

Glossary of Workforce System Names and Acronyms for North Central CT

ORGANIZATIONS

CWP	Capital Workforce Partners (please refrain from using acronym when possible.)
CTWorks	CTWorks One-Stop Career Centers (6 in our region staffed by multiple partners including Dept. of Labor)
Blue Hills / BHCA	Blue Hills Civic Association
Bristol Chamber	Bristol Chamber of Commerce / Also Central CT Chambers
GBDF	Greater Bristol Development Foundation
BCO	Bristol Community Organization
Career Team	Career T.E.A.M.
CBIA	Connecticut Business & Industry Association
CC	Catholic Charities
CCAT	Connecticut Center for Advanced Technology
CPA	Community Partners in Action
CREC	Capitol Region Education Council
CT ULA	Connecticut United Labor Agency
Dept. of Ed	Connecticut Department of Education
DECD	CT Department of Community and Economic Development
DOL	Department of Labor (CT-DOL State, US-DOL – National)
DSS	CT Department of Social Services
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HRA	Human Resource Agency of New Britain
KRA	KRA Corporation
MARC, Inc.	MARC of Manchester
OIC	Opportunities Industrialization Center of New Britain
OPP	Our Piece of the Pie
ULGH	Urban League of Greater Hartford, Inc.
VRABE	Vernon Regional Adult Basic Education
ACC	Asnuntuck Community College
CCC	Capital Community College
MCC	Manchester Community College
TXCC	Tunxis Community College
CCSU	Central Connecticut State University
ITBD	Institute of Technology and Business Development at CCSU
 WORKFORCE TERMS	
WIA	Workforce Investment Act of 1998
TANF	Temporary Aid to Needy Families
JFES	Jobs First Employment Services
TFA	Temporary Family Assistance
SYELP	Capital Workforce Partners Summer Youth Employment and Learning Program
CWDC	Connecticut Workforce Development Council (all 5 State Boards)

CTEC
ETA
GCDF
NAWB
NAWDP
NWA

Connecticut Training and Employment Commission – State Board
US Dept. of Labor Education and Training Administration
Global Career Development Facilitator
National Association of Workforce Boards
National Association of Workforce Development Professionals
National Workforce Association

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION TERMS

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
CES	Current Employment Statistics
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPS	Current Population Survey
DOL	Department of Labor
DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
FIRE	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
JC	Job Center
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LAUS	Local Area Unemployment Statistics
LMA	Labor Market Area
LMI	Labor Market Information
MLS	Mass Layoff Statistics
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NECTA	New England City and Town Areas
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
PIC	Private Industry Council
RWDB	Regional Workforce Development Board
SDA	Service Delivery Area
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
TCU	Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
UC	Unemployment Compensation
USDOL	United States Department of Labor
WIA	Workforce Investment Act of 1998
WIA	Workforce Investment Area

HISTORY AND ACTS

Extracted from Dynamic Works®

Creation of the US Department of Labor - 1913

The Department of Labor (DOL) was created in 1913 in response to pressure to organized labor. Its goals, according to the statute, were to “foster, promote and develop the welfare of wage earners, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.”

New Deal and the Civilian Conservation Corp. - 1933

The New Deal was the name President Franklin D. Roosevelt gave to the series of programs between 1933–37 with the goal of relief, recovery and reform of the United States economy during the Great Depression. Some of these programs were the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The plan of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was to put 500,000 unemployed youth to work in forests, parks, and range lands.

Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933

The Wagner-Peyser Act created the first public labor exchange service, matching workers with jobs. This national employment system provided federal grants to states that agreed to affiliate their employment services with the United States Employment Service (USES).

Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (MDTA)

The purpose behind MDTA was to help retrain workers whose jobs had been eliminated because of automation and/or technological change. The MDTA also established local planning boards. These boards were known as Comprehensive Area Manpower Planning System [CAMPS] Committees.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 – CETA

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) consolidated a number of job training and economic opportunity programs formed under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962 and the Equal Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964. This was the first real move toward privatization in the workforce development system, and was the time when the first Private Industry Councils were started in the U.S.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982

JTPA shifted the focus of employment and training programs that had primarily been employment focused all these years – to allow for more training opportunities for customers. The purpose of JTPA was to link employers, educators, and government representatives in a network that would provide job training to workers who would otherwise find it hard to obtain and maintain employment.

School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994

School-to-Work was a systematic approach to education designed to provide students with the skills they need to fulfill their potential. School-to-Work programs linked students, schools and workplaces, helping young people make decisions about their continued education and career choice.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) The Welfare Reform Act

Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) replaced Aid for Families of Dependent Children (AFDC).

The Federal TANF program has four purposes:

1. To provide assistance to needy families so that children may be cared for in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.
2. To end the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparation, work and marriage.
3. To prevent and reduce the incidence of out-of-wedlock pregnancies and establish annual numerical goals for preventing and reducing the incidence of these pregnancies.
4. To encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 authorized three funding streams: 1) adults, 2) dislocated workers, and 3) youth. Title I of the WIA authorizes employment training and other workforce investment activities administered at the state and local level by workforce boards. The services must be provided through One-Stop centers that are established through the local board.

The basic tenets behind the workforce investment act are as follows:

- Training and employment programs should be designed and managed at the local level where needs are best understood.
- Businesses should provide information and leadership and play an active role in developing and implementing a system that prepares people for jobs.
- Customers should have the right to information about the quality and effectiveness of local training providers as well as how well they truly prepare people for jobs.
- Customers should have the opportunity to make choices in determining the programs that best meet their needs as well as the organization where they wish to be trained.
- Customers should be able to access employment, education, training and information services they need at a single location.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF WIA

The Act incorporates seven key principles that are to guide the restructuring. These principles are described below.

1. **Streamlining.**
2. **Empowering Individuals.**
3. **Universal Access.**
4. **Increased Accountability.**
5. **Strategic Planning and Oversight.**
6. **Flexibility.**
7. **Youth Activities.**

Partners

There are both mandatory and optional partners in the workforce investment legislation. The Workforce Investment Act requires that the following partners be included on the local board:

- WIA Title I programs, which include adult, dislocated worker and youth programs, Job Corps, Migrant and Seasonal Farm workers, and Native American grantees;
- Veterans Workforce Programs, and Youth Opportunity grants
- Wagner-Peyser
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Unemployment Insurance
- NAFTA/TAA (North American Free Trade Agreement-Transitional)
- Special Veteran's Services
- Title V of the Older American's Act, known as the "Older Americans Community Services Employment Act
- Carl Perkins Act/Post-Secondary
- Welfare-to-Work
- HUD Employment and Training Programs
- Community Services Block Grant Employment and Training Programs