

d. and e. *State and local governmental agencies:*

1. The State Employment Security agencies, and their network of local public employment service offices, in the development and operation of training programs, placement of trainees and followup of their employment status following training;

2. State and local rehabilitation, health, and welfare agencies in the development of occupational training programs for workers with special needs;

3. Other State and local government agencies with special interests in development or operation of training projects, including Equal Opportunity Commissions, Indian Tribal Councils, Economic Development Commissions, etc.

4. The State Governors on establishment and operation of State Manpower Advisory Committees.

f. None.

g. A number of non-profit organizations and institutions are participating in programs of an experimental and developmental nature and also in some OJT programs. Among these are: health foundations, colleges and universities, unions, community welfare organizations, and the like. (See Part I, Question 2 above.)

h. Coordination and cooperation with business enterprises is an integral part of the OJT program which deals with all kinds of industries which need skilled workers. (See Part I, Question 2 above.)

i. None.

8. *Laws and regulations*

## LEGISLATIVE ACTS

## NATURE OF LEGISLATION

Area Redevelopment Act (P.L. 87-27, May 1, 1961) (\$14,500,000 appropriation authorization, terminated June 30, 1965). First specific statutory attack on unemployment in economically distressed areas.

Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415, March 15, 1962). Authorization for \$100 million for 1963; \$165 million for 1964; and \$165 million for 1965. Extended the training concept to all areas and provided for an extensive program of research.

Amendment to MDTA (P.L. 88-214, December 19, 1963. Authorization for \$411 million for 1965 and \$285 million for 1966 (State matching)). Amendments to the 1962 Act providing for basic literacy training, expanded youth training liberalized allowances, and labor mobility studies.

The Manpower Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-15, April 26, 1965). Authorization of \$454 million for 1965 and each year thereafter. P.L. 89-15 expires in 1969. Training in redevelopment areas is incorporated in MDTA, provision for broadening and extending programs for experimental and demonstration projects, research, job development, mobility, use of private facilities, allowances, and training placement.

Trade Expansion Act (P.L. 87-794, October 11, 1962). Training assistance under the Manpower Act is authorized for workers whose employment may be affected by the TEA.