

RESOLUTION NO. 2000-33

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF ELK GROVE, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING AN
AGREEMENT WITH SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT AND
TRAINING AGENCY TO PROVIDE JOB TRAINING SERVICES
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF ELK GROVE AND AUTHORIZING
THE EXECUTION OF SAID AGREEMENT THEREOF**

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Elk Grove, California wishes to enter into an agreement for job training services: and

WHEREAS, Sacramento Employment and Training Agency has been the agency which administered federal job training funds since 1978; and

WHEREAS, the City of Elk Grove has insufficient population to qualify to run such a service; and

WHEREAS, the new federally funded program which commenced on July 1, 2000, is known as the Workforce Investment Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AND ORDERED that the City Council of the City of Elk Grove, California, approves an agreement with Sacramento Employment and Training Agency to serve as the grant administrator and fiscal agent for the City of Elk Grove under the Workforce Act and that the Mayor, or in his absence, the Mayor Pro Tempore, is hereby authorized and directed to execute said agreement, subject to City Attorney approval.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED AND ORDERED that a copy of the contract is available and on file in the City Clerk's Office, and is incorporated herein by reference and made a part of this Resolution.

The City Clerk shall certify the passage and adoption of this resolution and enter it into the book of original resolutions.

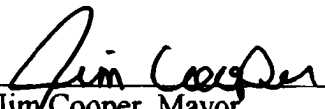
**PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Elk Grove on this
23rd day of Aug., 2000, by the following vote:**

AYES: Council Members: SCHERMAN, BRIGGS, LEARY, SOARES, COOPER

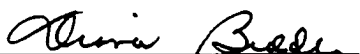
NOES: Council Members: NONE

ABSENT: Council Members: NONE

ABSTAIN: Council Members: NONE


Jim Cooper, Mayor

ATTEST:


Diana Biddle, City Clerk

AGREEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES PURSUANT TO THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT

This Agreement is made and entered into by and between the City of _____, a municipality located within the boundaries of the County of Sacramento ("CITY"), and the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, a joint powers agency of the City of Sacramento and County of Sacramento ("SETA").

Recitals

1. SETA was formed in 1978, to serve as the Prime Sponsor under the federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act ("CETA") to provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed and underemployed individuals in Sacramento County, including the incorporated cities located within its boundaries. In 1982, CETA was replaced by the federal Job Training Partnership Act ("JTPA"). Under JTPA, SETA has served as the local Grant Recipient and Grant Administrator charged with the responsibility for providing job training services within the local Service Delivery Area ("SDA"), which encompasses the County of Sacramento, including the incorporated cities located within its boundaries.

2. As the Prime Sponsor under CETA and as the Grant Recipient and Grant Administrator under JTPA, SETA has assumed program, administrative and fiscal responsibility for all grant funds allocated within Sacramento County. CITY, and the other incorporated cities located within the boundaries of Sacramento County, have incurred no fiscal responsibility or liability as the result of the provision of CETA and JTPA services.

3. In 1998, the federal government enacted the Workforce Investment Act ("WIA") to replace JTPA as the federal authorization for the provision of job training services. The transition from JTPA to WIA is to be completed by June 30, 2000, at which time the JTPA is repealed.

4. The WIA authorizes the creation of local Workforce Investment Areas. Units of general local government with populations of 500,000 or more must be approved as local Workforce Investment Areas. The WIA also authorizes a consortium of local governments to be designated

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as a local Workforce Investment Area. Pursuant to this authority, the City of Sacramento and the County of Sacramento have pursued and obtained designation of the County of Sacramento, including the boundaries of all incorporated cities in the County as such an area. The state has also designated the SETA Governing Board as the Chief Local Elected Official ("CLEO") and SETA as the Grant Recipient and Fiscal Agent responsible for all WIA funds in Sacramento County.

5. The WIA authorizes units of general local government to enter into an agreement specifying their respective roles in the appointment of the members of Local Workforce Investment Boards and in carrying out other duties under the WIA.

6. CITY has insufficient population to qualify as a local Workforce Investment Area. Accordingly, CITY desires that SETA provide WIA job training services within its boundaries just as it has previously provided similar services under CETA and JTPA and that SETA serve as the CLEO, Grant Administrator and Fiscal Agent for Sacramento County, including within the boundaries of CITY. SETA is willing to assume the CLBO, Grant Administrator and Fiscal Agent responsibilities for CITY under the WIA.

WHEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

Agreements

1. SETA shall serve as the Grant Administrator and Fiscal Agent under the WIA for the Sacramento local Workforce Investment Area, which encompasses the County of Sacramento, including CITY.

2. SETA shall be responsible for providing job training services pursuant to the WIA in the County of Sacramento, including within the boundaries of CITY.

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3. The SETA Governing Board shall be the CLEO for the Sacramento Workforce Investment Area and shall be responsible for appointing all members of the local Workforce Investment Board and for carrying out the responsibilities assigned to the units of general local government, including CITY, under the WIA.

4. Unless the parties otherwise agree in writing, as the Grant Administrator and Fiscal Agent, SETA shall be responsible for receipt, allocation and expenditure of all WIA funds within the Sacramento Workforce Investment Area, including the responsibility for any disallowance resulting from such receipt, allocation or expenditure.

Dated: _____, 2000

CITY OF _____

By: _____
Chairperson of the City Council

ATTEST:

City Clerk
By: _____

Dated: _____, 2000

SACRAMENTO EMPLOYMENT
AND TRAINING AGENCY

By: *Joselyn Schuman*
Chairperson of the Governing Board

ATTEST:

Nancy Taggart
Clerk of the SETA Governing Board

A BRIEF HISTORY

Workforce Development and Training in the United States

Before the Great Depression, and especially after, the Federal Government has maintained active roles in helping citizens acquire training and skills in order to work and earn a living.

The **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** was organized in 1933 during the depths of the depression, simply to get people back to work, putting money in their pockets and creating purchasing power to help restart the economy. In that same year, the **Wagner-Peyser Act** created the Federal-State Employment Service system, which is still in operation today. (The first Employment Office in California was actually established in 1916 in San Francisco.)

In 1935, the Roosevelt Administration established the **Works Progress Administration (WPA)**, which created public service jobs throughout the country to employ more people until economic conditions improved. In 1936, **Unemployment Insurance (UI)** was established.

The next significant national event, WW II, triggered creation of **The Servicemen's Readjustment Act** in 1944, helping veterans make the transition into a peacetime labor market. This program was the first to emphasize education and training, rather than monetary compensation.

The Employment Act of 1946 established the Council of Economic Advisers to help the President and Congress develop policies to prevent unemployment. The Council still exists.

In the 1950's, the launching of the Soviet Union's Sputnik satellite brought national attention on the need for workers in high-technology industries. Congress passed the **National Defense Education Act of 1958**, authorizing fellowships and other federal aid for scientific and technical education.

In 1961, the **Area Redevelopment Act (ARA)** stimulated economic growth in areas facing high unemployment. Department of Commerce provided loans to companies that agreed to relocate or expand facilities in economically depressed areas. Department of Labor supported vocational education training programs for workers who needed the skills required by those businesses.

The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) was enacted in 1962. It was the first large-scale legislative attempt to formulate and carry out a national training and employment policy. It placed special focus on finding new and better ways of reaching and training those who could contribute to the labor market. One innovation was creation of "skills centers" for the purpose of concentrating multi-occupational training and job placement services in centralized facilities (also called "Manpower Training Skills Centers"). There were 58 centers in 1968.

Congress enacted **The Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964** to establish several programs that provided work experience and training for certain groups of disadvantaged individuals. These programs included the Neighborhood Youth Corps (providing paid, part-time jobs for young people from low income families to help them stay in school); the first Summer Employment Program; the Job Corps (still in operation today) to provide training, education, and other services to disadvantaged young people, primarily in residential settings; the New Careers Program which tested ways to provide jobs with career ladder potential for unemployed and underemployed people in certain fields; Operation Mainstream which provided work experience for chronically unemployed adults; and the Work Incentive Program (WIN) which helped employable individuals in families that received various welfare subsidies. During this period, the federal-state program of Vocational Rehabilitation for people with disabilities was expanded.

By the early 1970's, it became clear to Federal policymakers and the Congress that the extensive array of programs created during the 1960's resulted in overlap and duplication, uncoordinated programs with different goals and complex administrative structures.

This led to passage of the **Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973**, to serve three broad population groups: the unemployed, underemployed, and those with certain disadvantages that limited their success in the labor market. Previous use of federal agencies to administer these programs was replaced by "block grants" to the States and Local chief elected officials. With few federal controls, programs were allowed to be flexible enough to fit local needs. In the 1978 amendments to CETA, the Private Industry Councils" (PIC's) were established, to bring strengthened leadership and input from private sector business owners.

Congress replaced CETA in October 1982 with the **Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)**. For the next 16 years, with increased leadership from PIC's, JTPA was the nation's premier public-sector program, providing training and employment services for economically disadvantaged adults and youth, workers who had lost jobs because of mass layoffs or plant closings, and special groups (such as Native Americans and migrant workers) who faced significant employment barriers.

JTPA was the first Federally-funded job training program to place reliance on the private sector for operation design; use of research and demonstration efforts to create new programs; use of performance standards to ensure an appropriate return on investment of public dollars; and, an emphasis on training and workforce preparation rather than work experience or subsidized public sector jobs.

The **Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998** was enacted by Congress to improve upon earlier publicly funded workforce programs. Hallmarks include business leadership in program design (replacing the PIC's with Workforce Investment Boards, (WIBs); retaining and expanding performance standards and outcomes; local level management and design; "One-Stop Career Centers" which house a variety of Federal, State, and Local job training and education programs for easy access by all local citizens; extensive labor market information and training provider "report cards" designed to assist consumers (not "clients") in making the wisest career planning choices with the help of trained Center staff, "Individual Training Accounts" (ITA's) for use by consumers to select and purchase training; establishment of "Youth Councils" to advise the WIBs on design and evaluation of youth services and training programs.

(Prepared by Lee Ferrero, PIC of San Luis Obispo County, Inc. – June 23, 2000)