pattern of utilization sketched here is one which States will maintain.

## SPECIAL STATEWIDE YOUTH SERVICES (5%)

Established under the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) in 1977, activities under Special Statewide Youth Services were in their first year of implementation as the 1978 amendments, affecting the other Governors' programs, were being enacted. Although the youth programs received a simple extension that year, they also felt some of the effects of the amendments.

### Planning Process

As is the case with the 4-percent grant, the findings of our 1980 survey show that the Governor is the primary decision-maker with regard to planned expenditures for youth funds. In this, he/she is aided by the advice of the Youth Council and Governor's grant staff. Solicited bids are the most common mechanism for the awarding of funds.

### Program Activities

The planned distribution of 5-percent funds by program category is displayed in the following table. This represents all the programs for which 32 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures.

Table 10. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Program Category, Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)

Program Category	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Apprenticeship	1,047,395	4
Employment and Training	16,395,464	69
Labor Market/Occupational Information	2,727,256	11
Coordination	827,418	3
Cooperative Efforts	677,500	3
Other	2,230,529	9
Total	23,905,562	100

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

The overwhelming bulk of the expenditure was planned for direct client services. Although comparison of our 1980 findings with results obtained from a 1979 survey is complicated by differences in response rates and differences in the way programs were categorized in the two surveys, it appears that there was an increase in planned expenditures for direct services in 1980 over 1979. This increase would be consistent with the shift away from direct services under the 4-percent grant since the 1978 amendments, and it is in this sense that the amendments had an effect on the youth grant.

In looking at the clients served by the youth grant, findings reveal that 36 percent of the money was planned for offenders and 9 percent was planned for the handicapped (see Table 10, Appendix). Again using caution because of difficulties in comparison, this appears to be similar to the proportion spent in 1979 on "youth under the supervision of the State," an aggregate of offenders and handicapped youth.

With regard to other activities funded by the youth grant, it is instructive to note that the next largest program category planned, after direct client services, was labor market and occupational information (11%). This was in addition to an already considerable amount of money planned for this purpose under the 4-percent grant.

#### Organizations Funded

Responses to questions regarding the types of organizations to be funded under the 5-percent grant indicate that 40 percent of the planned expenditures were to be in private non-profit and community-based organizations (CBOs). While it is important to remain cognizant of differences in response rates between our 1979 and 1980 surveys, this 40 percent figure appears to represent a 10 percent increase in funding of CBOs in 1980. The large proportion of funds planned for expenditure by private non-profit and community-based organizations is in keeping with the requirements for special consideration for such groups, and the increase in funding for CBOs is consistent with the apparent increase in direct client services between 1979 and 1980 discussed previously.

The second largest amount of funds (23%) was planned for expenditure by State agencies, excluding the State education agency. (Among the State agencies, departments of human resources/social services and corrections are the most frequently cited for Governors' grants allocations.) This percentage is the same as that for 1979. In order of magnitude, the third planned recipient of funds was an aggregation of educational agencies including the State education agency, universities and community colleges, and local education agencies. They were to receive 16 percent of the funds under the youth grant in 1980, in what appears to be a decrease of 10 percent from 1979. This decrease was offset, however, by spending under the 1-percent educational linkages grant, discussed previously.

The table below shows the dollar amounts and percentages of 5-percent funds allocated to various kinds of organizations in the 32 States which provided this information.

Table 11. Planned FY 1980 Expenditures by Type of Organization Funded, Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)

Type of Organization Funded	Dollar Amount	Percent*
Private Non-Profit/CBO	9,546,806	40
Private-for-Profit	0	-
City/County Government	952,547	4
Office of the Governor	329,298	1
Prime Sponsor	1,597,193	7
State Agency (ex. Ed.)	5,571,900	23
State Educational Agency	158,401	-
Labor Union	457,122	2
University/Community College	819,756	3
SOICC	0	-
Private Industry Council	0	-
Local Education Agency	3,104,284	13
Other	1,368,255	6
Total	23,905,562	100

\*Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding. A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one.

Source: Table 8, Appendix.

## Conclusion

Like the 6-percent grant, the youth grant is emerging as a "client services" grant among the various Governors' CETA set-asides. Particular attention within the grant is being focused in two areas where State level responsibilities probably surpass the responsibilities of local prime sponsors: population groups where the State has supervisory duties, i.e., offenders and the handicapped; and labor market information activities. In this regard, it is encouraging to note that in the Governor's youth grant the States have sorted out for themselves their unique role and are not merely duplicating what local prime sponsors are able to do.

## APPENDIX

Table 1: SETC Size\* by State

ALASKA	23
ARIZONA	33
ARKANSAS	40
CALIFORNIA	34
COLORADO	42
DELAWARE	62
FLORIDA	35
GEORGIA	39
HAWAII	30
IDAHO	32
ILLINOIS	68
INDIANA	36
IOWA	32
KENTUCKY	30
LOUISIANA	33
MAINE	34
MARYLAND	48
MASSACHUSETTS	39
MICHIGAN	35
MINNESOTA *	40
MISSISSIPPI	18
MISSOURI	35
MONTANA	15
NEBRASKA	30
NEVADA	28
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25
NEW JERSEY	36
NEW MEXICO	27
NEW YORK	76
NORTH CAROLINA	36
NORTH DAKOTA	29
OHIO	30
OKLAHOMA	31
OREGON	31
PENNSYLVANIA	31
RHODE ISLAND	37
SOUTH CAROLINA	44
SOUTH DAKOTA	28
TENNESSEE	34
TEXAS	28
UTAH	27
VERMONT	25
VIRGINIA	44
WASHINGTON	47
WEST VIRGINIA	27
WISCONSIN	27
WYOMING	37

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\*Certain SETC members represent more than one constituency.

Table 2: SETC Membership Representation by State

<u>ALASKA</u>	1 Business/Industry 2 Labor 2 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education 1 Employment Service 1 Community-Based Organizations 2 General Public 5 Local Governments 2 Other
<u>ARIZONA</u>	4 Business/Industry 4 Labor 6 Prime Sponsors 2 Veteran 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	4 Local Governments 9 General Public 1 Education Institutions; Community College 1 Other
<u>ARKANSAS</u>	9 Business/Industry 1 Labor 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 1 Community-Based Organizations 6 Eligible Population 5 General Public 11 Local Governments 2 Other
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	2 Business/Industry 2 Labor 6 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 1 Community-Based Organizations 3 Eligible Population 1 General Public 8 Local Governments 2 Education Institutions; State Board of Vocational Education and Community College 3 Other
<u>COLORADO</u>	8 Business/Industry 2 Labor 1 State Board of Vocational Education 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education 4 Community-Based Organizations	3 Eligible Population 7 General Public 11 Local Governments 1 Education Institutions; Department of Education 4 Other
<u>DELAWARE</u>	4 Business/Industry 3 Labor 2 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education 1 Employment Service 1 Community-Based Organizations 4 Eligible Population 4 General Public 6 Local Governments 2 Other
<u>FLORIDA</u>	5 Business/Industry 3 Labor 8 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education 1 Employment Service 1 Community-Based Organizations 4 Eligible Population 4 General Public 1 Local Governments 3 Other

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Table 2 (continued)

<u>GEORGIA</u>	5 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	3 Labor	2 Community-Based Organizations
	11 Prime Sponsors	5 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	5 General Public
	1 Handicapped	1 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 Education Institutions; University System of Georgia
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	
<u>HAWAII</u>	3 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	1 Eligible Population
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	2 General Public
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	5 Local Governments
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	10 Other
<u>IDAHO</u>	3 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	3 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Prime Sponsors	8 Eligible Population
	1 Handicapped	1 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	9 Local Governments
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	1 Other
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	7 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	5 Labor	5 Community-Based Organizations
	9 Prime Sponsors	8 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	8 General Public
	1 Handicapped	6 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	2 Education Institutions; Board of Higher Education and Community College
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	2 Other
<u>INDIANA</u>	8 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
	1 Labor	1 Employment Service
	3 Prime Sponsors	4 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	9 General Public
	1 Handicapped	2 Educational Institutions; Area Vocational School and Department of Public Instruction
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
<u>IOWA</u>	4 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on
	2 Labor	1 Employment Service
	6 Prime Sponsors	2 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	4 Eligible Population
	1 Handicapped	3 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	2 Local Governments
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	3 Other
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	2 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	3 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	5 Prime Sponsors	1 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	4 General Public
	1 Handicapped	2 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 Education Institutions; Department of Education
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	3 Other

Table 2 (continued)

<u>LOUISIANA</u>	2 Business/Industry 2 Labor 9 Prime Sponsors 2 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 6 Eligible Population 3 General Public 1 Education Institutions; Not Specified 6 Other
<u>MAINE</u>	2 Business/Industry 4 Labor 5 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 State Board of Vocational Education 1 Employment Service 9 General Public 4 Local Governments 5 Other
<u>MARYLAND</u>	5 Business/Industry 5 Labor 7 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 3 Community-Based Organization 4 Eligible Population 6 General Public 5 Local Governments 1 Education Institutions; State Board of Education 6 Other
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	1 Business/Industry 2 Labor 9 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Board of Vocational Education 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 3 Community-Based Organizations 7 General Public 8 Local Governments 3 Education Institutions; Department of Education, M.I.T. and Secretary of Educational Affairs
<u>MICHIGAN</u>	4 Business/Industry 4 Labor 1 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 2 Community-Based Organizations 5 Eligible Population 2 General Public 8 Local Governments 1 Education Institutions; Department of Public Instruction
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	5 Business/Industry 5 Labor 4 Prime Sponsors 1 Veteran 1 Handicapped 1 State Public Assistance Agency 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Employment Service 5 Eligible Population 5 General Public 6 Local Governments 6 Other
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	4 Business/Industry 1 Labor 3 Prime Sponsors 1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Community-Based Organizations 6 General Public 2 Other

Table 2 (continued)

<u>MISSOURI</u>	3 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
	4 Labor	1 Employment Service
	9 Prime Sponsors	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	9 General Public
	1 Handicapped	7 Other
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
<u>MONTANA</u>	3 Business/Industry	1 Eligible Population
	1 Labor	5 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 Education Institutions; Superintendent of Public Instruction
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	1 Other
	1 Employment Service	
<u>NEBRASKA</u>	4 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	4 Eligible Population
	1 Handicapped	4 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	8 Local Governments
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	1 Other
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	
<u>NEVADA</u>	5 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
	1 Labor	1 Employment Service
	1 Veteran	3 Eligible Population
	1 Handicapped	3 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	6 Local Government
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	4 Other
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	4 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Prime Sponsors	3 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	2 General Public
	1 Handicapped	2 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	4 Other
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	
<u>NEW JERSEY*</u>	9 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
	9 Prime Sponsors	1 Employment Service
	1 Veteran	3 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Handicapped	9 Eligible Population
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
<u>NEW MEXICO</u>	2 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	2 Eligible Population
	1 Handicapped	4 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	4 Local Governments
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	6 Other
	1 State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	

\*The State of New Jersey combines Business/Industry and Labor representation. For the purpose of this report, the 9 members are categorized under Business/Industry representation. Also, New Jersey combines the 7 categories of Veteran, Handicapped, State Public Assistance Agency, State Board of Vocational Education, State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, Employment Services, and Community-Based Organizations. For the purpose of this report, the 9 members are distributed evenly across the 7 categories with the exception of the Community-Based Organizations category, which is assigned 3 members.

Table 2 (continued)

<u>NEW YORK</u>	4	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	8	Labor	4	Community-Based Organizations
	30	Prime Sponsors	5	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	5	General Public
	1	Handicapped	9	Local Governments
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	6	Other
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	8	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	1	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	6	Prime Sponsors	4	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	5	General Public
	1	Handicapped	3	Local Governments
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	2	Not Specified Other
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	3	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	3	Labor	3	Community-Based Organizations
	1	Prime Sponsors	4	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	1	General Public
	1	Handicapped	2	Local Governments
	4	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	2	Not Specified Other
<u>OHIO</u>	3	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	2	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	6	Prime Sponsors	5	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	1	General Public
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	2	Local Governments
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	5	Other
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	2	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	3	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	6	Prime Sponsors	3	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	3	General Public
	1	Handicapped	2	Local Governments
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	3	Oklahoma State University Other
<u>OREGON</u>	7	Business/Industry	2	Eligible Population
	2	Labor	4	General Public
	8	Prime Sponsors	1	Local Governments
	1	Veteran	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Public Assistance Agency		Department of Public Instruction
	1	Employment Service	2	Other
	1	Community-Based Organizations		
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	4	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	4	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	1	Veteran	3	Eligible Population
	1	Handicapped	4	General Public
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	8	Local Governments
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	1	Other
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		

Table 2 (continued)

<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	4 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	5 Labor	2 Community-Based Organizations
	2 Prime Sponsors	4 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	4 General Public
	1 Handicapped	8 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 Education Institutions;
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	Bureau of Vocational
	1 State Advisory Council on	Technical Education
	Vocational Education	1 Other
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	6 Business/Industry	1 Community-Based Organizations
	4 Labor	7 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	1 General Public
	7 State Public Assistance Agency	8 Local Governments
	1 State Advisory Council on	7 Other
	Vocational Education	
	1 Employment Service	
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	3 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on
	2 Labor	Vocational Education
	1 Prime Sponsors	1 Employment Service
	1 Veteran	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Handicapped	1 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	12 Other
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
<u>TENNESSEE</u>	7 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	2 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	2 General Public
	1 Handicapped	9 Local Governments
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	6 Other
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	
	1 State Advisory Council on	
	Vocational Education	
<u>TEXAS</u>	4 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	3 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	7 Prime Sponsors	4 Eligible Population
	1 Veteran	3 General Public
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	1 Education Institutions;
	1 State Advisory Council on	Texas Education Agency
	Vocational Education	1 Other
<u>UTAH</u>	5 Business/Industry	1 Employment Service
	2 Labor	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Veteran	4 Eligible Population
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	3 General Public
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	7 Local Governments
	1 State Advisory Council on	
	Vocational Education	
<u>VERMONT</u>	5 Business/Industry	1 State Advisory Council on
	2 Labor	Vocational Education
	1 Prime Sponsors	1 Employment Service
	1 Veteran	1 Community-Based Organizations
	1 Handicapped	4 Eligible Population
	1 State Public Assistance Agency	3 General Public
	1 State Board of Vocational Education	3 Other

Table 2 (continued)

<u>VIRGINIA</u>	6	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	4	Labor	2	Community-Based Organizations
	1	Prime Sponsors	7	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	3	General Public
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Board of Vocational Education		Community College System
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	5	Other
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	4	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	4	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	10	Prime Sponsors	2	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	4	General Public
	1	Handicapped	10	Local Governments
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Board of Vocational Education		University/Academic Community
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education	5	Other
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	4	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	2	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	1	Prime Sponsors	3	Eligible Population
	1	Veteran	3	General Public
	1	Handicapped	6	Local Governments
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Board of Vocational Education		Education Board
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		
<u>WISCONSIN</u>	4	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	2	Labor	3	Community-Based Organizations
	5	Prime Sponsors	3	Eligible Population
	1	State Public Assistance Agency	1	General Public
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	2	Education Institutions; Department of Public Instruction and University of Wisconsin
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		
<u>WYOMING</u>	5	Business/Industry	1	Employment Service
	4	Labor	1	Community-Based Organizations
	1	Veteran	10	General Public
	1	Handicapped	1	Education Institutions;
	1	State Public Assistance Agency		Not Specified
	1	State Board of Vocational Education	3	Other
	1	State Advisory Council on Vocational Education		

Table 3: SETC Chairperson Representation by State

ALASKA	General Public
ARIZONA	Education Institutions; University of Arizona
ARKANSAS	Business/Industry
CALIFORNIA	General Public
COLORADO	General Public
DELAWARE	General Public
FLORIDA	Education Institutions; Not Specified
GEORGIA	General Public
HAWAII	Business/Industry
IDAHO	Business/Industry
ILLINOIS	Business/Industry
INDIANA	Business/Industry
IOWA	General Public
KENTUCKY	Other; Agriculture
LOUISIANA	General Public
MAINE	Eligible Population
MARYLAND	Eligible Population
MASSACHUSETTS	Education Institutions; Not Specified
MICHIGAN	Education Institutions; Not Specified
MINNESOTA	Business/Industry
MISSISSIPPI	Eligible Population
MISSOURI	Business/Industry
MONTANA	Eligible Population
NEBRASKA	General Public
NEVADA	Business/Industry
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Labor
NEW JERSEY	Business/Industry
NEW MEXICO	Business/Industry
NEW YORK	Community-Based Organizations
NORTH CAROLINA	Local Governments
NORTH DAKOTA	Business/Industry

Table 3 (continued)

OHIO	Eligible Population
OKLAHOMA	Business/Industry
OREGON	Business/Industry
PENNSYLVANIA	Eligible Population
RHODE ISLAND	Education Institutions; Not Specified
SOUTH CAROLINA	Business/Industry
SOUTH DAKOTA	Other; Not Specified
TENNESSEE	Business/Industry
TEXAS	General Public
UTAH	Business/Industry
VERMONT	Education Institutions; University of Vermont
VIRGINIA	Education Institutions; Community College
WASHINGTON	Business/Industry
WEST VIRGINIA	Labor/Education Institutions; State Advisory Council on Vocational Education
WISCONSIN	Business/Industry
WYOMING	Business/Industry



Table 4: SETC Committee/Subcommittee Structure\* by State

<u>ALASKA</u>	Annual Report Education Welfare Reform Planning Program Review CAET
<u>ARIZONA</u>	Monitoring and Education Policy Task Force Technical Advisory Group
<u>ARKANSAS</u>	Executive Special Services Vocational Education
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	Planning and Review Policy Employment Vocational Education
<u>COLORADO</u>	Steering Program Review Planning Coordination
<u>DELAWARE</u>	No Subcommittee Structure
<u>FLORIDA</u>	Special Grants Policy Executive Advisory
<u>GEORGIA</u>	State Services Monitoring and Review Interagency

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\* Excludes Youth Committees/Councils.

Table 4 (continued)

<u>HAWAII</u>	Manpower Planning and Coordination Executive Report Vocational Education
<u>IDAHO</u>	Policy Planning and Area/State Relationships Evaluation Reporting and Inter-Agency Relationships
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	Program Review and Assessment Economic Development and Jobs
<u>INDIANA</u>	Executive Program Review and Research Policy and Legislative Review Economic Development Special Concerns Vocational Education
<u>IOWA</u>	6 Subcommittees (not identified)
<u>KENTUCKY</u>	Report and Research Program Plan Review Monitoring and Evaluation Inter-Agency Coordination Prime Sponsor Forum
<u>LOUISIANA</u>	Data and Needs Analysis Monitoring and Evaluation Services and Linkages
<u>MAINE</u>	Employment and Training Services Coordination Legislative Review and Policy Development
<u>MARYLAND</u>	Statewide Planning Advisory Executive
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>	Policy Program Design Executive

Table 4 (continued)

<u>MICHIGAN</u>	Executive Education Government Plan Review Plan Review and Monitoring
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	Private Sector Employment Council Executive Special Needs Education Linkages
<u>MISSISSIPPI</u>	Coordination Proposal Review and Program Assessment
<u>MISSOURI</u>	Special Projects Plans and Program Review Staff Development Monitoring and Evaluation
<u>MONTANA</u>	Data and Needs Analysis Monitoring and Evaluation Services and Linkages
<u>NEBRASKA</u>	Plan Review
<u>NEVADA</u>	Council Executive Youth Education Economic Development Public Information
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>	Plan Review Subcommittee on Annual Report State Program Operators and Coordination Governor's Coordination Special Services (4%) and Linkage (1%)
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	Plan Review
<u>NEW YORK</u>	Coordination Interchange Research and Policy Formulation Executive

Table 4 (continued)

<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>	Job Development Job Preparation Supportive Services Special Projects
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>	Policy Plan Review Evaluation
<u>OHIO</u>	Assessment Policy Development Special Issues Private Sector
<u>OKLAHOMA</u>	Offender Employment
<u>OREGON</u>	Program Plan Review Executive Evaluation and Monitoring Private Sector
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>	Plan Review and Monitoring Needs Priorities and Goals
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>	CETA Plans and Performance Interagency Activities Special Grant Review
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>	Review
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>	Evaluation
<u>TENNESSEE</u>	Special Projects Coordination
<u>TEXAS</u>	Private Industry Initiative Prime Sponsor Review State Agency Review Budget Advisory Conference Coordinating Annual Report

Table 4 (continued)

<u>UTAH</u>	Special Grants Plan Review
<u>VERMONT</u>	Planning Executive
<u>VIRGINIA</u>	CEPT Review Evaluation Proposal Review Information Services Educational Linkages Equal Opportunity Advisory Executive
<u>WASHINGTON</u>	Program Plan Review Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and Coordination Executive
<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>	Monitoring Problems Research Strategies
<u>WISCONSIN</u>	1% Linkages 4% Coordination Temporary Task Force for Specific Purposes
<u>WYOMING</u>	Review and Evaluation Planning Monitoring Legislative Coordination and Linkage

Table 5: Representation on Other Councils by SETC

STATE	SETC REPRESENTATION ON OTHER COUNCILS			
	State Advisory Councils for Adult Education	Governors' Councils on the Handicapped	Commissions on the Status of Women	Councils on Aged and Aging
ALASKA	X	X		
ARIZONA				
ARKANSAS	X			
CALIFORNIA	X	X		
COLORADO	X			X
DELAWARE	X			
GEORGIA	X			
ILLINOIS	X			
INDIANA	X			
IOWA	X	X	X	
KENTUCKY	X	X	X	X
LOUISIANA	X			
MAINE				
MARYLAND				
MASSACHUSETTS				
MICHIGAN				
MINNESOTA				
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSOURI		X	X	X
MONTANA	X		X	
NEVADA		X	X	X
NEW MEXICO				
NORTH CAROLINA				
NORTH DAKOTA				
OHIO				
OKLAHOMA	X			
OREGON				
PENNSYLVANIA				
RHODE ISLAND	X		X	
SOUTH DAKOTA	X			
TENNESSEE	X			
TEXAS	X			
UTAH	X			
VERMONT	X		X	
VIRGINIA				
WASHINGTON				
WEST VIRGINIA	X		X	
WISCONSIN				
WYOMING			X	X
Total Number	29	6	9	5
Percent*	51	15	23	13

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 39 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Table 5 (continued)

STATE	SEIC REPRESENTATION ON OTHER COUNCILS				
	State Apprenticeship Councils	State Planning Councils for LEAA	Title XX Councils	State Councils of Higher Education	State Community College Councils
ALASKA					
ARIZONA					
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA	X				X
COLORADO					X
DELAWARE					
GEORGIA					
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA			X		
IOWA					
KENTUCKY	X		X		
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI	X		X		
MONTANA					
NEVADA	X	X			X
NEW MEXICO	X				
NORTH CAROLINA					
NORTH DAKOTA			X		
OHIO					
OKLAHOMA		X			
OREGON					
PENNSYLVANIA					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH DAKOTA			X		
TENNESSEE					
TEXAS		X			
UTAH	X				
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA					
WASHINGTON					
WEST VIRGINIA	X			X	
WISCONSIN				X	
WYOMING					
Total Number	7	3	5	2	3
Percent *	18	8	13	5	8

\* Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 39 states responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Table 5 (continued)

STATE	SETC REPRESENTATION ON OTHER COUNCILS			
	SOICCs	SACVEs	PICs	Other
ALASKA		X		
ARIZONA	X			X
ARKANSAS			X	X
CALIFORNIA	X	X		X
COLORADO				
DELAWARE		X		
GEORGIA		X		X
ILLINOIS		X		X
INDIANA	X			X
IOWA		X		X
KENTUCKY	X			X
LOUISIANA				
MAINE	X			
MARYLAND		X		X
MASSACHUSETTS		X		
MICHIGAN		X		X
MINNESOTA				X
MISSISSIPPI				X
MISSOURI	X	X	X	X
MONTANA		X		
NEVADA				
NEW MEXICO		X		
NORTH CAROLINA				
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X		X
OHIO	X	X		
OKLAHOMA		X		X
OREGON	X			
PENNSYLVANIA				X
RHODE ISLAND				X
SOUTH DAKOTA		X		X
TENNESSEE				
TEXAS				
UTAH		X		X
VERMONT		X	X	X
VIRGINIA	X			
WASHINGTON	X	X		X
WEST VIRGINIA	X	X		
WISCONSIN	X	X		X
WYOMING	X	X		
Total Number	14	22	3	22
Percent*	36	56	8	56

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 39 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.



Table 6: Review of State Organization Plans by SETC

STATE	TYPE OF STATE ORGANIZATION PLAN REVIEWED			
	State Vocational Education	State Advisory Councils on Vocational Education	State Advisory Councils for Adult Education	Governors' Councils on the Handicapped
ALASKA		X		
ARKANSAS	X	X	X	X
CALIFORNIA		X		
COLORADO	X			
DELAWARE				
GEORGIA	X	X	X	X
HAWAII	X	X		
IDAHO	X	X		
ILLINOIS	X	X	X	
INDIANA	X		X	
IOWA	X	X		
KENTUCKY		X		X
LOUISIANA	X		X	
MARYLAND	X	X		
MICHIGAN				
MINNESOTA	X	X		
MISSISSIPPI				
MISSOURI	X	X		
MONTANA		X		X
NEBRASKA	X	X	X	X
NEVADA	X	X		
NEW MEXICO	X	X		
NEW YORK				
NORTH DAKOTA	X	X	X	
OKLAHOMA	X	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND	X	X		
SOUTH DAKOTA	X	X		
TENNESSEE	X			
TEXAS	X		X	
UTAH	X			
VERMONT		X	X	
VIRGINIA	X	X	X	X
WASHINGTON	X	X		
WISCONSIN	X			
WYOMING	X	X		
Total Number*	26	25	11	7
Percent**	74	71	31	20

\*At the time of the survey, the States of New York and Rhode Island were in the process of establishing SETC review of State organization plans.

\*\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 35 states responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Table 6 (continued)

STATE	TYPE OF STATE ORGANIZATION PLAN REVIEWED				
	Commissions on the Status of Women	State Apprenticeship Councils	State Planning Councils for LEAA	Title XX Councils	State Councils of Higher Education
ALASKA				X	
ARKANSAS	X	X	X	X	X
CALIFORNIA					
COLORADO			X	X	
DELAWARE		X			
GEORGIA	X		X	X	X
HAWAII					
IDAHO					
ILLINOIS				X	
INDIANA				X	
IOWA					
KENTUCKY				X	
LOUISIANA					
MARYLAND					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA				X	
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI					
MONTANA	X			X	
NEBRASKA	X	X	X	X	X
NEVADA					
NEW MEXICO					X
NEW YORK					
NORTH DAKOTA				X	X
OKLAHOMA			X	X	
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE				X	
TEXAS			X		
UTAH					
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA		X		X	
WASHINGTON					
WISCONSIN		X		X	X
WYOMING				X	
Total Number*	4	5	6	16	6
Percent**	11	14	17	46	17

\*At the time of the survey, the States of New York and Rhode Island were in the process of establishing SETC review of State Organization plans.

\*\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 35 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Table 6 (continued)

STATE	TYPE OF STATE ORGANIZATION PLAN REVIEWED		
	SESA#	SOICC#	Other
ALASKA	X		
ARKANSAS			
CALIFORNIA			X
COLORADO	X	X	X
DELAWARE			X
GEORGIA			
HAWAII			
IDAHO	X		X
ILLINOIS	X		X
INDIANA			X
IOWA	X		X
KENTUCKY			X
LOUISIANA	X		
MARYLAND			X
MICHIGAN	X		X
MINNESOTA	X		X
MISSISSIPPI			X
MISSOURI			
MONTANA			X
NEBRASKA			
NEVADA	X		X
NEW MEXICO			
NEW YORK			X
NORTH DAKOTA		X	
OKLAHOMA	X	X	X
RHODE ISLAND			
SOUTH DAKOTA			
TENNESSEE			X
TEXAS			
UTAH			
VERMONT	X		X
VIRGINIA			X
WASHINGTON			X
WISCONSIN			X
WYOMING	X		X
Total Number*	12	3	22
Percent**	34	9	63

\*At the time of the survey, the States of New York and Rhode Island were in the process of establishing SETC review of State organization plans.

\*\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 35 States responding to this question on the survey. In addition, percentages add to more than 100 since multiple responses were recorded and tabulated.

Table 7: A-95 Review of State Agency Plans and Prime Sponsor Plans by SETC

STATE	Review of State Agency Plans		Review of Prime Sponsor Plans	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
ALASKA		X		X
ARKANSAS		X	X	
CALIFORNIA		X		X
COLORADO	X			X
DELAWARE		X		X
GEORGIA	X		X	
HAWAII		X		X
IDAHO		X		X
ILLINOIS	X		X	
INDIANA		X	X	
IOWA		X		X
KENTUCKY	X		X	
LOUISIANA	X			X
MARYLAND		X		X
MICHIGAN		X		X
MINNESOTA		X		X
MISSOURI		X	X	
MONTANA	X		X	
NEBRASKA	X			X
NEVADA		X		X
NEW MEXICO		X		X
NEW YORK	X			X
NORTH DAKOTA		X		X
OKLAHOMA		X		X
OREGON		X		X
RHODE ISLAND	X		X	
SOUTH DAKOTA		X		X
TENNESSEE		X	X	
TEXAS	X		X	
UTAH		X	X	
VERMONT	X		X	
VIRGINIA		X	X	
WASHINGTON	X			X
WEST VIRGINIA		X		X
WISCONSIN	X			X
WYOMING		X	X	
TOTAL NUMBER	13	23	14	22
PERCENT*	36	64	39	61

\*Percentages are calculated on the basis of the 36 States responding to these questions on the survey. Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

Table 8: Type of Organization Funded by Type of Governors' Grant and Program Category

Type of Governors' Grant and Program Category*	Type of Organization Funded			
	Private Non-Profit/Community-Based Organization	Private-for-Profit	City/County Government	Office of the Governor
<u>Coordination and Special Services (4%)</u>				
A. Coordination	58,211	71,427	39,803	806,761
B. Planning	99,675	0	0	530,597
C. Technical Assistance	603,984	85,393	0	77,510
D. Rural Areas	128,938	0	0	0
E. Labor Market/Occupational Information	433,374	0	0	48,000
F. Research Programs	197,660	209,848	0	863,101
G. Target Populations	5,691,059	0	316,516	714,510
H. Economic Development	1,244,674	0	0	277,080
I. Apprenticeship	118,591	175,875	0	0
J. Other	694,178	0	0	863,962
SUBTOTAL	9,470,344	542,543	356,319	15,061,653
<u>Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)</u>				
A. Apprenticeship	273,958	0	0	0
B. Employment & Training	7,155,518	0	864,401	140,790
C. Labor Market/Occupational Information	699,977	0	7,000	0
D. Coordination	0	0	0	11,600
E. Cooperative Efforts	264,307	0	81,146	0
F. Other	1,153,046	0	0	176,908
SUBTOTAL	9,546,806	0	952,547	329,298
<u>Educational Linkages (1%)</u>				
A. Coordination	0	0	0	247,344
B. Technical Assistance	0	0	29,656	33,037
C. Information Exchange	189,043	0	0	0
D. Development and Dissemination	387,383	0	11,528	0
E. Expanding Educational Opportunities	690,842	0	58,961	0
F. Curriculum Development	0	0	83,988	0
G. Assessment and Testing	0	0	0	0
H. Elimination of Architectural Barriers	282,690	0	0	0
I. Training and Services Jointly Funded	494,732	71,941	0	0
J. Other	235,315	6,790	0	0
SUBTOTAL	2,280,005	78,731	184,133	280,381
TOTAL	21,297,155	621,274	1,492,999	15,671,332

\*This represents all the programs for which: 35 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures under the 4-percent grant; 32 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures under the 5-percent grant; and 26 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures under the 1 percent grant.

Table 8 (continued)

Type of Governors' Grant and Program Category*	Type of Organization Funded			
	Prime Sponsor	State Agency*	State Educational Agency	Labor Union
<u>Coordination and Special Services (4%)</u>				
A. Coordination	391,458	1,545,467	322,835	114,415
B. Planning	112,682	330,662		
C. Technical Assistance	37,025	155,932	20,150	200,000
D. Rural Areas	148,544	0	0	0
E. Labor Market/Occupational Information	92,629	527,327	0	0
F. Research Programs	89,000	146,094	0	45,000
G. Target Populations	752,250	3,689,471	36,173	729,776
H. Economic Development	168,004	1,128,280	0	200,739
I. Apprenticeship	0	132,228	0	113,710
J. Other	489,025	2,496,307	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,280,617</b>	<b>10,151,163</b>	<b>379,158</b>	<b>1,403,640</b>
<u>Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)</u>				
A. Apprenticeship	14,159	392,680	0	247,118
B. Employment & Training	1,365,619	3,762,501	0	210,004
C. Labor Market/Occupational Information	183,415	891,671	29,981	0
D. Coordination	0	424,568	91,250	0
E. Cooperative Efforts	0	15,000	0	0
F. Other	14,000	85,480	37,170	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,597,193</b>	<b>5,571,900</b>	<b>158,401</b>	<b>457,122</b>
<u>Educational Linkages (1%)</u>				
A. Coordination	496,107	1,163,061	0	0
B. Technical Assistance	78,730	97,283	0	0
C. Information Exchange	0	246,885	0	0
D. Development and Dissemination	324,268	560,527	178,485	412,000
E. Expanding Educational Opportunities	33,412	250,000	743,908	123,911
F. Curriculum Development	0	0	420,000	0
G. Assessment and Testing	61,000	0	54,495	47,734
H. Elimination of Architectural Barriers	150,000	338,689	60,770	88,000
I. Training and Services Jointly Funded	0	134,689	0	12,776
J. Other	0	3,010,344	111,318	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,143,517</b>	<b>5,820,804</b>	<b>1,568,976</b>	<b>684,421</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,021,327</b>	<b>21,543,867</b>	<b>2,106,535</b>	<b>2,545,183</b>

\*Except Education.

Table 8 (continued)

Type of Governors' Grant and Program Category*	Type of Organization Funded		
	University/Community College	State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee	Private Industry Council
<u>Coordination and Special Services (4%)</u>			
A. Coordination	0	0	0
B. Planning	0	0	0
C. Technical Assistance	429,073	0	0
D. Rural Areas	0	0	0
E. Labor Market/Occupational Information	362,791	123,000	0
F. Research Programs	0	0	0
G. Target Populations	772,399	0	0
H. Economic Development	0	0	0
I. Apprenticeship	0	0	20,000
J. Other	272,919	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,803,296</b>	<b>123,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<u>Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)</u>			
A. Apprenticeship	0	0	0
B. Employment & Training	322,348	0	0
C. Labor Market/Occupational Information	177,431	0	0
D. Coordination	0	0	0
E. Cooperative Efforts	149,977	0	0
F. Other	170,000	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>819,756</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<u>Educational Linkages (1%)</u>			
A. Coordination	484,425	0	0
B. Technical Assistance	97,300	72,000	0
C. Information Exchange	135,000	0	0
D. Development and Dissemination	320,000	0	0
E. Expanding Educational Opportunities	149,818	0	0
F. Curriculum Development	74,000	0	0
G. Assessment and Testing	0	0	0
H. Elimination of Architectural Barriers	44,938	0	0
I. Training and Services Jointly Funded	20,000	0	0
J. Other	100,000	0	0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,425,481</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,048,533</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

Table 8 (continued)

Type of Governors' Grant and Program Category*	Type of Organization Funded		
	Local Education Agency	Other	Total
<u>Coordination and Special Services (4%)</u>			
A. Coordination	0	2,336,347	5,660,887
B. Planning	0	568,000	960,934
C. Technical Assistance	0	719,915	2,396,227
D. Rural Areas	0	3,291,450	946,028
E. Labor Market/Occupational Information	0	988,298	4,886,486
F. Research Programs	0	5,000	3,021,815
G. Target Populations	0	829,776	14,469,877
H. Economic Development	0	1,696,296	3,140,648
I. Apprenticeship	0	7,868,762	8,601,295
J. Other	0	5,657,405	10,473,796
SUBTOTAL	0	11,966,260	54,557,993
<u>Special Statewide Youth Services (5%)</u>			
A. Apprenticeship	119,480	0	1,047,395
B. Employment & Training	1,344,177	1,230,106	16,395,464
C. Labor Market/Occupational Information	737,781	0	2,727,256
D. Coordination	300,000	0	827,418
E. Cooperative Efforts	167,070	0	677,500
F. Other	435,776	138,149	2,230,529
SUBTOTAL	3,104,284	1,368,255	23,905,562
<u>Educational Linkages (1%)</u>			
A. Coordination	0	964,975	3,355,912
B. Technical Assistance	23,534	381,000	812,540
C. Information Exchange	200,469	0	771,397
D. Development and Dissemination	143,958	42,000	2,380,149
E. Expanding Educational Opportunities	526,827	0	2,577,679
F. Curriculum Development	0	258,899	836,887
G. Assessment and Testing	30,000	0	193,229
H. Elimination of Architectural Barriers	50,000	0	1,087,028
I. Training and Services Jointly Funded	0	427,789	1,066,775
J. Other	11,500	300,000	3,795,267
SUBTOTAL	986,288	2,374,663	16,899,400
TOTAL	4,090,572	1,570,917	95,362,955



Table 9: Planned FY 1980 Expenditures for Target Populations under the Coordination and Special Services (4%) Grant

Target Populations *	Dollar Amount	Percent **
Offenders	6,478,477	41
Minorities	1,852,360	12
Women	3,353,300	21
Veterans	450,624	3
Handicapped	2,713,701	17
Refugees	27,501	-
Youth	149,977	1
Dropouts	179,000	1
Older Workers	452,599	3
Single Parents	108,333	-
Welfare Recipients	168,894	1
Total	15,934,766	100

\*This represents all the programs for which 35 States provided specific dollar amounts for planned expenditures.

\*\*A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one. Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.

Table 10: Planned FY 1980 Expenditures for Target Populations under the Special Statewide Youth Services (5%) Grant

Target Population*	Dollar Amount	Percent**
Offenders	5,755,719	36
Economically Disadvantaged	3,146,639	20
Minorities	1,200,194	8
Single Parents	55,544	-
Dropouts	2,638,334	17
Rural Youth	262,879	2
Handicapped	1,482,458	9
Urban Youth	355,289	2
Refugees	48,675	-
High Risk Youth	1,031,852	6
Total	15,977,583	100

\*This represents all the programs for which 32 States provided specific dollar amounts in planned expenditures.

\*\*A hyphen (-) represents zero or a fraction of a percent which did not round to one. Percentages may not always add exactly to 100 due to rounding.