EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 11, 2019

SUBJECT: ON-THE-JOB TRAINING (OJT)

REFERENCES.


PURPOSE.

To provide clarification for the Northern Area Local Workforce Development Board (NALWDB) WIOA sub recipients regarding NMAC 11.2.12 as it relates to the execution of OJT training and to establish requirements for the delivery of on-the-job-training services under the NALWDB. In the case of a conflict between NMAC 11.2.12 and this policy NMAC 11.2.12 shall be the prevailing guidance.

BACKGROUND.

OJT provides financial assistance to employers who agree to train suitable WIOA eligible individuals. The financial assistance is compensation for the extraordinary costs associated with training participants and the costs associated with lower productivity of new employees and is not an employer subsidy.

On the Job Training (OJT) is an allowable activity for adults, dislocated workers and eligible co-enrolled youth who after an objective assessment are determined to be appropriate for this activity. The intention for OJT training is to train in the highest skill occupation appropriate to the participant. OJT is not to be used for employment training for low-skill, low paying jobs or occupations with little or no potential for upward mobility.

DEFINITIONS: [RESERVED]
ACTION

OJT TRAINING SHALL:
(A) be for non-seasonal, permanent full-time employment
   (i) full-time employment is defined at a minimum of 30 hours per week
   (ii) waivers to the 30 hours per week requirement may be requested for individuals with
        disabilities who need the reasonable accommodation of a shorter work week in order to
        become self-sufficient

(B) be for training that pays the trainee at a minimum $10.00 per hour. Trainees making more than
    the NALWDB’s established self-sufficiency level prior to training will not be eligible for OJT.

EMPLOYER ELIGIBILITY
Within the parameters of WIOA, One Stop Staff may engage in OJT opportunities with any public, private
non-profit, or private sector employer with the following exceptions.
(A) An employer who has been convicted of violating federal laws and regulations within the last
two years of requesting and OJT regarding: submission of worker adjustment and retraining
notification (WARN) notices, occupational safety and health administration (OSHA) and Americans
with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards, equal employment opportunity (EEO) and wage and hour
requirements, state unemployment insurance (UI) laws, and fair labor standards and collective
bargaining agreements.
(B) An employer who has exhibited a pattern of not retaining OJT participants in permanent
positions upon satisfactory completion of training. For the purposes of this policy “pattern of not
retaining OJT participants is defined as three trainees in any twelve month period”.
(C) An establishment which is presently suspended or barred from doing procurement business
with any branch of government.
(D) An employer providing workers on a temporary basis to employers for which they receive
compensation from the employer.
(E) An employer who has exhibited a pattern of failing to provide OJT participants with continued
long-term employment with wages, benefits, and working conditions that are equal to those
provided to regular employees who have worked a similar length of time and are doing the same
type of work.
(F) An establishment that plans to use the WIOA to relocate from another area, or locate new
branches, subsidiaries, or affiliates.
(G) Business in which the participants will be employed to carry out the construction, operation or
maintenance of any part of a facility that is used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place
of religious worship. 29 CFR 37.6(F).
(H) A business which has relocated within the last 120 days and dislocated workers at its previous
location.

If an employer is established as ineligible for OJT funding by the office then the employer can submit
a written request for reconsideration to the NALWDB Administrative Office, 5 Bisbee Court, Suite
104, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87508.

OCCUPATIONAL ELIGIBILITY
OJT may not be utilized for any of the following occupations:
(A) Occupations dependent on commission or draw as a primary source of income.
(B) Intermittent seasonal occupations.
(C) Part-time occupations (except as noted above).
(D) Occupations temporary in design.
(E) Occupations which have not traditionally required specific occupational training as a prerequisite for performance, such as porters, janitors, stackers, laborers, restaurant workers, etc (entry level).
(F) Occupations whose prior training, certification or license make the individual qualified to perform the occupation, such as school teacher, cosmetologist, LPN, RN, etc., unless they are unable to enter employment without additional on-the-job-training due to occupational skill gaps.
(G) Any occupation whose training time is less than 160 hours.
(H) When an employer has laid off workers in substantially equivalent positions or where the OJT will impair any existing labor agreements, contracts for services or promotional opportunities for current employees. For the purposes of the OJT, "substantially equivalent position" is one in which the job responsibilities and skill, experience, and performance requirements have remained unchanged since the time of the layoff. To provide evidence that the position has "substantially changed", there should be a new and different job description for the position.

PARTICIPANT ELIGIBILITY
On-the-job training is available to adults, co-enrolled eligible youth and dislocated workers as defined by the WIOA, who are unemployed or underemployed and meet all of the following requirements.

(A) Participant meets all WIOA eligibility requirements.
(B) Participant received one or more core services.
(C) Participant received one or more WIOA intensive services.
(D) Participant is enrolled into WIA prior to beginning training under an OJT contract.
(E) Participant was determined to be in need of training in order to become employed in a job which leads to a self-sufficient level of income and this is reflected in the Individual Employment Plan (IEP).
(F) Participant was determined to be a good candidate for the particular vocation and position for which they are to receive OJT and the rationale for the determination is reflected in their IEP.
(G) OJT contracts may be written for an employed worker as long as they meet all the requirements above and are not earning a self-sufficient wage as defined by local board policy at the time of enrollment and the employer verifies that the OJT will relate to the introduction of new technologies, introduction to new production or service procedures, or is an upgrade to a new job that requires additional skills.
(H) OJT is an allowable activity for youth but should be discouraged when it conflicts with educational goals and/or achievement.
(I) Priority of Service, WIOA Priority of Service as applicable.

REVERSE REFERRAL
Any individual referred to a center by an employer (commonly referred to as a "reverse referral") shall go through the system in the same manner as other job seekers and be determined to be eligible and in need of training in order to participate in OJT. This process shall be completed prior to the start date of the OJT training. A referral by an employer for an OJT position does not disqualify an individual, but neither shall it be considered to give higher priority to the individuals over other eligible candidates. The final selection of an eligible individual for OJT should be a joint decision of the employer and the local service provider.
EMPLOYER ORIENTATION
An official employer orientation shall be provided and documented before the OJT contract period begins. A pre-award review shall be completed to determine employer eligibility. This provides an additional opportunity to share information about OJT and learn about the needs of the employer. The orientation shall include the following.

(A) A review of the OJT contract, OJT training plan, OJT progress report and invoice forms and contact information for the case manager.
(B) Employers will be informed about the role they play in developing a structured training plan based on the skill gaps possessed by the OJT participant. Employers are informed of the importance of having experienced employees act as trainers for optimum results with predictable training outcomes.
(C) Benefits of OJT are explained including OJT provider assurances, contract terms and conditions including terms and conditions of employer reimbursement.
(D) Employers are informed about the requirements for local, state and possibly federal monitoring of the program.
(E) Employers are informed about records maintenance requirements.

TRAINEE ORIENTATION:
An official participant orientation shall be provided and documented before the OJT contract period begins. At a minimum the orientation should include the following.

(A) OJT training plan review.
(B) Participation requirements.
(C) Timesheet tracking and payroll verification requirements including the OJT progress report and invoice form.
(D) Information regarding additional services and activities, including supportive services available through the workforce system, to ensure successful participation.

OJT PARTICIPANTS ALLOWED WITH AN EMPLOYER:
No more than 50% of the number of the employer's full-time work force at the location where training is to take place may be trained under OJT at any one time. Once a participant has been trained and retained by the employer, he/she is counted in the regular full-time work force number and additional individuals may be trained. An employer having a regular full-time work force of one may train one individual under OJT. A projected work force number may be used for new or expanding business. The projected number shall be attained within twelve months. If the projected number is not attained, appropriate adjustments in the number of OJT trainees allowed in further training should be made.

OJT WAGES AND GENERAL WORKING CONDITIONS
(A) Wage reimbursement. New employees hired under OJT shall at a minimum be paid the employer’s usual entrance wage rate for the occupation in which they are to be trained and employed, which shall not be lower than the $10.00 per hour established by the NALWDB. Participants shall be paid the same entry wage rate as non-WIA funded employees in the same occupation. The reimbursement for training cost will be based on the number of hours worked and will not include overtime, shift differential, premium pay, and other non-regular wages paid by the employer. Reimbursement shall not be claimed for time which the OJT trainee is absent from training, including illness, holiday, plant downtime, or other events during which no training occurs.
(B) Workers' compensation. Where state workers' compensation law is applicable, workers' compensation benefits in accordance with such law shall be available to all participants on the same basis as the compensation is provided to other individuals in the same employment.

OJT CONTRACT

An OJT contract shall include the sections outlined below. The OJT pre-award review, training contract, and training plan shall be signed by all required parties prior to any participant's training start date. Providers may use the OJT forms included in the state technical assistance guide or may create their own as long as all the information referenced herein is included.

(A) OJT requirements

(1) OJT employer contract.

(2) OJT training plan.

(3) OJT pre-award review.

(4) Progress report and invoice form.

(5) OJT training plan modification (if applicable).

(6) OJT contract assurances.

(B) OJT training plan

The OJT training plan shall be included in the OJT training contract. An OJT training plan shall be modified if a change is needed in any part of the original OJT training plan.

(1) The OJT training plan will be developed with the employer to establish training outcomes.

(2) The gap between the skills of a participant and the skills needed for the job will determine the number of training hours for which an employer will be reimbursed.

(3) An analysis of the OJT position will be conducted based on information from the employer combined with occupational information network (ONET) details or comparable information regarding specific qualifications and skill required for the OJT position.

(4) The training plan shall reflect the results of individual skill assessment and an analysis of employer job performance requirements to determine what training is needed.

(5) The training plan shall be maintained and updated as needed.

(C) OJT training duration.

(1) The basis for contract training duration shall clearly be documented.

(2) The maximum duration for an OJT contracts is six months. (1040 training hours)

(3) Determining length of training should include the following.

(a) Skill gap is defined as the gap between the skills of an individual participant and the skills needed for a job. The skill gap will determine the number of training hours for which an employer will be reimbursed. The skill gap shall be clearly defined and incorporate the use of recognized skill assessment tools and occupational evaluation tools. An individual training plan shall be developed consistent with the duration of the contract. For example, a contract written for six months shall include a training plan that outlines six months of specific training to be provided by the employer which in turn should be consistent with the documented skill gap for the individual.
(b) Specific vocational preparation (SVP) is defined as the amount of time required by a typical worker to learn the techniques, acquire the information, and develop the expertise needed for average performance in a specific job. A table reflecting SVP levels is included below.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SVP</th>
<th>Number of Training Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>320</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>960</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1040</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(D) OJT reimbursement rate.
Employers will be reimbursed for the extraordinary cost of training OJT participants in an amount up to 75% of the applicable wage consistent with WIOA. The NALWDB will utilize the following scale for employer reimbursement based on employer size:

1) up to 75% for employers with 50 or fewer employees; and
2) up to 50% for employers with 51 or more employees.
Payroll records shall be used to determine employer size.

The reimbursement frequency should be negotiated with individual employers to ensure greatest benefit to the employer and the OJT participant.

(1) Participants shall be paid the higher of federal, state, or local minimum wage, or the prevailing rate of pay, including periodic increases, as other trainees or employees who are similarly situated in similar occupations by the same employer and who have similar training, experience, and skills, pursuant to WIOA, 29 U.S.C. 2931(a)(1)(A), and 20 C.F.R. 667.272. Provisions for wages under the amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) apply to all participants employed.

(2) Participants may work overtime (subject to regulations of the Fair Labor Standards Act with respect to the level of compensation), provided that this is part of the training plan and consistent with other employees in comparable positions. Although overtime hours worked can be used to determine the reimbursement for a given period, an overtime wage rate cannot be used to calculate the reimbursement amount. To calculate the reimbursement, the provider would apply the standard wage rate to both the regular and the overtime hours.

(3) USDOL approved waivers can provide greater flexibility in the level of employer reimbursement. The state currently has a waiver that permits local boards to reimburse employers at a rate of up to 75% of the applicable wage level based
on employer size. As long as this waiver is in effect, local boards will use the
following sliding scale for employer reimbursement based on employer size:
(a) 50 or fewer employees - up to 75% and
(b) 51+ employees – the standard WIOA provision which allows up to 50
percent will apply.

(E) Progress report and invoice form.
A progress report and invoice form shall be completed at least monthly throughout the life of
the OJT training. This provides a trainee evaluation of progress and documents hours worked
and skills developed.

(F) Contract assurances summary

(1) Employer shall provide worker's compensation coverage for the participants on
the same basis as the compensation is provided to other individuals in the same
employment.

(2) When training employed workers, employer shall verify that the on-the-job
training will relate to the introduction of new technologies, introduction to new
production or service procedures, or is an upgrade to a new job that requires
additional skills.

(3) Employer certifies that the company is financially solvent on the date of the
contract, and the employer's best projection is that they will remain financially
able to meet contract obligations at the end of the training period, including on-
the-job- training participant retention.

(4) Employer agrees that wage and labor standards will be adhered to and to pay
the participants at the same rates, including increases, and benefits as trainees
or employees who are situated in similar jobs. Such rates shall be in accordance
with applicable law, but in no event less than the higher rate specified in section
5(a)(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or the applicable state or local
minimum wage law. WIOA.

(5) Conditions of employment and training will be in full accordance with all
applicable federal, state, and local laws and ordinances (including but not
limited to anti-discrimination, labor and employment laws, environmental laws
or health and safety laws). 29 CFR 37.38(b)

(6) Employer certifies that the on-the-job-training will not impair existing
agreements for services or collective bargaining agreements and that either it
has the concurrence of the appropriate labor organization as to the design and
conduct of customized training, or it has no collective bargaining agreement
with a labor organization that covers the participants’ position.

(7) Employer assures that they are not debarred or suspended in regard to federal
funding. 29 CFR Part 98

(8) Employer further assures that federal funds will not be used to assist, promote
or deter union organizing. 20 CFR 663.730

(9) Employer certifies that no member of the on-the-job-training participant’s
immediate family will directly supervise the participant. For the purpose of this
contract, immediate family is defined as spouse, children, parents,
grandparents, grandchildren, brothers, sisters or person bearing the same
relationship to the participant’s spouse. 20 CFR 667.200(g)
(10) Employer assures that the participants will not be employed to carry out the construction, operation or maintenance of any part of a facility that is used or to be used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship. 29 CFR 37.6(F)

(11) Employer assures that the participant(s) has not been hired into or will remain working in any position when any other person is on layoff from the same or a substantially equivalent job within the same organizational unit or has been bumped and has recall rights to that position, nor if the on-the-job-training is created in a promotional line that infringes on opportunities of current employees. 20 CFR 667.270.

Supporting documentation.
(A) OJT pre-award checklist
(B) OJT employer contract
(C) OJT training plan
(D) OJT Training plan modification as needed
(E) OJT Progress report and invoice forms
(F) Case notes (recorded in NM VOSS or other state designated system)

This policy rescinds any previous NALWDB policy regarding subject.

INQUIRIES: Contact WIOA Program Manager at 505-986-0363.